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**INTERNATIONAL PRESS VIEWS ON A LATIN AMERICAN
PRESIDENT: STANCE CONVEYED THROUGH TRANSITIVITY
AND APPRAISAL CHOICES**

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ABSTRACT

This research work was conducted in an attempt to uncover the hidden stance conveyed in apparently unbiased articles of the International Press. It also aimed at helping Argentinean translators with the analysis of the source text so as to avoid distortions in the translation process. Two articles, one from *The New York Times* online and *The Guardian* online, that covered the same event about the Argentinean president's taking power were analysed from the point of view of the transitivity and appraisal systems. The most frequent processes in which the president was a participant as well as the attitudinal elements that referred to her were identified and analysed. The results showed a similar stance in both items of news, but they also revealed some differences, rendering different degrees of positioning. This study is expected to provide Argentinean translators and trainee translators with a useful tool of analysis and to raise some awareness of the importance of text analysis in the translation process.

To my parents, who have always showed me that learning is the
road to growth.

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International Press Views on a Latin American President: Stance conveyed through transitivity and appraisal choices.

Introduction

As an introduction to this analysis I will address some issues concerning ideology and the way the international press transmits it and the problems that translators face when having to translate a news item from the world news section.

When an article is published in an international newspaper, it is often assumed that the item of news will be rendered objectively. However, objectivity as such does not exist in the press, since the different media analyse and interpret reality and decide what version of it to publish for their own audience (Badenes, 2007; Schudson, 1978; Van Dijk, 1984, 1988a, 1988b; White, 2004). In the international press, there is apparently one version of the reality that is published according to the view of a few. Van Dijk (1984, 1988a, 1988b), in his studies of the structure of the international news, showed that any item of news in the press is written according to a standard order and an ideology, which are shared by all the newspapers in the world, but established by the dominant Western cultures of the First World, since “essentially, ... global information and communication is controlled by a few Western-based international agencies and media multinationals” (Van Dijk, 1988b, p. 33).

Although there are some differences that establish the identity of each newspaper, Van Dijk (1988b) found that, in general, the articles about the same international event published in newspapers of different countries of the world share certain similarities (order of the information, style, interpretation and viewpoint). The view of a world event is influenced by the dominant ideology of the First World and transmitted in the Third World in essentially the same way. In the field of translation studies, Garrido

Vilariño (2007) states that ideology is “a form of knowledge, ... assumptions that already exist in society” (p.54). Ideology covers a vast range in a society, extending from politics to religion to customs and it has certain characteristics: “it is part of a heterogeneous network of conceptions and it is an element present in any system of thought or conception of the world” (p.54).¹ From the point of view of cultural studies, Althusser (1975) coined the term “dominant ideology”, which refers to a set of beliefs and values shared by most of the members of a society and which represents the interests of that group. In other words, this concept of ideology transcends the individual's conscience.

For Garrido Vilariño (2007), there are two types of ideologies: the unconscious ideology or dominant ideology, which exists in any society, and the conscious ideology, which is “activated by the complete manipulation of texts in order to serve a certain ideology” (p. 56).² When the international newspapers put an event into writing, they transmit not only the information about that event, but also the stance of the newspaper which is implicitly conveyed (Faiclough, 1995, p.127). Such stance, as explained above, is strongly influenced by the ideology (political, social or economic) of the dominant culture to which the news agency or group of news agencies belong.

As Van Dijk (1984) points out, in the international press format, shared nearly universally because of professional practice or routine, the changes in the news are superficial, rather cosmetic, and the ideological stance of the dominant-group agencies is transmitted implicitly. This is due to the fact that “the system of news strategies and rules is highly complex, deeply rooted in discourse ... and inextricably entangled in a web of ideological frameworks of how” the readers of other cultures other than the dominant one see the world (Van Dijk, 1984, p. 301). As Garrido Vilariño (2007)

¹ The quotes in this paragraph are my translation.

² The quotes in this paragraph are my translation.

suggests, the ideological stance in the news is normally conveyed implicitly so that the intended reader of the dominant culture can often perceive it better than the unintended one and the translator, as a non-intended reader, may find it difficult to accurately grasp such ideological view.

Considering the importance of the transmission of ideology in the translation process, Garrido Vilariño (2007) states that ideology is part of any discourse; hence, it also needs to be translated. As the translator is the mediator, s/he needs to understand the dominant ideology, the conscious and the unconscious one, since this will determine the semantic choices in the translation. Van Dijk (2003) states that ideology is manifested not only by semantic choices but by all the formal structures of the language and that the context (the social scene or role, the participant's situation) will condition the linguistic forms to be used in the discourse. In the context of world news, without the appropriate interpretation of the ideology implicitly conveyed in the source texts, the translator might make semantic choices that may lead to a distortion of the original message in the translated text.

Let us consider two texts taken from the international press. Two articles about President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner when she took office in 2007 in two newspapers from two different English-speaking countries give the impression that the international press was very objective in their views about the future of Argentina's president. However, when one reads these news items for the second time, that impression changes: The UK newspaper seems biased in favour of the Argentinean president whereas the US newspaper seems to transmit the opposite. The word "macho", used to describe Latin-American political tradition in the UK newspaper, and the quote "that doesn't feel like a good thing for a democracy", by a political analyst in

his criticism about the Argentinean president's political situation in the US newspaper, act as signposts that may indicate the newspapers' different stances.

If these articles are to be translated for a newspaper in Spanish, an Argentinean translator would find it difficult to detect, identify and afterwards transmit the ideology underlying the discourse. A translator might not be aware of a bias in favour of or against the Argentinean president, an ideological bias that might not be perceived and might be naturally accepted by a UK/US reader. In the background knowledge of a UK/US reader, there are many variables that condition the interpretation of the newspaper. The long history of English women in power in Britain, for example, will probably condition a UK reader to understand the word "macho" as indicating the end of male dominance (i.e., the end of something rather negative) and as welcoming the female Argentinean president. In a similar way, the US reader will be probably conditioned to interpret the quote "that doesn't feel like a good thing for a democracy" about the way the Argentinean president climbed to the president's chair as a negative stance against the president due to the long history of democracy of the USA.

These are just two examples of the many variables that could condition the target reader of the dominant ideology and that the translator (the unintended reader) might miss. Then, if the translator is not trained in text analysis, s/he will find it difficult to transmit the ideology rendered in the newspaper article. Without the proper analysis of the texts, the translator can distort the position of the newspaper in the process of the transmission of the ideology of the original text. What is more, the translator must make a choice in the translation procedures (Newmark, 1988; Ni, 2009; Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995); s/he must decide what to compress, omit, paraphrase, borrow, adapt or modulate in order to keep the length of the translated text within the limits imposed by the translation principles without leaving out any meaningful idea of the source text.

As the translation specialists Heim and Tymowski (2006) have argued, in the translation process the cultural and historical baggage is involved and the techniques used should introduce the new flavour of culture but keep the text palatable for the target reader of the translated text, a task which is not easy to accomplish. This paper is an attempt to help the translator with the analysis of the source text so that s/he can arrive at the right interpretation of the newspaper stance as it emerges in the article to be translated. As I mentioned earlier, this analysis is based on the systems of transitivity and appraisal proposed by the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) model and might prove useful both in the translator's work and in the translator's training.

The aim of this study was to explore how linguistic resources transmit some positioning or opinion without making it explicit and how they have been used by the journalists of these articles. This analysis also aims at providing the translator with a useful and practical tool of analysis of the source text.

Theoretical Framework

SFL theorists propose that there is a set of grammatical systems that speakers of a language use to produce meaning with language and which can also be used to analyse texts. Two of the systems relevant to my analysis are the transitivity and appraisal systems. As far as the former is concerned, Halliday (2004) explains that experience (experiential meaning) is expressed through the Transitivity system, which “construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types. Each process type provides its own model or schema for construing a particular domain of experience as a figure of a particular kind” (p.170). He also says that, from a very early age, we distinguish two kinds of experience: “outer” and “inner” experience. The former refers to “what we experience ... in the world around us,” the latter to “what we experience as going on inside ourselves, in the world of consciousness (including perception, emotion and imagination)” (p.170).

According to Halliday (2004), in the English language every experience is structured as a semantic configuration that consists of a process that unfolds through time, of the participants which are involved in the process, and, optionally, of circumstantial elements associated with the process. If we consider the clause as representation, every clause has one process, at least one participant (certain types have up to three participants) and, optionally, a circumstance.³ The processes are classified into six main types: material, behavioural, verbal, mental, relational and existential. (Halliday, 2004, p. 175-176)

On the other hand, Martin and Rose (2003) define Appraisal as “a system of interpersonal meanings,” “the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated” (p.22) about reality.

³ The only exception is the type of clauses of certain meteorological processes.

In addition, Martin and White (2005) describe appraisal in the introduction of their book as follows

This book is concerned with the interpersonal in language, with the subjective presence of writers/speakers in texts as they adopt stances towards both the material they present and those with whom they communicate... It is concerned with the construction by texts of communities of shared feelings and values, and with the linguistic mechanisms for the sharing of emotions, tastes and normative assessments. It is concerned with how writers/speakers construe for themselves particular authorial identities or personae, with how they align or disalign themselves with actual or potential respondents, and with how they construct for their texts an intended or ideal audience. (p.1)

Martin and White (2005) argue that appraisal can be classified into three main interacting domains: attitude, engagement and graduation. Attitude is related to the expression of “feelings, including emotional reactions, judgements of behaviour and evaluation of things,” (p. 35) and it can be realised through adjectives, modal adjuncts, modals, processes, adverbs and a range of grammatical metaphors. Engagement is concerned with “sourcing attitudes and the play of voices around opinions in discourse” (p. 35). Values within this domain are realised through utterances which “are seen in some way as stanced or attitudinal” (p. 92). The third domain, i.e. graduation, “attends to grading phenomena whereby feelings are amplified and categories blurred” (p. 94), and it includes hedges, downtoners, boosters and intensifiers. In the three cases, the evaluative meanings conveyed will depend mostly on the context in which they are realised.

It was expected that the analysis of transitivity and appraisal choices found in the texts would make it possible both to determine the writers’ stances and to uncover their ideology.

Assuming that the two newspapers do not provide an objective view of the president, I formulated two questions that were meant to guide my work. They are the following:

- Are the linguistic elements of the articles deployed in such a way that a covert stance can be inferred or deduced?
- Can an analysis from the point of view of the transitivity and the appraisal systems unveil an apparently unbiased text as biased?

Hypothesis

The hypothesis underlying this analysis is that some processes (ideational meaning) in combination with attitudinal lexis (interpersonal meaning) are linguistic elements that can signal a biased position in apparently objective texts.

In this study two texts are analysed with the purpose of exploring the views that *The New York Times* online and *The Guardian* online had on President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner at the moment she took office in 2007. First, in order to examine how the system of transitivity is deployed to convey meanings, the processes used will be identified -including the participants and circumstances involved- in both articles. Second, instances of appraisal in the texts will be identified so as to assess how attitude has been conveyed. The analysis in term of both systems will unveil how all these resources play a role in subtly transmitting biased views in each article. Finally, the results obtained from the analysis of both articles will be compared and discussed.

Literature Review

A number of studies on journalistic texts have shown that ideology is often hidden in the news (e.g. Caffarel & Rechniewski, 2009; Haig, 2011; Matu 2008; Mohamadreza Asemi Pour, 2013; White, 2004; Zhao & Yang, 2009). In these studies, the point of view of the authors of the journalistic articles is unveiled by the use of SFL systems as tools of analysis. Although most of the studies have proved the authors' stance, some have suggested limitations in the analysis. Some studies have focused on the use of appraisal systems and others have preferred to use the transitivity system, as tools of analysis. However, there have also been cases in which both instruments of analysis were used.

White (2004), for example, analysed news texts in order to detect instances of subjectivity in the press. In his research, he used the appraisal framework to prove that every newspaper positions readers to take a positive or negative view of targeted people, events and states of affairs. He used extracts from the news page coverage of three British newspapers which dealt with the same event. He showed that the evaluation can be explicitly asserted or implied, making the author's subjective presence salient or hidden by means of different "strategies" or "regimes" of evaluation. He pointed out that this framework could be relevant to any kind of textual study with an interest in evaluation and the rhetoric of language.

Using a similar methodology but with a rather different objective, Mohamadreza Asemi Pour (2013) used three online news items from three newspapers with different political views in order to explore the importance of the text target culture in the translation process. He focused not only on the source text but also on the target text culture and context, and used the appraisal system (affect, judgment and graduation) for the analysis of texts from the three most visited online sources according to Google (i.e.,

CNN representing the West ideology, Press TV representing the opposing view and Fars News -in Persian- with a parallel perspective). His objective was to show that in order to translate a news item using more sensible and harmonious choices, the translator must necessarily analyse not only the source text but also target language sources so as to obtain a clear understanding of the target culture and context. Such sources may be interpreted as parallel texts.⁴ He concluded that for the translation of political slanted texts a thorough analysis of the discursive structure of both texts (source text and parallel texts in the target language) is needed, but a clear understanding of the ideologies rendered in both of them is required as well. However, he admits that further analysis could be more enlightening with the help of other lexicogrammatical systems of SFL and other tools like concordancer software.

Focusing on transitivity choices, Matu (2008) analysed the headlines about the political situation during the 1997 Kenyan general elections in three Kenyan newspapers. He used the system of transitivity from SFL to unveil the ideological construction present in the texts as a result of the newspapers' taking a position for or against the opposing parties. He found that two newspapers were ideologically inclined towards the ruling party whereas the third one did not favour any party. He demonstrated "how the newspaper headlines help[ed] to sustain bias, manipulation and ideology" by analysing the processes used in the headlines (p. 10). Despite the many categories that the transitivity system offers, the bias in these newspapers was revealed by the analysis of the use of material, verbal and relational processes only.

Using a similar approach but focusing on only one text, Haig (2011) analysed the transcript of one radio news bulletin from the BBC about youth crime in order to

⁴ Parallel texts are "L2 and L1 texts of equal informativity which have been produced in similar communicative situations and that share similar lexical choices (Schäffner, 1998). This common informativity and lexical choices are part of a translation tool.

evaluate how ideologically significant values and beliefs might influence the production, distribution and consumption of news. In his SFL-based Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) study intended to demonstrate if the coverage was ideationally biased, he used the transitivity systems as a tool for analysis, and, like Matu (2008), he also focused only on material, verbal and relational processes. He concluded that the BBC was “rather ethical” in the coverage and that further research was needed to determine if there were instances of bias.

Another study which focused on only one news item from *The New York Times* was conducted by Zhao and Yang (2009). These researchers intended to examine whether there were “unconscious” ideologies hidden in a report on Obama. To do so, they considered not only transitivity resources (material and verbal processes), but also transformation (nominalization and passive transformation), modality (the use or no use of modal verbs) and classification as the lexico-grammatical resources that encode and transmit an ideological stance. They demonstrated that news is a type of discourse that represents the world in and through language but not as a value-free reflection of facts, since the language in news tends to carry certain ideology.

Presenting a more complete analysis, Caffarel and Rechniewski (2009) analysed two editorials with contrasting political orientation to show how ideology was construed in two French newspapers. In their analysis, they included theme, transitivity (material and relational and modulated processes) as well as appraisal systems (affect, judgment, evaluation, engagement and attribution). They compared the results from the different sections of the analysis and established some correlations. They concluded that the two newspapers that dealt with the same topic and shared the same context of culture and situation clearly showed different political orientations. However, they pointed out that analysts face a limitation; they should bear in mind that their assessment is influenced

by their “culturally-delimited patterns of ideas” (p. 40) and their reading position must be declared before analysing a text.

The above summary covers only a sample of the types of studies that have been conducted with the purpose of examining how texts (and ultimately the writers of those texts) construe reality and how they convey ideological biases with various degrees of explicitness. In a similar fashion, my study is meant to show how specific linguistic resources have been used by the writers of the selected news items to transmit some bias without their making it explicit. The detection of bias implicit in texts intended for an international readership is part of a translator’s job. From the position of an analyst who shares the same cultural background as an Argentinean translator, I aim at helping translators in the unveiling of stance in two international newspapers.

Methodology

As mentioned earlier in this paper, within the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) model, Halliday (2004) has described a set of systems. One of these systems, the transitivity system, is part of the ideational function and an essential tool for the analysis of discourse. In other words, in his theory, transitivity has a wider sense than in traditional grammar, since it represents the world of experience construed into a manageable set of process types. There are six types of processes in the transitivity system: material, mental, relational, verbal, existential and behavioural.

In this study, the transitivity system was used as an analytical tool to unveil the strategies used in two articles from the international press to render a covert stance. The corpus analysed included two articles, one from the *New York Times* online and the other from *The Guardian* online (see Appendix 1), that dealt with the same event: the transfer of power from the outgoing president Nestor Kirchner to the elected president Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner. The different types of processes, and the participants involved, were identified and classified in each article (see Appendix 2). However, the analysis was focused on one participant in particular, the elected president, in the most frequent process types (i.e., material, verbal and relational processes) in an attempt to see how she is described by the authors of each article. The results for each news item were compared and discussed in the “Results” section.

The analysis of the transitivity resources was extended and checked by considering appraisal resources. Appraisal resources may involve explicit evaluation or implicit evaluation; i.e., the author may express positive or negative assessment explicitly and directly by using fixed and stable terms of evaluation, or he may operate implicitly or indirectly “through association, metaphor, implication or inference;” these choices depend mostly on the context (White, 2004, p. 229). In this paper, the categories of

evaluation within the main domain of attitude described by Martin and White (2005) were used to identify instances of positive or negative evaluation of the elected president. Once detected, the instances of evaluation were classified according to the categories within the Social Esteem domain (normality, capacity and tenacity) and according to those within the Social Sanction domain (veracity and propriety), as the vast majority fell within the area of behavioural judgement (see Appendix 3), and they were analysed to unveil each writer's view of the president. The results were compared and discussed in the "Results" section.

In both the transitivity and the appraisal analyses, the different aspects covered by the journalists were considered (i.e., the transfer of power, the president's political plans, the situation of the country and the president at present and the president's political future). A brief explanation of the results obtained in the analysis is followed by the most relevant instances. The rest of the instances not analysed can be seen in the corresponding appendixes.

Results

Transitivity Analysis⁵ of “Roles Swap in Argentina’s Palace as First Lady Takes Over” (*The New York Times*)

Material processes.

Material processes are mostly used to describe the happening of an event. In this article the title shows the event of the transfer of power to the first lady who becomes the actor of the second process.

- Roles Swap in Argentina’s Palace as First Lady Takes Over

In this example, CFK is portrayed as a person of action. This is consistent with the rest of the article, where there is a considerably larger percentage of material processes in which CFK is mostly an Actor (see Appendix 2).

In the introduction of this article, there are more examples of CFK as an emerging Actor, in a transition towards a powerful role. In the first example below Nestor Kirchner (NK) is the Actor of the material process “draped” with CFK as Recipient. Then, in the second example CFK is the Goal of “seemed to make” in the first clause, but in the second clause she is the only Actor with the power over her husband.

- Néstor Kirchner, Argentina’s most popular president in decades, draped the light-blue-and-white sash over the shoulder of his wife, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner
- The transfer of power was sealed with an emphatic, crowd-pleasing hug that seemed to make Mrs. Kirchner blush. She repeatedly stroked her husband’s back during the embrace.

⁵ In this section the processes of the clauses in which Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner (CFK) is a participant have been underlined.

She is also seen as an Actor when her and her husband's history in power is narrated, starting with the mark they left in history. In the following examples, NK and CFK, together, are the Actors. These examples illustrate their joint accomplishments in Latin America and Argentina up to the present, both as the Actors of two material processes.

- No modern-day couple in a democracy has carried out a comparable transfer of power, and certainly not in Latin America. In their four and a half years in the presidential palace, the couple, ... Latin America's Dynamic Duo, power brokers who hold sway over their country of 40 million people.

In addition to this unity between the outgoing president and the incoming president, NK's support towards his wife is mentioned. In the following examples, CFK is the Goal of the material process that seems to indicate her husband's support, and immediately after, within the same paragraph, the idea of unity is present again with both NK and CFK as the Actors of the material process "have made little secret".

- Since shortly after Mr. Kirchner announced in July that he would not run for re-election and would back his wife's candidacy instead, the couple have made little secret of their plans to lead together.

The journalist also describes CFK as an Actor when he refers to her campaign and victory in the ballot. Some examples are given below to illustrate her role as a person of action.

- Mrs. Kirchner conducted a carefully orchestrated campaign heavy on international diplomacy but light on opportunities for rigorous press questioning or debates with her rivals.
- In the end, facing a fractured opposition, she won emphatically, doubling the vote percentage that her husband was able to muster in 2003, when he got 22 percent before a rival dropped out.

She also becomes the Actor of the material process that refers to her political history, as shown in the example below.

- the 54-year-old Mrs. Kirchner, who served in Congress for a decade,

In the following example, however, the journalist describes the rather weak political situation of Argentina due to the way CFK was elected president, by portraying her no longer as an actor; she becomes the Goal of a material process. This sentence is a quote of an authoritative voice, in which CFK appears as the subject of the clause, although she is the Goal of the material process, and NK is the Agent.

- “She was anointed by a very popular president”

In her speech, she becomes the Actor of her plans and her agenda. However, instead of a quote, the author chooses an indirect style, which produces a weakening effect around the statement of her plans. The following examples illustrate some of the author’s choices.

- In her typically emphatic inauguration speech here on Monday, she set out an agenda that emphasized greater South American integration and a desire to return Argentina to the world stage after four years
- Mrs. Kirchner also showed a willingness to be a player in international diplomacy.

In the previous examples the journalist reports the events about her plans and intentions as something that belonged to the past, producing a weakening effect. In the following example, her strong decision that may have been expressed directly through a quote which included the use of the volitional “will” is replaced by the weaker form “would” in a reported style. This weakening of the volitional “will” also produces a weakening effect around her statement about her decisions for the future.

- She said she would seize the opportunity to begin a process of ridding Argentina of its debts to private bondholders.

In the future of the country, CFK is portrayed as an Actor as well. However, the following instance does not refer to a plan of action on the part of the president, but only to the problematic situation of the country. The writer chooses to use “will” in his description of the hard situation that CFK will have to confront in the country. This interesting choice of the strong form “will” for the future that the author describes may be found as contrasting the weaker form “would” previously used in the report of CFK’s words about her policy for the future. In the example below, the use of the strong form “will” shows a contrast between the false claims by the government and the hard reality presented by the private sector.

- Mrs. Kirchner will confront growing inflation, now pegged at nearly 20 percent by private economists, about double government claims, and a tightening energy situation.

Also, there is a passive construction with CFK as the Goal, in which an immediate appointment with the IMF’s head the following day is mentioned. This sentence suggests that despite her position in power, a meeting with an international authority the day after the ceremony had already been imposed on her.

- She was scheduled to meet Tuesday with Dominique Strauss-Kahn, the president of the International Monetary Fund.

Verbal processes.

In most of the verbal processes, CFK is a participant (see Appendix 2). In two of these verbal processes she is part of the Verbiage and the Sayer in the rest of them. Most of these processes have projected clauses in indirect style. This allows the writer

to include his own interpretation in the reporting. Also, the weakening of the volitional “will” in the form of “would” in the projected clauses diminishes the strength of her speech concerning some courses of actions she would take and predictions she made.

For example,

- Mrs. Kirchner noted that hers *would* be the first Argentine government to begin its term without a fiscal deficit.
- She said she *would* seize the opportunity...
- She said she believed that strengthening the Mercosur trade union *would* be important to improving...
- And in what perhaps was a subtle dig at the United States, she called for the “reconstruction of multilateralism”

However, some strong points about CFK are conveyed by the use of direct speech in a few clauses with verbal processes combined with clauses that contain relational or mental processes. In the following instances, for example, CFK is the Sayer of a national policy of continuity and of an international policy and, by means of direct style, the writer keeps a neutral stance, granting her some credibility.

- The improvements in the country were, Mrs. Kirchner said, “a result of his convictions,” which she added, “are also mine.”
- “I want to commit the force of our diplomacy and our country” to find a solution for her, she said.
- “They dared to go where nobody else did,” Mrs. Kirchner said

The writer also uses direct speech when he quotes the voice of a political expert, which gives more credibility to the negativity of his opinion regarding the weakness in the Argentinean democratic system.

- “This says a lot about the weakness of Argentina’s political party institutions,” said Joan Caivano, director of special projects at the Inter-American Dialogue in

Washington ... “She was anointed by a very popular president, and that doesn’t feel like a good thing for a democracy.”

Relational processes.

The relational processes are fewer in number than the material processes. They are used to describe the situation of the couple (NK and CFK) and that of CFK alone from the moment they started as a team in his presidency up to the present. Most of the relational processes are part of projected clauses in which CFK is the Identified, the Identifier or the Carrier. In the following example, as indicated in the previous section of the analysis, this direct quote in the projection also helps the writer keep a neutral position.

- The improvements in the country were, Mrs. Kirchner said, “a result of his convictions,” which she added, “are also mine.”

However, there are three relational processes which are not in projected clauses and are used in the description of more positive than negative aspects about the president. These instances, quoted below, make the author’s subjectivity salient.

- the couple, affectionately known as “the penguins” — a reference to Mr. Kirchner’s Patagonian home state of Santa Cruz — have evolved into Latin America’s Dynamic Duo
- Mr. Kirchner is not the first Argentine president to try to draw his wife into a more powerful role.
- But few doubt that the 54-year-old Mrs. Kirchner (...) has the political skills to lead.

The ideological meaning conveyed with the relational processes is in agreement with the ideological meaning conveyed with the material processes. CFK is depicted as an Actor who takes over the government. She is also the Actor of the past, working

together with her husband as a team and their success is considered doubtful. She is also the Actor of her victory in the elections, but with the help of her husband's successful policy. She is also portrayed as a Sayer who makes some promises: she will continue with a policy she shared with her husband and will set an expansion policy in the international field. However, she is not seen as an Actor of the future; i.e., there is no description of a concrete plan of action for the future and her national and international policy is depicted as rather weak.

Transitivity analysis of “Day of firsts as presidential baton passes from husband to wife” (*The Guardian*)

Material processes.

In this article there is a deployment of processes similar to that in the article in *The New York Times*. In the title the set phrase in the English culture “man and wife” which is an indicator of unity is rephrased as “husband and wife.” The lexical choice of “husband” instead of “man” may be interpreted as an indicator of expressing equality of gender as regards status in the new political arena of Argentina. In the example below, the power is transferred from NK to his wife, who is part of the Scope.

– Day of firsts as presidential baton passes from husband to wife

This transfer of power is supported by a picture below the title, in which the female president takes over the government with the support of her husband. This idea of transfer is reinforced in the description of the ceremony. In the following example taken from the introduction of the article, NK is the Actor and CFK is the Recipient.

– when Nestor, a popular and successful outgoing president, passed the presidential sash and baton to his wife, the country's first elected female head of state.

This new political situation of Argentina may explain the considerably larger number of material processes than other processes, in which CFK becomes the Actor (see Appendix 2). For example, in the sentence found below the picture, which describes it, CFK is the Actor of the material process “hold” with her husband as the Circumstance.

– Argentina's new president Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner holds the ceremonial staff with her husband

In the following stretch of discourse, she also becomes the Actor of the gratitude towards her husband and the people in the ceremony.

- After receiving them [sash and baton] Kirchner embraced her husband, ... and saluted cheering congressional deputies.

She continues praising her husband in the role of Actor in the following sentence.

- She lavished praise on the outgoing administration

In the description of the historical background, the idea of unity of husband and wife (both as Actors) working together is rendered. In the following example, both NK and CFK are the Actors of a material process with a reference to the political context of Argentina when they got married.

- young law students who exchanged wedding rings in a country on the brink of military dictatorship.

In the description of her historical path to the presidency she becomes the only Actor described as a skilled and tenacious person of action. The following examples illustrate this point:

- Cristina Kirchner had made her path to the presidential Casa Rosada, the Pink House, appear smooth
- Last month she crushed a fragmented opposition in an election so serene
- Yesterday the 54-year-old, who has two children, was not only taking charge of one of the region's biggest economies, she was bringing Argentina back into the international limelight after four years

Although she is seen as a strong political figure, the means she used for reaching the presidency is criticized by the writer. In the following clause CFK is the Actor of the material process “swept”, an indication of success and power; yet the image of a strong political figure is weakened by the idea that NK is the cause of her success as the circumstance “on her husband coat-tails” suggests.

- Kirchner swept to the presidency on her husband's coat-tails.

CFK is also portrayed as a political character with a weak plan of action, since she has not proposed a new policy for the country. However, in this case she is no longer the Actor; she is portrayed as the Goal (included in the idea of transfer of power “job swap”) of the support of the people. This sentence clearly indicates that voters trusted the policy of the previous government (CFK’s husband’s) to which she belonged and decided to support her in continuing with the same policy.

- Voters endorsed the presidential job swap in last month's election because it represented continuity.

This idea of continuity is reinforced in the following sentence by the use of the material process “has retained” with CFK as the Actor who ensures that a previous policy with a previous team will continue.

- Cristina has retained the bulk of her husband's cabinet

The journalist shows that the decision indicated above and others are supported by her husband. In the sentences below, which constitute the projection of the verbal process in which NK is the Sayer, unity is conveyed by a material process “passed through” with CFK and NK as the Actors (together). Then, within the same projection, his support is presented in two clauses in which CFK is the Actor of her future obligations as the president of Argentina.

- “... We have passed through a thousand things together. She has to take the decisions She'll be the one who governs”

When the journalist refers to her as a capable woman, he compares her to Hillary Clinton, a strong female character in the USA political arena. In this instance, CFK becomes the Goal of the process of a clause in a passive construction.

- the other politician she is compared to, Hillary Clinton

Also, CFK is part of the Agent of the material process “has shaken up”. In this clause the new political situation in the traditionally sexist Latin America is introduced, in which women have gained an important role.

- Latin America's macho political order has been shaken up by the election of two female heads of state

In contrast with some of the negative views, the journalist includes a positive prediction made by her husband. In this prediction, the government, which can be clearly read as CFK, is the Actor of a material process in an embedded clause and is portrayed in a positive light.

- "The government that is coming is going to be much better"

However, she becomes the Goal of some material processes that refer to the “hard tasks” and problems she will face at present. For example,

- "Hard tasks await Cristina."
- Inflation, an energy crisis, crime and querulous labour unions topped the list of challenges that will swiftly test the new leader.

Verbal processes.

In this article, CFK is a participant in only eight instances of verbal processes and the number of instances in which she appears as an Actor equals that in which she appears as part of the Verbiage (See Appendix 2).⁶ Three instances, in which CFK is part of the projection of the verbal process, are cases of direct speech. These direct quotations allow the writer to remain neutral, but by using the voices of important social and political figures, he can indirectly predict an uncertain future for the president. One

⁶ There is an additional quote in which CFK is part of the Verbiage, but the Sayer is not indicated. Nevertheless, it can be inferred by the context that the person being quoted is her husband.

of these voices is CFK's husband's. In the following quotation, first NK is the Sayer who predicts a better government. Then, within the same quote, he warns about a difficult future for the government.

- "The government that is coming is going to be much better than the one that's now leaving," said her husband. It was just as well because her honeymoon with the country could be short, he warned. "Hard tasks await Cristina."

The other voice belongs to an Argentinean political analyst, who predicts a difficult political future for her:

- "Her political challenge will be to avoid the inevitable wear and tear that a second term usually entails," said Rosendo Fraga, an Argentine analyst.

There is only one case of indirect speech in which CFK is part of the Projection. Different from the strong direct speech cases, the indirect style in the following example seems to convey a positive image of the president. In the next example, she is portrayed as copying another powerful woman's policy.

- Flamboyance aside, Cristina is said to model herself on the businesslike approach of Germany's Angela Merkel.

The three clauses in which she is the Sayer of the verbal processes are in indirect speech. The fact that her exact words are not transcribed weakens the possible impact of her plans and allows the writer to convey his own interpretation in a subtle way.

- She lavished praise on the outgoing administration and promised continuity.
- She promised to seek a social pact between businesses and trade unions and to do "what was necessary" to sustain Argentina's recovery.
- Cristina has retained the bulk of her husband's cabinet but revealed few policy details.

There is only one case in which she is quoted directly with a projected clause in which she is the Senser of a mental process:

- "We believe firmly in this political project," she said.

Relational processes.

The number of clauses with relational processes in which CFK is a participant is considerable. Unlike the article in the *The New York Times*, the news item in *The Guardian* includes a similar number of relation and material processes. In the lead-in below the heading of the article, the writer uses a relational process that indicates that CFK is the president of a new Argentina now. In this instance, this new situation is shown with CFK as the Identified. She is described as the first elected female head of state, which reinforces the idea of gender equality in a former world of men.

- Cristina Kirchner becomes Argentina's first elected female head of state

The writer of the article uses the relational processes mostly to describe the president's situation in a similar way he describes it by means of the material processes: CFK and her husband's political history and joint effort, idea of gender equality and her promise to continue with the previous government's policy with the peoples' support, and her uncertain future. In most of the examples she is the Carrier (or part of it) and also the Identified or Beneficiary. Since most of the sentences are the statements by the writer, his subjectivity is overt. For example, in the following sentences the writer describes the president, together with her husband in their first years in the political arena, as inexperienced but full of potential.

- Three decades ago they were young law students
- Nestor and Cristina Kirchner were bright and had political ambitions

The transfer of power is expressed in the following sentence with CFK as an “obvious successor”.

- his senator wife, like him a veteran of the Peronist movement, was the obvious successor.

Unlike the US newspaper writer, the UK newspaper journalist seems to use more relational processes in the description of CFK’s capacity and abilities. In the following example, she is seen as a strong person of action.

- The new presidenta was a globetrotter with designer suits and a passionate, raspy way with words guaranteed to shake up summits.

In the instances quoted below, the support by the people is clear. The people followed her not for her beauty but because of her capacity to continue with her husband’s policy:

- nobody doubted that behind the glamour was a tough, seasoned operator.
- Voters endorsed the presidential job swap in last month's election because it represented continuity.

She is also supported by her husband but in this case, the author uses direct quotes, as shown in the following example (her husband’s authorship is deduced in context).

- "We have been a couple for 32 years ... I'll be there to accompany her. It would be very bad to interfere. She'll be the one who governs and decides."

A tendency towards a gender equality in the political arena of Latin America is shown in the following sentence.

- The first time Latin America had two current female presidents, with Cristina following the lead of Chile's Michelle Bachelet.

However, this tendency is not seen by the journalist as something positive, since the ruling parties use the idea of equality as a strategy to win the elections.

- Ruling parties have discovered that women are an effective way to appear more modern.

As mentioned earlier, a prominent future is predicted by the journalist. In the following example, he uses a direct quote in which CFK's husband is the Sayer and which allows the writer to be objective and to make a strong point.

- "The government that is coming is going to be much better than the one that's now leaving,"

However, within the same projection, the author of the article also describes a difficult future for the president.

- her honeymoon with the country could be short

The journalist reinforces the idea that CFK will have to face a hard situation, by including the voice of Rosendo Fraga, a political analyst.

- "Her political challenge will be to avoid the inevitable wear and tear that a second term usually entails"

The ideological meaning conveyed with the relational processes is in agreement with the ideological meaning conveyed with the material processes. The writer created a parallel between the two types of processes. He talks about CFK's history in politics. She is seen as a strong and capable Actor, but with an uncertain future. She is depicted as trusted by the voters because she promised to continue her husband's successful policy, a policy considered to be based on false claims about the reality of the country. She is also the Goal of the problems in the future of a politically weak country. Although she is portrayed as a strong and capable Actor, she is not seen as the Actor of

change in her country; she is only the Actor of a national policy that belonged to the previous administration and the Actor of a new plan of action in the international field.

Both articles describe Argentina's president CFK in a similar way. In both articles the writers narrate the events in the ceremony of transfer of power. They depict CFK and NK as a team that work together in complete agreement. However, both writers seem to agree on the view that she is a successful Actor in the elections because of her husband's successful policy during his presidency. She is seen only as the Actor that takes control of a country that is already functioning. The transfer of power suggests that the political state of affairs in Argentina is weak. People supported CFK (Goal) because they trusted her husband's policy and she proclaims a policy of continuity. Her plans are apparently not very clear for the writers, as they consider that the only significant issue mentioned by the president is related to an international policy, but the situation in Argentina is not as good as described by the ruling couple. The political future of CFK is uncertain, as there are many problems that will test her capacity. CFK is not seen as the Actor of improvement or change, her only innovative proposal during her first speech as the president is an international policy, which may not be seen as beneficial for the country, considering the problems that she is expected to solve. The stance of both writers is very similar, i.e. rather balanced and neutral. The only difference between the articles in the two newspapers is that the UK newspaper writer uses more relational processes to refer to the president's capacity to be in power than the US newspaper writer does. This difference may tilt the balance slightly and might make readers perceive the content of the UK newspaper article as slightly favouring the president.

Appraisal Analysis

As the ideology of a text is often construed by the interplay of linguistic resources of a text, that is, by “the layering and interaction of the linguistic resources mobilised that combine to create higher order meaning” (Caffarel & Rechniewski, 2009, p. 33), our analysis of the transitivity resources mobilised in the two newspaper articles must be extended and checked by looking into the relation of these transitivity resources to other features of the text. Thus, we turn now to consider the contribution of appraisal resources found in the newspapers in the construction of the viewpoints of the authors.

As the objective of the analysis is to unveil the positioning of the writers for or against CFK, the appraisal analysis is focused on the evaluation passed directly or indirectly onto the president by the writers of both articles. Instances of judgment, affect and appreciation concerning the president have been identified and are discussed in the following section.

Appraisal analysis of “Roles Swap in Argentina’s Palace as First Lady Takes Over” (*The New York Times*)

The appraisal analysis of this article was divided into the two main domains of judgement within the appraisal system: the social sanction domain and the social esteem domain. Most of the instances of the journalist’s evaluation in this news article fall within judgement. Yet, a few instances of Affect and Appreciation were also identified as conveying the journalist’s attitude. The author of this article has taken a stance by passing judgment using a number of appraisal resources (see Appendix 3). In this section, I examine the instances of judgment, more specifically, veracity and propriety

(as social sanction), and normality, tenacity and capability (as social esteem), that reveal the positioning of the writer.

Within the social sanction domain, six cases of veracity expressing negative evaluation were found. In these instances the president is described as greedy for power, manipulative, not honest, not credible or lying and faking emotions. Only one instance expressing positive evaluation was detected when CFK is described as open or honest. These instances are explained below.

At the ceremony, the writer does not see the “crowd-pleasing hug” between CFK and her husband as credible, since this hug “seemed to make Mrs. Kirchner blush” (-veracity). In another instance, she is not seen as a person with honest feelings when she closed her speech showing “a rare display of emotion” (-veracity, as not truthful or credible) with “her voice cracking as she looked up at some members of the group waving from a second-floor balcony” (-veracity, as faking an emotion). Also, she is portrayed as not credible in relation to inflation figures in the country: “growing inflation, now pegged at nearly 20 percent by private economists, about double government claims” (- veracity).

When the journalist refers to CFK’s campaign, he describes her as manipulative, as she “conducted a carefully orchestrated campaign” (-veracity). He also refers to both NK and CFK as “power brokers” (-veracity, as greedy in the stock market) who hold sway over their country of 40 million people (-veracity, as manipulative). However, her and her husband’s objective “to deepen the change” can be taken as a positive quality according to the writer of the article, since “the couple have made little secret of their plans to lead together” (+veracity, as open, honest).

Within the same domain, nine instances of propriety were identified: five with a negative evaluation portray CFK as rude, impolite, unethical, and vain, whereas four

instances of positive evaluation describes her as altruistic, sensitive, and legitimate. Some instances of positive or negative assessment as regards propriety are explained in the following examples.

In her inauguration speech, CFK is seen as “typically emphatic” (-propriety, as vain), but she is also seen as altruistic and sensitive in her desire “to commit the force” of the diplomacy and the country to solving the problem of a guerrillas’ hostage, the former Colombian president, as well as in her demands for the “reconstruction of multilateralism” against the opposite “more insecure” and “more unjust” “unilateral world” (+propriety). She is also seen as sensitive when she “paid homage to female role models” (+propriety), such as Evan Perón and the members of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo.

When referring to her victory in the elections, the journalist presents her as a legitimate winner (+propriety), in contrast to the low percentage of votes her husband had obtained (she “doubl[ed]” it), taking office because his rival dropped out. However, she is described as unethical, since it was actually her husband who drew her “into a more powerful role.” This situation in which “she was anointed by a very popular president” is indirectly criticized also by an expert (directly quoted) as “the weakness” (-propriety, as unethical) of the political party institutions in Argentina’s democracy. In her “carefully orchestrated campaign”, she is seen as rude or impolite, since she had left no room “for rigorous press questioning or debates with her rivals” (-propriety).

Within the social esteem domain, five instances of capacity with a positive evaluation have been identified, showing the president as powerful, skilful, successful, experienced and sound. CFK is described as a woman with power who “takes over” the government (+capacity). In the context of “a fractured opposition,” she is described as legitimately successful, since she “won emphatically” (+capacity), “doubling the vote

percentage that her husband was able to muster in 2003”. In reference to her capacity to lead, the writer says that “few doubt” she “has the political skills” (+capacity) having “served in Congress for a decade” (+capacity, as experienced). As regards her plans for an international agenda, she is portrayed as sound with a “willingness to be a player in international diplomacy” (+capacity).

There is also a positive evaluation in the five tenacity instances identified in the article, which present CFK as heroic, constant, resolute, brave and heroic, as seen in some of the following examples. When the journalist mentions NK and CFK’s history in the presidential palace, he refers to them as a couple of heroic characters, comparing them to Batman and Robin, also known as the “Dynamic Duo” (+tenacity). When referring to CFK’s future as a ruler, she is described as a resolute person who “would seize the opportunity” to solve the problems of debts (+tenacity). In addition, she is seen as constant, since she has “served in Congress for a decade” (+tenacity). Also, the author portrays her “subtle dig at the United States” as a possible act of bravery (+tenacity), since she indirectly accused this country of being unilateral and unjust.

As in the cases of capacity and tenacity, the five instances of normality identified in the article render a positive evaluation, in which the president is depicted as modern or trendy, avant-garde or outstanding, and supported or celebrated. When referring to CFK and NK’s accomplishments, the writer uses the words “No modern-day couple in a democracy” and “certainly not in Latin America” to define the magnitude of the transfer of power; that is, they are seen as not “comparable” to any other couple, since they have left a mark in history (+normality, as avant-garde and outstanding). The author’s evaluation is also made when he refers to her as the “first woman to be elected” as president, that is to say, she is seen as setting a trend in the modern Argentina (+normality). Besides, people support the couple (CFK and her husband) “to deepen the

change” in a celebration described as “a shower of confetti” (+normality). She is also shown as enjoying her husband and the people’s support in an “emphatic, crowd-pleasing hug” (+normality).

Furthermore, as far as affect is concerned, three references to security were found, one with negative evaluation and two with positive evaluation. These three instances, examined below, show that the author has a slightly positive stance.

She is presented as sharing her husband’s “convictions” (affect: +security, self-confident). The journalist also describes her as a person with convictions when she said that she “believed” in “strengthening the Mercosur” (affect: +security, confidence). However, the journalist suggests a lack of confidence when he quotes her “desire” to return the country to the “world stage” (affect: -security).

Thus, the president has been evaluated positively as regards social esteem but somewhat negatively in the social sanction domain. As mentioned earlier, this negative tendency in the social sanction domain may be explained by the long history of democracy in the USA. The author has apparently been more emphatic on evaluating the president as a leader in the democratic system of Argentina than on evaluating her as a person. However, all numbers considered, the writer of the US newspaper article has taken a slightly positive stance in favour of the president. It remains to be seen how the appraisal resources contribute to the construction of a similar or different positioning of the writer of the UK newspaper article.

Appraisal analysis of “Day of firsts as presidential baton passes from husband to wife” (*The Guardian*)

Like the US writer, the author of this article has taken a stance by passing judgment using appraisal resources. Instances of judgment in the social sanction and in the social esteem domains that unveil the positioning of the writer have also been identified, and are examined in the rest of this section (see Appendix 3).

Within the social sanction domain, four instances of veracity expressing negative evaluation have been found, in which the president is described as manipulative or lying and not successful nor transparent.

In her victory as president, CFK is portrayed as manipulative, as she “made her path to the presidential Casa Rosada, the Pink House, appear smooth” (-veracity). Neither is she seen as really successful in the ballot box, since she “crushed a fragmented opposition” (-veracity) “in an election so serene it verged on soporific”. Although she “has retained the bulk of her husband’s cabinet, she is seen as revealing “few policy details” (-veracity, as not transparent). In addition, she and her husband are described as manipulative or lying because of the “economic distortions embedded in the recovery” (-veracity), which the writer compares to “a ticking bomb” that “will require tough decisions”, through the voices of some analysts.

In addition, six instances of propriety have been identified: one with negative evaluation characterizes CFK as unethical, whereas the other five with positive evaluation portray her as polite and acknowledging, well-behaved, legitimate, law-abiding, good and caring. In the inauguration ceremony at the Congress building in Buenos Aires, CFK is presented as Argentina's first elected female head of state “via the ballot box” (+propriety, as legitimate, law abiding). Also, referred to as “the

government that is coming”, she is characterized as much better in her husband’s prediction (+propriety). As to her plans of action, she is seen as caring, since “Buenos Aires will host renewed efforts to free hostages held by Marxist guerrillas in Colombia”. (+propriety). At the ceremony she is depicted as well-behaved and well-mannered when she “embraced her husband, grinned and saluted cheering congressional deputies”. Moreover, she is seen as polite and acknowledging when she “lavished praised on the outgoing administration” (+propriety).

In the social esteem domain, twelve instances that point to her capacity have been identified. There are eleven cases of positive evaluation, showing the president as clever, ambitious, shrewd, experienced, skilful, successful, powerful and sound, and one with negative evaluation portraying her as inexperienced when she was young. In her first years, she is depicted as “young” (-capacity, as inexperienced) but “bright” (+capacity, as clever) and with “political ambitions” (+capacity, ambitious). At the time of the ceremony, however, she is characterized as experienced, since she is a “veteran of the Peronist movement” (+capacity). She is also seen as shrewd as she has been a “seasoned operator” (+capacity). In addition, she is described as skilful as “a globetrotter” (+capacity) and appears as powerful and sound with “a passionate, raspy way with words guaranteed to shake up summits” (+capacity). She is portrayed as skilful again when she is compared to “Germany’s Angela Merkel” because of her “businesslike approach” (+capacity).

As far as normality is concerned, thirteen instances have been identified. In eleven of them the president is described as modern, avant-garde or trendy, celebrated, supported and predictable. In the other two, negative evaluation is rendered as she is described as unpredictable and unsupported or uncelebrated. To illustrate how normality values about CFK are conveyed, I have chosen a few examples. In the lead-in, for

instance, the journalist depicts CFK as avant-guard, since she is “Argentina's first elected female head of state”. She is also described as trendy, “following the lead of” the Chilean president (+normality), and outstanding because of having set a “historic” precedent (+normality). She was also “the obvious successor” of her husband (+normality, as predictable). However, the journalist concludes that “it is premature” to predict that women in power will be a “guarantee of success” (-normality, as unpredictable).

As far as support is concerned, CFK is described as celebrated by the Venezuelan president when he referred to CFK’s taking over as “the dawn of a big fiesta in Buenos Aires” (+normality). She is also supported by the voters, who endorsed the job swap due to their trust in the “continuity” of her husband’s and her previous work (+normality). She is supported by her husband as well, who, “after 32 years” of marriage will still “accompany her” (+normality). Yet, when referring to her future, the writer quotes her husband, who says that the “hard tasks” and “the inevitable wear and tear” of the economic problems “will test” her capacity and tenacity, which could make “her honeymoon with the country” “short” (-normality, as unsupported).

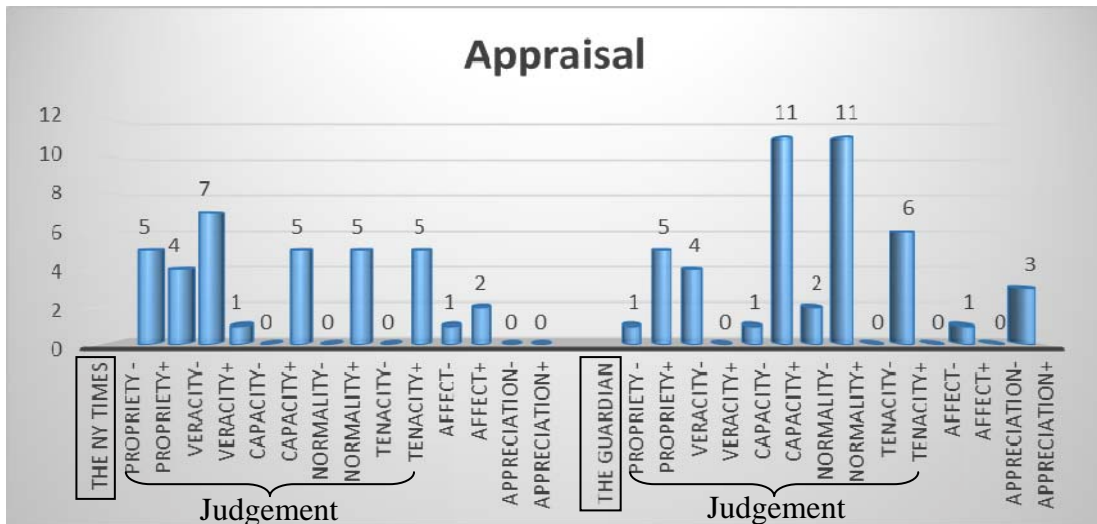
There is also positive evaluation in the six tenacity instances found in the article. The following examples depict CFK as tough, resolute, brave, constant and adaptable. In her inauguration speech, she is portrayed as constant because she “promised continuity” (+tenacity) and because she “has retained the bulk of her husband’s cabinet” (+tenacity). In addition to this positive quality, she is shown as adaptable in her promise to seek a social pact between businesses and trade unions” (+tenacity). Besides, she is depicted as resolute and brave in her promise to do “what was necessary” for Argentina’s recovery (+tenacity). Moreover, she is seen as “tough” (+tenacity) in “her

path to the presidential Casa Rosada” and brave because of “taking charge of” one of “the biggest economies” (+tenacity) in Latin America.

Furthermore, one instance of affect (security) with positive evaluation was found and three instances of positive appreciation characterize president CFK as beautiful or attractive. For example, the writer characterizes her as a person of convictions as she “believed firmly” in her policy of continuity (Affect: +security). Also, he also uses the term “glamour” to refer to CFK as beautiful or attractive (Appreciation: +reaction, as an object just to be admired).

Thus, the president has been evaluated rather positively in the social esteem domain, with a considerably larger number of instances pointing to her capacity, tenacity and normality. However, in the social sanction domain, the evaluation has been balanced between veracity and propriety: the author has evaluated the president positively as regards propriety but he has done the opposite concerning veracity. As mentioned earlier, the marked positive tendency in the social esteem domain may be explained by the long history of women in power in the UK. The author has focused on the qualities of the female ruler and on the acceptance and support that she receives from the people. Therefore, all instances considered, the writer has taken a rather positive stance in favour of the president.

In the graph below, the different values within the three main types of evaluation that were identified in both newspaper articles have been mapped out and can be compared.



Graph 1: Comparison of appraisal instances.

Whereas thirty five instances of evaluation were found in the US newspaper, forty five instances of evaluation were found in the UK newspaper. The number of instances in the *The New York Times* article was deployed in a rather balanced way in both the social esteem and the social sanction domains whereas in its counterpart in *The Guardian* there is a marked difference in the deployment of the instances. In the latter, there is a considerably larger number of instances in the social esteem domain than in the social sanction domain. In both articles, the writers evaluated the president positively in the social esteem domain with a higher number of instances in the UK newspaper than its US counterpart. However, while the balance is slightly tilted towards the positive side as regards social sanction in the UK newspaper, it is markedly tilted to the negative side in the US newspaper.

To sum up, after having examined the evaluative instances within both the social sanction and the social esteem domains, we are ready to unveil the writers' positioning. Although the difference is not marked, the UK writer seems to have taken a clearly

positive stance, while his US counterpart appears to have taken only a slightly positive one.

Conclusions

The present study was carried out in an attempt to unveil a covert stance in apparently unbiased journalistic texts, as hidden stances might present a problem in the translation process. In an attempt to find a possible solution to the problem translators or trainee translators might confront, I analysed two texts from different sources (*The New York Times* online and *The Guardian* online), both dealing with the same piece of news (the transfer of power from the Argentinean president to his elected wife). The analysis was carried out considering the elements of transitivity and appraisal that could be identified in the texts and which may signal a biased positioning of the authors of apparently unbiased articles. On the basis of the results described above, this section reviews the general questions and hypothesis stated in the introduction and provides the general conclusions of the study.

As mentioned earlier in this paper, interpreting the ideology hidden in a journalistic article of the international press is not an easy task, since the differences among news items in various international newspapers are rather superficial and “the system of news strategies and rules is highly complex, deeply rooted in discourse” (Van Dijk, 1984, p. 301) and conditioned by the context (Van Dijk, 2003). In the hypothesis of the study, however, I stated that the processes in the transitivity system and the elements of appraisal are linguistic resources that can signal a biased position in apparently unbiased texts. The examination and interpretation of the evaluative resources in the texts have provided the empirical data against which that hypothesis has been tested.

At this point it may be useful to remember the research questions that guided this study.

- Are the linguistic elements of the articles deployed in such a way that a covert stance can be inferred or deduced?

- Can an analysis from the point of view of the transitivity and appraisal systems unveil an apparently unbiased text as biased?

In order to test the hypothesis and answer the research questions, two international newspaper articles from two different countries were analysed. First, the processes in the transitivity system (material, mental, verbal, behavioural, relational and existential) were identified and classified. Only the processes in which president Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner was a participant, however, were considered for the analysis, focusing on the most frequent ones (in this case, material, verbal and relational processes). Second, the instances of evaluation (affect, judgment and appreciation) were considered for the analysis. They were identified, classified and analysed, focusing only on the evaluation passed onto the president. Finally, the results obtained in each analysis were compared to highlight the differences between the two news articles writers' positioning.

The results from the transitivity analysis show that both writers (the US newspaper's and the UK newspaper's) have described Argentina's president CFK as the Actor who won the elections with the help of her husband's earlier success, thus, hinting at a weakness in the Argentinean political system. Her and her husband's earlier success is described as based on doubtful claims by the government. She is also seen as the Sayer of a policy of continuity, for which she is supported by the people, but she is not seen as the Actor of improvement or change; she is also portrayed as facing an uncertain and conflicting future. Although both articles are very similar in their balanced and rather neutral positioning, the writer of the UK newspaper has used more relational processes to refer to the positive qualities of the president assuming power, which makes the view of the UK newspaper slightly different from that of the US newspaper. In other words,

the journalist in *The Guardian* sees the president in a more favourable light than the journalist in *The New York Times*.

The results from the appraisal analysis reveal that, in the social esteem domain, both writers have adopted the same stance in favour of the president, but a considerable difference was found in the social sanction domain. As far as the latter is concerned, the UK newspaper evaluates the president more positively than its counterpart in the US, who takes a rather negative stance. In conclusion, according to the results obtained from the analysis of both domains, the UK newspaper's stance is rather positive and the US newspaper's stance is only slightly positive.

Both analyses considered, it could be claimed that the reporter for *The New York Times* is apparently more neutral than his counterpart for *The Guardian*, who shows a clearer positive attitude. As mentioned earlier, the results from both analyses might be explained by the history of each country. In the UK, the long history of successful women in power might have influenced the view of the journalist for *The Guardian*, who appears to be more favourable in his portrayal of CFK as a female president. It is possible that the idea of women in power is more natural in the UK than in the USA. The long history of democracy in the USA, however, without a female president in their list, might have influenced the US journalist, who has conveyed a less positive view of the president and of the democratic system of Argentina.

In spite of the slight differences pointed out above, the results of this study reveal that both journalists have taken essentially the same stance. The fact that there were only minor differences between the two news articles, reminds us of Van Dijk's conclusions about the impact of the dominant ideology in the international press. The positioning of the newspapers as regards the same event tends to be the same with rather cosmetic changes in the linguistic choices (Van Dijk, 1984). However, and despite some

core ideological similarities between journalistic texts, translators have a duty to fulfil. They are society's trustworthy mediators between a source text and their target readers and as such they should mind the differences in attitudes and opinions and be able to transmit them faithfully.

Final Remarks

In the translation process, effective interpretation of the source text is crucial for the translator not to distort the positioning of the writer of an apparently unbiased text. The apparent neutrality of the journalist of the US article and the clearer positive stance taken by the journalist for the UK newspaper are proof of the importance of text analysis in the translation process. I hope this study will help translators and trainee translators to become aware of the importance of text analysis in their work as translators, in particular, the analysis of international press articles. This study was aimed at providing a practical tool of analysis. That is the reason why a simplified analysis was used, focusing only on the most frequent processes of the transitivity system and on the instances of the appraisal system that were more salient, that is, those concerning judgement. Since the main differences have been found in the appraisal analysis, translators and trainee translators may find it more useful and practical to focus on the attitudinal elements for their analysis in the translation process.

APPENDIX 1: Texts

The New York Times

Roles Swap in Argentina's Palace as First Lady Takes Over



Ian Salas/European Pressphoto Agency

Cristina Fernández de Kirchner and her husband, Néstor, in a shower of confetti calling on them “to deepen the change.”

By [ALEXEI BARRIONUEVO](#)

Published: December 11, 2007

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10 — [Néstor Kirchner](#), [Argentina](#)'s most popular president in decades, draped the light-blue-and-white sash over the shoulder of his wife, [Cristina Fernández de Kirchner](#), on Monday, officially passing power to the first woman to be elected Argentina's leader in its 191-year history.

The transfer of power was sealed with an emphatic, crowd-pleasing hug that seemed to make Mrs. Kirchner blush. She repeatedly stroked her husband's back during the embrace.

No modern-day couple in a democracy has carried out a comparable transfer of power, and certainly not in Latin America. In their four and a half years in the presidential palace, the couple, affectionately known as “the penguins” — a reference to Mr.

Kirchner's Patagonian home state of Santa Cruz — have evolved into Latin America's Dynamic Duo, power brokers who hold sway over their country of 40 million people.

One major reason is Mr. Kirchner's stewardship following the country's worst financial crisis. The improvements in the country were, Mrs. Kirchner said, "a result of his convictions," which she added, "are also mine."

Since shortly after Mr. Kirchner announced in July that he would not run for re-election and would back his wife's candidacy instead, the couple have made little secret of their plans to lead together. On Monday, just after Mr. Kirchner passed the sash and presidential cane to his wife, thousands of square white pieces of paper fell from the rafters of the Congress reading "to deepen the change," referring to the next phase of their joint effort.

Mr. Kirchner is not the first Argentine president to try to draw his wife into a more powerful role. Gen. Juan Perón, Argentina's most revered leader, tried in 1951 to make his popular wife, Eva, his running mate. But the leaders of his party did not want a woman on the ticket and kept her off. She died in 1952.

Later, the general succeeded in making his third wife, María Estela Martínez de Perón, known as Isabel, his vice president. After he died in 1974, she became the first woman to serve as Argentina's president, serving nearly two years before she was ousted in a military coup.

[Imelda Marcos](#) was a powerful figure in the Philippine government led by her husband, Ferdinand. But after he was toppled in a coup in 1986, she went into exile with him, only to return after his death to run for president. She never won.

Even if [Hillary Rodham Clinton](#) were to win the White House next November, her husband would not be the one to hand power over to her — though he would probably be very much at her side during her presidency.

Mrs. Kirchner conducted a carefully orchestrated campaign heavy on international diplomacy but light on opportunities for rigorous press questioning or debates with her rivals. In the end, facing a fractured opposition, she won emphatically, doubling the vote percentage that her husband was able to muster in 2003, when he got 22 percent before a rival dropped out.

“This says a lot about the weakness of Argentina’s political party institutions,” said Joan Caivano, director of special projects at the Inter-American Dialogue in Washington, who has studied the role of women in Latin American politics. “She was anointed by a very popular president, and that doesn’t feel like a good thing for a democracy.”

But few doubt that the 54-year-old Mrs. Kirchner, who served in Congress for a decade, has the political skills to lead. In her typically emphatic inauguration speech here on Monday, she set out an agenda that emphasized greater South American integration and a desire to return Argentina to the world stage after four years in which her husband focused on improving the economy after the crisis in 2001.

Argentina’s economy is poised to record a sixth year of 8 percent annual growth, and Mrs. Kirchner noted that hers would be the first Argentine government to begin its term without a fiscal deficit. She said she would seize the opportunity to begin a process of ridding Argentina of its debts to private bondholders. She was scheduled to meet Tuesday with [Dominique Strauss-Kahn](#), the president of the [International Monetary Fund](#).

Mrs. Kirchner will confront growing inflation, now pegged at nearly 20 percent by private economists, about double government claims, and a tightening energy situation. Just days ago Mr. Kirchner increased public transportation rates by 19 percent beginning next year, a sign that the government is concerned about its declining reserves.

She said she believed that strengthening the [Mercosur](#) trade union would be important to improving regional energy supplies, and she praised the formation on Sunday of a Bank of the South that will act as a South American-focused lending institution for development projects.

Mrs. Kirchner also showed a willingness to be a player in international diplomacy. She called on President [Nicolas Sarkozy](#) of France to allow Argentina to help negotiate with Colombian guerrillas for the release of [Ingrid Betancourt](#), a hostage and former Colombian presidential candidate, whose mother watched Mrs. Kirchner’s speech from inside Congress. “I want to commit the force of our diplomacy and our country” to find a solution for her, she said.

And in what perhaps was a subtle dig at the United States, she called for the “reconstruction of multilateralism,” saying that “a unilateral world is a more insecure world and more unjust.”

She closed her speech with a rare display of emotion, acknowledging that her work will be cut out for her simply because she is a woman. She paid homage to female role models like the beloved Eva Perón and “to the women in the white handkerchiefs,” referring to members of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, the group that fought relentlessly for information about their “disappeared” loved ones during Argentina’s military dictatorship.

“They dared to go where nobody else did,” Mrs. Kirchner said, her voice cracking as she looked up at some members of the group waving from a second-floor balcony. “Mothers and grandmothers of the homeland.”

Vinod Sreeharsha contributed reporting.

THE GUARDIAN

Day of firsts as presidential baton passes from husband to wife

Cristina Kirchner becomes Argentina's first elected female head of state

- [Rory Carroll](#), Latin America correspondent
- [The Guardian](#), Tuesday 11 December 2007



Argentina's new president Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner holds the ceremonial staff with her husband and outgoing president Nestor Kirchner during the inauguration ceremony at the Congress building in Buenos Aires. Photograph: Juan Mabromata/AFP/Getty images

Three decades ago they were young law students who exchanged wedding rings in a country on the brink of military dictatorship. Nestor and Cristina Kirchner were bright and had political ambitions but Argentina was entering an era of brutal repression and economic disaster. Who knew what the future held.

Yesterday came the remarkable answer when Nestor, a popular and successful outgoing president, passed the presidential sash and baton to his wife, the country's first elected female head of state. After receiving them Kirchner embraced her husband, grinned and saluted cheering congressional deputies. She lavished praise on the outgoing administration and promised continuity. "We believe firmly in this political project," she said. She promised to seek a social pact between businesses and trade unions and to do "what was necessary" to sustain Argentina's recovery.

It was a day of firsts. The first time power had directly passed from one spouse to another via the ballot box. The first time Argentina had a "first gentleman". The first time Latin America had two current female presidents, with Cristina following the lead of Chile's Michelle Bachelet. And the first time in ages Hugo Chávez said something that offended nobody. "This is the dawn of a big fiesta in Buenos Aires," said Venezuela's president.

Heads of state from across the region flocked to Argentina's capital for an inauguration which had the air of a coronation. Police sealed off entire blocks around Plaza de Mayo for what were expected to be day-long celebrations.

Catching the mood of female empowerment, still a novelty in this macho part of the world, several countries sent women to represent them, including the US labour secretary, Elaine Chao, Mexico's foreign minister, Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, and Canada's governor general, Michaëlle Jean.

Cristina Kirchner had made her path to the presidential Casa Rosada, the Pink House, appear smooth but nobody doubted that behind the glamour was a tough, seasoned operator.

When her centre-left, populist husband declined to run for a second term, despite polls predicting a landslide, his senator wife, like him a veteran of the Peronist movement, was the obvious successor. Last month she crushed a fragmented opposition in an election so serene it verged on soporific.

Yet it was historic. Argentina's previous female president, Isabel Perón, was not elected. Juan Perón's earlier wife, Evita, never held formal office. It remains to be seen whether the other politician she is compared to, Hillary Clinton, can catch up.

Yesterday the 54-year-old, who has two children, was not only taking charge of one of the region's biggest economies, she was bringing Argentina back into the international limelight after four years in which her proudly provincial and dour husband seldom left the country. The new presidenta was a globetrotter with designer suits and a passionate, raspy way with words guaranteed to shake up summits. Flamboyance aside, Cristina is said to model herself on the businesslike approach of Germany's Angela Merkel.

"The government that is coming is going to be much better than the one that's now leaving," said her husband. It was just as well because her honeymoon with the country could be short, he warned. "Hard tasks await Cristina."

Inflation, an energy crisis, crime and querulous labour unions topped the list of challenges that will swiftly test the new leader.

"Her political challenge will be to avoid the inevitable wear and tear that a second term usually entails," said Rosendo Fraga, an Argentine analyst.

Today she is expected to meet Dominique Strauss-Kahn, director of the International Monetary Fund, to discuss the fall-out from Argentina's debt default. Simultaneously Buenos Aires will host renewed efforts to free hostages held by Marxist guerrillas in Colombia.

Voters endorsed the presidential job swap in last month's election because it represented continuity. Nestor Kirchner inherited a country on its knees from the 2001 financial and economic collapse and was credited with guiding it to a swift recovery.

Some analysts compare the economic distortions embedded in the recovery to a ticking bomb which could detonate another cycle of turmoil and crises. Defusing that danger will require tough decisions. Cristina has retained the bulk of her husband's cabinet but revealed few policy details.

The other unknown is the fate of Nestor, 57. The first gentleman lives and breathes politics. He denied speculation that he will be a back-seat driver. "We have been a couple for 32 years. We have passed through a thousand things together. She has to take the decisions and I'll be there to accompany her. It would be very bad to interfere. She'll be the one who governs and decides." Aides said he would concentrate on rebuilding the Peronist movement, a once mighty machine that has broken into squabbling fiefdoms.

Backstory

Latin America's macho political order has been shaken up by the election of two female heads of state and next year it may have a third if Paraguay's ruling party selects education minister, Blanca Ovelar, as its candidate.

Ruling parties have discovered that women are an effective way to appear more modern. But it is premature to declare a feminist breakthrough. A glass ceiling keeps women under-represented. Once in office there is no guarantee of success. Approval ratings for Michelle Bachelet have slumped and Kirchner swept to the presidency on her husband's coat-tails. In September, Jamaicans voted out Portia Simpson Miller and Guatemala's Rigoberta Menchú failed in her presidential bid.

APPENDX 2: Transitivity

The New York Times article: Roles Swap in Argentina's Palace as First Lady Takes Over

(http://www.nytimes.com/2007/12/11/world/americas/11argentina.html?_r=1)

Material	Behavioural	Verbal	Mental	Relational	Existential
swap					
takes over					
draped					
was sealed					
seemed to make					
stroked					
has carried out					
				have evolved into	
hold sway				is	
				[were]	
		said			
		added (material flavour)			
				[are]	
		announced			
[would not run for]					
[would back]					
have made					
passed					
fell					
				is not	
tried to make					
			did not want		
kept her off					
died					
succeeded in making					
died					
				became	
was ousted					
				was	
was toppled					
went into exile					
won					
were to win					
				would not be	

				would probably be	
conducted					
won					
was able to muster					
got					
dropped out					
		[says]			
		said			
has studied					
[was anointed]					
				[doesn't feel like]	
			doubt		
served					
				has	
set out					
emphasized					
			focused		
is poised to record					
		noted			
				[would be]	
		said			
[would seize]					
was scheduled to meet					
will confront					
increased					
			is concerned		
		said			
			[believed]		
				[would be]	
		praised			
				[will act as]	
showed (relational flavour)					
		called on			
	watched				
			[want to commit]		
		said			
				was	
		called for			
				is	
closed					

				will be cut out for	
				is	
paid homage to					
fought					
			[dared to go]		
did					
		said			
	looked up at				

Adapted from Martin, J. R., Mattiessen C. and Painter C. (1997) *Working with Functional Grammar*. London: Arnold, p. 258

83 processes of a text of 1035 words

43 – 52% 2 – 2% 13 – 16% 7- 8% 18- 22% 0- 0%

PERCENTAGES RELATED TO CFK AS A PARTICIPANT

Material	CFK as participant
swap	
takes over	Actor (A)
draped	Recipient (R)
was sealed	
seemed to make	G
stroked	A
has carried out	A [together with her husband]
hold sway	A [together with her husband]
would not run for	
would back	G
have made	A
passed	R
fell	
tried to make	
kept her off	
died	
succeeded in making	
died	
was ousted	
was toppled	
went into exile	
won	
were to win	
conducted	A
won	A
was able to muster	
got	
dropped out	
has studied	

was anointed	G
served	A
set out	A
emphasized	
is poised to record	
would seize	A
was scheduled to meet	G
will confront	A
increased	
showed (relational flavour)	A
closed	A
paid homage to	A
fought	
did	

A:14/83= 17% G:4/83= 5% R:2/83= 2% Total = 24% of processes
 20/43 = 47% of material processes
 A:14/20= 70% G:4/20= 2% C:2/20= 1%

Behavioural	CFK as participant
watched	Phenomenon (P)
looked up at	Behavior (B)

B: 1/83= 1% P: 1/83= 1% Total = 2% of processes
 2/2 = 100% of behavioural processes
 B: 1/2= 50% R: 1/2 = 50%

Verbal	CFK as participant
said	Sayer (S)
added (material flavour)	S
announced	Part of the Verbiage (V)
says	Part of the Verbiage (V)
said	
noted	S
said	S
said	S
praised	S
called on	S
said	S
called for	S
said	S

S: 10/83= 12% V: 2/83= 2% Total = 14% of processes
 12/13 = 92% of verbal processes
 S: 10/13= 77% P: 2/13 = 15%

Mental	CFK as participant
did not want	
doubt	Part of P (Phenomenon)
focused	
is concerned	
believed	Senser)S)
want to commit	S
dared to go	

S: 2/83= 2% P: 1/83= 1% Total= = 3% of processes

3/7 = 43% of mental processes

S: 2/7 = 29% P: 1/7 = 14%

Relational	CFK as participant
have evolved into	Carrier (C) [together with her husband]
is	
were	
are	Attribute: Possessor (A)
is not	Part of the Identifier (Ir) (in a generalization)
became	
was	
would not be	
would probably be	
doesn't feel like	Part of the Identified (Id) (Goal of the nominalised clause)
has	C
would be	Part of the Id (Possessor)
would be	
will act as	
was	
is	
will be cut out for	Ir: Possessor
is	Id

C: 2/83= 2% A:1/83= 1% Ir: 2/83= 2% Id: 3/83= 4% Total = 9% of processes

8/18 = 44% of relational processes

C: 2/18= 11% A:1/18 = 6% Ir: 2/18= 11% Id: 3/18= 16%

The Guardian article: Day of firsts as presidential baton passes from husband to wife

(<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2007/dec/11/argentina.rorycarroll>)

Material	Behavioural	Verbal	Mental	Relational	Existential
passes					
				becomes	
holds				were	
exchanged				were	
				had	
was entering			knew		
				held	
came					
passed					
embraced					
	grinned				
saluted					
lavished					
		promised			
			[believe]		
		said			
		promised			
				[was]	
				was	
had passed				had	
				had	
		said			
offended					
				[is]	
		said			
flocked				had	
sealed off					
			were expected to be (existential flavour)		
sent					
had made her path ... appear					
			doubted		
				was	
declined					

				was	
crushed					
				verged	
				was	
was not elected					
held formal office (relational flavour)					
				remains	
is compared					
can catch up					
				has	
was taking charge of					
was bringing back into					
left					
				was	
		is said to			
[is coming]					
				[is going to be]	
['s leaving]					
		said			
				[was]	
				[could be]	
		warned			
[await]					
topped (relational flavour)					
will test					
				[will be]	
				[entails]	
		said			
is expected to meet					
will host (relational flavour)					
endorsed					
				represented	
inherited					
was credited (mental flavour)					
compare					
could detonate					

will require					
has retained					
		revealed			
				is	
lives					
breathes					
		denied			
				[will be]	
				[have been]	
[have passed through]					
[has to take the decisions]					
				['ll be]	
				[would be]	
				['ll be]	
[governs]					
			[decides]		
		said			
			[would concentrate]		
has broken into					
has been shaken up					
				may have	
selects					
			have discovered		
				are	
				is	
Keeps... under-represented					
					there is no
have slumped					
swept					
voted out					
failed					

Adapted from Martin, J. R., Mattiessen C. and Painter C. (1997) *Working with Functional Grammar*. London: Arnold, p. 258

105 processes of a text of 958 words

51- 49%

1- 1%

12- 11%

7- 7%

33- 31%

1- 1%

PERCENTAGES RELATED TO CFK AS A PARTICIPANT

Material	CFK as participant
passes	Scope (S)
holds	Actor (A)
exchanged	A [together with her husband]
was entering	
came	
passed	Recipient (R)
embraced	A
saluted	A
lavished	A
had passed	
offended	
flocked	
sealed off	
sent	
had made her path ... appear	A
declined	
crushed	A
was not elected	
held formal office (relational flavour)	
is compared	Goal (G)
can catch up	
was taking charge of	A
was bringing back into	A
left	
is coming	A [CFK as the government]
's leaving	
await	G
topped (relational flavour)	
will test	G
is expected to meet	G
will host (relational flavour)	
endorsed	G
inherited	
was credited (mental flavour)	
compare	
could detonate	
will require	
has retained	A
lives	
breathes	
have passed through	A [together with her husband]
has to take the decisions	A
governs	A

has broken into	
has been shaken up	
selects	
keeps ... under-represented	G (included in the generalization)
have slumped	
swept	A
voted out	
failed	

A:15/105= 14% G:6/105= 6% S:1/105= 1% R:1/105= 1% Total = 22% of processes
 23/51 = 45% of material processes
 A:15/51 = 29% G:7/51 = 12% S:1/51 = 2% R:1/51= 2%

Behavioural	CFK as participant
grinned	Behavior (B)

B:1/105= 1% R:0/105= 0% Total = 1% of processes
 1/1 = 100% of behavioural processes
 B: 1/1 = 100% R:0/1 = 0%

Verbal	CFK as participant
promised	Sayer (S)
said	S
promised	S
said	
said	
is said to	Part of Verbiage (V)
said	Part of V
warned	Part of V
said	Part of V
revealed	S
denied	
said	

S:4/105= 4% V: 4/105= 4% Total = 8% of processes
 8/12 = 66% of verbal processes
 S:4/12= 33% V:4/12 = 33%

Mental	CFK as participant
knew	
believe	Senser (S)
were expected to be (existential flavour)	
doubted	Phenomenon (P)

decides	S
would concentrate	
have discovered	Part of the P

S: 2/105= 2% P: 2/105= 1% Total= 4% of processes
 4/7 = 57% of mental processes
 S: 2/7 = 28,5% P: 2/7= 28,5%

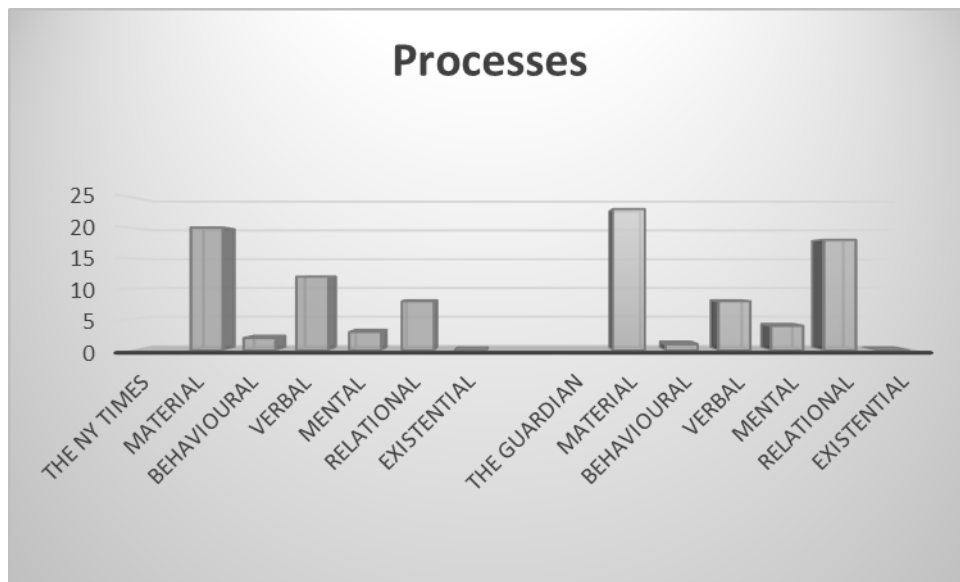
Relational	CFK as participant
becomes	C
were	Part of the Id [together with her husband]
were	Part of the C [together with her husband]
had	Part of the C [together with her husband]
held	
was	
was	
had	
had	Part of the Attribute: possessed [in a generalization]
is	
had	
was	C
was	Id
verged	
was	
remains	
has	C: Possessor
was	C
is going to be	C [as the government]
was	
could be	Part of the Carrier: Possessor
will be	Part of the Id: Possessor
entails	
represented	C part of the carrier (included in the generalization)
is	
will be	
have been	Part of the Id [together with her husband]
'll be	Part of the A beneficiary
would be	Part of the A beneficiary
'll be	Part of the Id
may have	
are	Part of the Id (included in the

	generalization)
is	

C: 9/105= 9% A:3/105= 3% Ir: 0/105= 0% Id: 6/105= 6% Total = 18% of processes
 18/33 = 54% of relational processes
 C: 9/33= 27% A:3/33 = 9% Ir: 0/33= 0% Id: 6/33= 18%

Existential	CFK as participant
there is no	

Total = 0% of processes
 0/0= 0% of existential processes



APPENDIX 3: Appraisal

_____ appraising term/s

[] category abbreviated and number of instance

c= Capacity

n= Normality

t= Tenacity

v= Veracity

p= Propriety

app= Appreciation

aff= Affect

+ = positive evaluation

- = negative evaluation

Roles Swap in Argentina's Palace as First Lady Takes Over [c 1]

Ian Salas/European Pressphoto Agency

Cristina Fernández de Kirchner and her husband, Néstor, in a shower of confetti calling on them "to deepen the change." [n 1]

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10 — Néstor Kirchner, Argentina's most popular president in decades, draped the light-blue-and-white sash over the shoulder of his wife, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, on Monday, officially passing power to the first woman to be elected Argentina's leader [n 2] in its 191-year history.

The transfer of power was sealed with an emphatic, crowd-pleasing hug [n 3] that seemed to make Mrs. Kirchner blush [v 1]. She repeatedly stroked her husband's back during the embrace.

No modern-day couple in a democracy has carried out a comparable transfer of power, and certainly not in Latin America [n 4]. In their four and a half years in the presidential palace, the couple, affectionately known as "the penguins" — a reference to Mr. Kirchner's Patagonian home state of Santa Cruz — have evolved into Latin America's Dynamic Duo [t 1], power brokers [v 2] who hold sway over their country of 40 million people [v 3].

One major reason is Mr. Kirchner's stewardship following the country's worst financial crisis. The improvements in the country were, Mrs. Kirchner said, "a result of his convictions," which she

+ capacity 1: powerful

+ normality 1: celebrated

+ normality 2: trendy, modern.

+ normality 3: supported, celebrated.

- veracity 1: not credible

+ normality 4: avant-garde, outstanding.

+ tenacity 1: heroic characters.

- veracity 2: greedy as in the stock market.

- veracity 3: manipulative.

Affect 1: + security (self-

<p>added, “<u>are also mine</u> [aff 1].”</p> <p>Since shortly after Mr. Kirchner announced in July that he would not run for re-election and would back his wife’s candidacy instead, <u>the couple have made little secret of their plans to lead together</u> [v 4]. On Monday, just after Mr. Kirchner passed the sash and presidential cane to his wife, <u>thousands of square white pieces of paper fell from the rafters of the Congress reading “to deepen the change</u> [n 5],” referring to the next phase of their joint effort.</p> <p>Mr. Kirchner is not the first Argentine president to try to draw his wife into a more powerful role. Gen. Juan Perón, Argentina’s most revered leader, tried in 1951 to make his popular wife, Eva, his running mate. But the leaders of his party did not want a woman on the ticket and kept her off. She died in 1952.</p> <p>Later, the general succeeded in making his third wife, María Estela Martínez de Perón, known as Isabel, his vice president. After he died in 1974, she became the first woman to serve as Argentina’s president, serving nearly two years before she was ousted in a military coup.</p> <p>Imelda Marcos was a powerful figure in the Philippine government led by her husband, Ferdinand. But after he was toppled in a coup in 1986, she went into exile with him, only to return after his death to run for president. She never won.</p> <p>Even if Hillary Rodham Clinton were to win the White House next November, her husband would not be the one to hand power over to her — though he would probably be very much at her side during her presidency.</p> <p>Mrs. Kirchner <u>conducted a carefully orchestrated campaign</u> [v 5] heavy on international diplomacy but <u>light on opportunities for rigorous press questioning or debates with her rivals</u> [p 1]. In the end, <u>facing a fractured opposition, she won emphatically</u> [c 2], <u>doubling the vote percentage that her husband was able to muster in 2003</u> [p 2], when he got 22 percent before a rival dropped out.</p>	<p>confident)</p> <p>+ veracity 4: open, honest</p> <p>+ normality 5: supported, celebrated.</p> <p>- veracity 5: manipulative</p> <p>- propriety 1: rude, impolite.</p> <p>+ capacity 2: successful.</p> <p>+ propriety 2: legitimate winner (in contrast with her husband’s victory).</p>
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<p><u>“This says a lot about the weakness of Argentina’s political party institutions [p 3],”</u> said Joan Caivano, director of special projects at the Inter-American Dialogue in Washington, who has studied the role of women in Latin American politics. <u>“She was anointed by a very popular president, and that doesn’t feel like a good thing for a democracy [p 4].”</u></p> <p>But <u>few doubt</u> that the 54-year-old Mrs. Kirchner, who <u>served in Congress for a decade [t 2/c 4]</u>, <u>has the political skills to lead [c 3]</u>. In her <u>typically emphatic [p 5]</u> inauguration speech here on Monday, she set out an agenda that emphasized greater South American integration and a <u>desire to return Argentina to the world stage [aff 2]</u> after four years in which her husband focused on improving the economy after the crisis in 2001.</p> <p>Argentina’s economy is poised to record a sixth year of 8 percent annual growth, and Mrs. Kirchner noted that hers would be the first Argentine government to begin its term without a fiscal deficit. She said she <u>would seize the opportunity to begin a process of ridding Argentina of its debts [t 3]</u> to private bondholders. She was scheduled to meet Tuesday with Dominique Strauss-Kahn, the president of the International Monetary Fund.</p> <p>Mrs. Kirchner will confront <u>growing inflation, now pegged at nearly 20 percent by private economists, about double government claims [v 6]</u>, and a tightening energy situation. Just days ago Mr. Kirchner increased public transportation rates by 19 percent beginning next year, a sign that the government is concerned about its declining reserves.</p> <p>She said she <u>believed that strengthening the Mercosur trade union would be important [aff 3]</u> to improving regional energy supplies, and she praised the formation on Sunday of a Bank of the South that will act as a South American-focused lending institution for development projects.</p> <p>Mrs. Kirchner also <u>showed a willingness to be a player in international diplomacy [t 4/c 5]</u>. She called on President Nicolas Sarkozy of France to allow Argentina to help negotiate with</p>	<p>- propriety 3: unethical (in agreement with the next instance of –propriety).</p> <p>- propriety 4: unethical.</p> <p>+ capacity 3: skillful.</p> <p>+ tenacity 2: constant /+capacity 4: experienced.</p> <p>- propriety 5: vain.</p> <p>Affect 2: - security, not confident enough.</p> <p>+ tenacity 3: resolute.</p> <p>- veracity 6: not honest or credible, lying</p> <p>Affect 3: + security (conviction)</p> <p>+ tenacity 4: resolute /+capacity 5: sound</p>
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<p>Colombian guerrillas for the release of Ingrid Betancourt, a hostage and former Colombian presidential candidate, whose mother watched Mrs. Kirchner’s speech from inside Congress. “<u>I want to commit the force of our diplomacy and our country</u>” to find a <u>solution for her</u> [p 6], she said.</p> <p>And in what perhaps was a <u>subtle dig at the United States</u> [t 5], she called for the “<u>reconstruction of multilateralism</u>,” saying that “<u>a unilateral world is a more insecure world and more unjust</u> [p 7].”</p> <p>She closed her speech <u>with a rare display of emotion</u> [v 7], acknowledging that her work will be <u>cut out for her simply because she is a woman</u> [p 8]. She <u>paid homage to female role models</u> [p 9] like the beloved Eva Perón and “to the women in the white handkerchiefs,” referring to members of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, the group that fought relentlessly for information about their “disappeared” loved ones during Argentina’s military dictatorship.</p> <p>“They dared to go where nobody else did,” Mrs. Kirchner said, <u>her voice cracking as she looked up at some members of the group waving from a second-floor balcony</u> [v 8]. “Mothers and grandmothers of the homeland.”</p> <p><i>Vinod Sreeharsha contributed reporting.</i></p> <p>More Articles in World » A version of this article appeared in print on December 11, 2007, on page A19 of the New York edition.</p> <p>http://www.nytimes.com/2007/12/11/world/americas/11argentina.html</p>	<p>+ propriety 6: altruistic, sensitive.</p> <p>+ tenacity 5: brave.</p> <p>+ propriety 7: altruistic, sensitive.</p> <p>- veracity 7: not truthful or credible .</p> <p>- propriety 8: vain, implicit in her condition of woman, not in capacity as politician</p> <p>+ propriety 9: sensitive</p> <p>- veracity 8: unreal, faking an emotion (in context with the previous instance of – veracity)</p>
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Day of firsts as presidential baton passes from husband to wife

Cristina Kirchner becomes Argentina's first elected female head of state [n 1]

Argentina's new president Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner holds the ceremonial staff with her husband and outgoing president Nestor Kirchner during the inauguration ceremony at the Congress building in Buenos Aires. Photograph: Juan Mabromata/AFP/Getty images
Three decades ago they were young [c 1] law students who exchanged wedding rings in a country on the brink of military dictatorship.

Nestor and Cristina Kirchner were bright [c 2] and had political ambitions [c 3] but Argentina was entering an era of brutal repression and economic disaster. Who knew what the future held.

Yesterday came the remarkable answer when Nestor, a popular and successful outgoing president, passed the presidential sash and baton to his wife, the country's first elected female head of state [n 2]. After receiving them Kirchner embraced her husband, grinned and saluted cheering congressional deputies [p 1]. She lavished praise on the outgoing administration [p 2] and promised continuity [t 1]. "We believe firmly in this political project [aff 1]," she said. She promised to seek a social pact between businesses and trade unions [t 2] and to do "what was necessary" [t 3] to sustain Argentina's recovery.

It was a day of firsts. The first time power had directly passed from one spouse to another via the ballot box [p 3]. The first time Argentina had a "first gentleman". The first time Latin America had two current female presidents, with Cristina following the lead of Chile's Michelle Bachelet [n 3]. And the first time in ages Hugo Chávez said something that offended nobody. "This is the dawn of a big fiesta in Buenos Aires," [n 4] said Venezuela's president.

+ normality 1: avant-garde in the context of "Day of firsts".

- capacity 1: inexperienced

+ capacity 2: clever
+ capacity 3: ambitious

+ normality 2: avant-garde in the context of "Day of firsts"

+ propriety 1: well-behaved, well-mannered
+ propriety 2: polite, acknowledging
+ tenacity 1: constant
Affect 1: + security, full of convictions.
+ tenacity 2: adaptable
+ tenacity 3: brave or resolute

+ propriety 3: legitimate, law-abiding

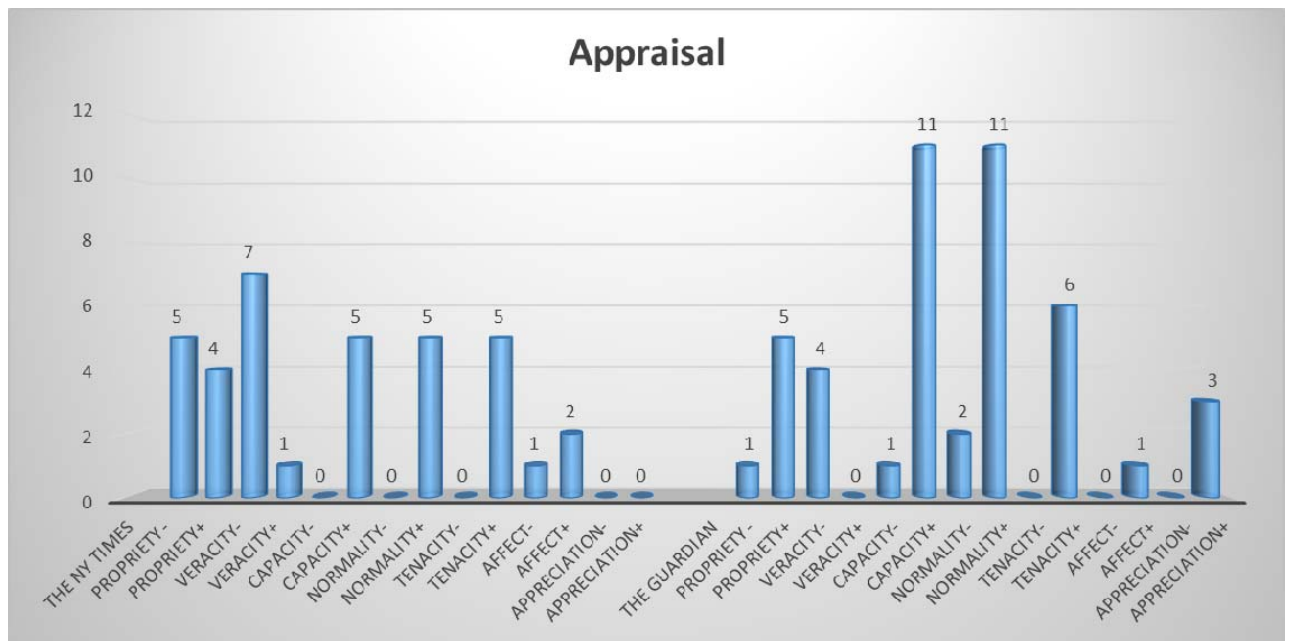
+ normality 3: trendy as Bachelet

+normality 4: celebrated

<p>Heads of state from across the region flocked to Argentina's capital for an inauguration which had the air of a coronation. Police sealed off entire blocks around Plaza de Mayo for what were expected to be day-long celebrations.</p> <p>Catching the mood of female empowerment, still a novelty in this macho part of the world, several countries sent women to represent them, including the US labour secretary, Elaine Chao, Mexico's foreign minister, Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, and Canada's governor general, Michaëlle Jean.</p> <p>Cristina Kirchner <u>had made her path to the presidential Casa Rosada, the Pink House, appear smooth</u> [v 1] but nobody doubted that behind the <u>glamour</u> [app 1] was a <u>tough</u> [t 4], <u>seasoned operator</u> [c 4].</p> <p>When her centre-left, populist husband declined to run for a second term, despite polls predicting a landslide, his senator wife, like him a <u>veteran of the Peronist movement</u> [c 5], was <u>the obvious successor</u> [n 5]. Last month she <u>crushed a fragmented opposition in an election so serene it verged on soporific</u> [v 2].</p> <p>Yet it was <u>historic</u> [n 6]. Argentina's previous female president, Isabel Perón, was not elected. Juan Perón's earlier wife, Evita, never held formal office. It remains to be seen whether the other politician <u>she is compared to, Hillary Clinton</u> [n 7], can catch up.</p> <p>Yesterday the 54-year-old, who <u>has two children</u> [c 6], was not only <u>taking charge of one of the region's biggest economies</u> [t 5/c 7], she was <u>bringing Argentina back into the international limelight</u> [c 8] after four years in which her proudly provincial and dour husband seldom left the country. The new presidenta was a <u>globetrotter</u> [c 9] <u>with designer suits</u> [app 2] and a <u>passionate, raspy way with words guaranteed to shake up summits</u> [c 10]. <u>Flamboyance</u> [app 3] aside, Cristina is said to <u>model herself on the businesslike approach of</u></p>	<p>- veracity 1: manipulative Appreciation 1: + reaction (a beautiful object just to be admired) + tenacity 4: brave, resolute + capacity 4: shrewd</p> <p>+capacity 5: experienced + normality 5: predictable - veracity 2: not really successful</p> <p>+ normality 6: outstanding</p> <p>+ normality 7: avant-garde, compared to the probably first US female president</p> <p>+ capacity 6: skillful, a mum in combination with "globetrotter"</p> <p>+ tenacity 5: brave /+ capacity 7: skillful</p> <p>+ capacity 8: successful + capacity 9: skillful</p> <p>Appreciation 2: + reaction (a beautiful object just to be admired)</p>
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<p><u>Germany's Angela Merkel</u> [c 11].</p> <p>"<u>The government that is coming is going to be much better</u> [p 4] than the one that's now leaving," said her husband. It was just as well because <u>her honeymoon with the country could be short</u> [n 8], he warned. "Hard tasks await Cristina."</p> <p>Inflation, an energy crisis, crime and querulous labour unions topped the list of challenges that will swiftly test the new leader.</p> <p>"Her political challenge will be to avoid the inevitable wear and tear that a second term usually entails," said Rosendo Fraga, an Argentine analyst.</p> <p>Today she is expected to meet Dominique Strauss-Kahn, director of the International Monetary Fund, to discuss the fall-out from Argentina's debt default. Simultaneously <u>Buenos Aires will host renewed efforts to free hostages held by Marxist guerrillas in Colombia</u> [p 5].</p> <p>Voters endorsed the presidential job swap in last month's election because it <u>represented continuity</u> [n 9]. Nestor Kirchner inherited a country on its knees from the 2001 financial and economic collapse and was credited with guiding it to a swift recovery.</p> <p>Some analysts <u>compare the economic distortions embedded in the recovery to a ticking bomb which could detonate another cycle of turmoil and crises</u> [v 3]. Defusing that danger will require tough decisions. Cristina <u>has retained the bulk of her husband's cabinet</u> [t6] but <u>revealed few policy details</u> [v 4].</p>	<p>+ capacity 10: powerful and sound</p> <p>Appreciation 3: + reaction (a beautiful object just to be admired)</p> <p>+ capacity 11: compared to a skillful and successful woman.</p> <p>+ propriety 4: good-better</p> <p>- normality 8: unsupported, uncelebrated</p> <p>+ propriety 5: caring</p> <p>+ normality 9: supported, stable and celebrated</p> <p>- veracity 3: lying, manipulative</p> <p>+ tenacity 6: constant</p> <p>- veracity 4: not a transparent policy</p>
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<p>The other unknown is the fate of Nestor, 57. The first gentleman lives and breathes politics. He denied speculation that he will be a back-seat driver. "We have been a couple for 32 years. We have passed through a thousand things together. She has to take the decisions and I'll be there to accompany her [n 10]. It would be very bad to interfere. <u>She'll be the one who governs and decides</u> [c 12]." Aides said he would concentrate on rebuilding the Peronist movement, a once mighty machine that has broken into squabbling fiefdoms.</p> <p>Backstory</p> <p><u>Latin America's macho political order has been shaken up by the election of two female heads of state</u> [n 11] and next year it may have a third if Paraguay's ruling party selects education minister, Blanca Ovelar, as its candidate.</p> <p>Ruling parties have discovered that <u>women are an effective way to appear more modern</u> [n 12]. But it is <u>premature to declare a feminist breakthrough</u> [n 13]. A glass ceiling keeps women under-represented. Once in office there is <u>no guarantee of success</u> [n 13]. Approval ratings for Michelle Bachelet have slumped and <u>Kirchner swept to the presidency on her husband's coat-tails</u> [p 6]. In September, Jamaicans voted out Portia Simpson Miller and Guatemala's Rigoberta Menchú failed in her presidential bid.</p> <p>http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2007/dec/11/argentina.rorycarroll</p>	<p>+ normality 10: supported</p> <p>+capacity 12: powerful, sound</p> <p>+ normality 11: trendy, changed the old-fashioned system</p> <p>+ normality 12: modern</p> <p>- normality 13: unpredictable</p> <p>- propriety 6: unethical</p>
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