A Pragma-Stylistic Analysis of BBC News Channel Reports of

Iraqi Demonstrations

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ملخص البحث:

يعد التقرير التلفزيوني احد ابهى صور العمل الاخباري التلفزيوني كونه يتطلب مستوى عال من المهارة لكثرة العناصر التي يتطلبها, اذ يتطلب اعداد تقرير اخباري من هذا النوع تحقيق نوع من التوازن بين ذاتية المراسل الصحفي ومعايير الصحافة الاصولية مثل الوضوح والموضوعية والشفافية والحياد وما شاكل ذلك. وتعد انماط نقل الكلام والفكر من الادوات القوية في بناء التقارير التلفزيونية, فعند استعمال تلك الانماط يقوم مراسلي القنوات التلفزيونية بشكل لايمكن تجنبة بتضمين معان اضافية ويقومون بتشديد بعض الجوانب التي تخدم الفكرة الرئيسة للتقرير والجملة المفتاحية فية. وان هذه المعاني الاضافية كثيرا ما يتم حشرها بصورة غير مباشرة بواسطة مايعرف في علم الاسلوبية التداولية بالتثمينات. وتحاول هذه الدراسة تطبيق نموذجها الاسلوبي التداولي من اجل التعرف على اساليب نقل الكلام والفكر وكذلك استراتيجيات التثمين المتاحة في التقرير التلفزيوني بشكل عام والمفضلة منها في تقرير قناة البي بي سي المتعلق باحدى المظاهرات الشعبية في العراق عام ٢٠١٩. وقد توصلت الدراسة الى بعض النتائج ومن بينها ان اساليب نقل الكلام الحرة المباشرة وغير المباشرة وكذلك اسلوب سرد الفكر الداخلي هي الاساليب المفضلة من بين اساليب نفل الكلام والفكر في التقرير الاخباري المستهدف بالدراسة وكذلك توصلت الدراسة الى الاستنتاج بان تضمين الاقتباس والتعليقات الجلية للمراسلين هي من اكثر الاستراتيجيات الخارجية المستعملة والتي تكون في بعض الاحيان مدعومة بوسائل التثمين الداخلي من خلال استعمال افعال كلام تثمينية في شبه جملة نقل الكلام او باستعمال صفات تثمينية في سرد الافكار الداخلية للمتظاهرين.

كلمات دالة: التقرير التلفزيوني, انماط الاستحضار, تثمين, تضمين الاقتباس

Abstract:

A TV report is one of the finest forms of television news work which requires a high level of professionalism and a balance between the correspondent's subjectivity and the standards of 'rational journalism' such as accuracy, objectivity, transparency, and impartiality. Modes of speech and thought presentation are among the powerful tools of building the TV news reports. When using these modes, the correspondents inevitably implicate additional meanings and emphasise some aspects that serve the main idea and the topic sentence of the report. These additional meanings are often inserted indirectly by means of what is called in pragmastylistics evaluations. The present study tries to apply a pragmastylistic model of analysis to highlight the available modes of speech and thought presentation and the associated evaluative strategies with these modes in TV news reports in general and preferable ones in the targeted report of the BBC

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News Channel concerning one of the contemporary public demonstrations in Iraq. The study has reached some findings and conclusions, among which is that the free direct and indirect speeches as well as the internal narrations of thoughts are the most preferable modes of speech and thought presentation in the targeted TV news report, and that intertextuality and the reporters' explicit comments are the most frequently used external evaluations which are occasionally supported by some devices of internal evaluations like adopting evaluative verbs of speaking and evaluative adjectives of internal feelings of the reported protesters.

Key Words: TV report, modes of presentation, evaluation, intertextuality

1. Introduction

A TV report is one of the advanced forms of newsletter which requires a high level of professionalism due to the many elements it involves. In producing such type of news report a balance is required between the correspondent's subjectivity and the standards of rational journalism such as accuracy, objectivity, transparency, impartiality and the like. Modes of speech and thought presentation are among the powerful tools of building the TV news reports. The study tries to answer two main questions: What are preferable modes of speech and thought presentation in the targeted TV reports?, and What are the evaluative strategies associated with these modes of presentation?

The present study applies a pragmastylistic model of analysis in order to verify its hypotheses that the targeted TV report relies heavily on the free forms of speech presentation, and on internal narration among the modes of thought presentation, and that the reporter appeals to both external and internal evaluative strategies in order to support the main idea and topic sentence of the report.

2. Literature Review

2.1. TV Report

Generally, the report can be defined as "a brief overview of a set of information and data related to a particular issue" (Wassef, 2005: 5). A TV report is one of the elements or events of a traditional newsletter. It is a finest type of television news work, hence, requires high professionalism due to the many elements it involves (Thabet, 2005: 15). The TV news report is one of the types of news that covers the events, conveying the facts with a self-insight as the journalist is at the scene. The report differs from the news by the strength of the subjective factor. There is a personal relationship between the delegate and the event. The reporter assesses the incident as an eyewitness through his vision, observation of the reactions, and the consequences

(Dowell, 2006:27).

When writing the text of the report, it is recommended that the writers adopt simple short sentences, avoid ambiguity or difficult terms, consider that they write for television, and that the report is a way of dealing with images in the first place (Cui et al, 2007: 195, 204). To sum up, TV reporters are required to ensure that they "have adhered to the standards of rational journalism: accuracy, objectivity, fairness, balance, transparency, and impartiality" (Sehl et al, 2016: 23).

2.2 Modes of Speech and Thought Presentation in TV Reports

TV reports are expected to be constructed in the form of reporting others' speeches and/or thoughts, as in the following account.

2.2.1. The Presentation of Speech

Leech and Short (2007:255-70) suggest five main modes of the presentation of speech: direct, indirect, free direct, free indirect, narrative report of speech acts, and narrator's representation of voice.

1, 2. Direct and Indirect Speech

These two modes are expected to be the main linguistic tools of TV reports. Direct speech (DS) and indirect speech (IS) differ semantically in the extent of faithfulness: the former reports speech 'verbatim', whereas the latter represents the content only. The formal relation between these two modes is illustrated as in the following:

(1) (a) He said, 'I'll come back here to see you again tomorrow.'

(b) ~ He said that he would return there to see her the following day. (ibid:255-6)

The IS version in (1b) above includes several linguistic changes which involve the reporting and reported clauses, tense backshift, and the deictic expressions.

3. Free Direct Speech

Free direct speech (FDS) is a more direct version of representing speech from that of DS. Writers make use of FDS by removing one or both of the most indicators of the reporter's presence in DS form: the reporting clause and quotation marks. By this mode, the character interacts 'immediately' with readers without 'interference' of narrator (Semino and Short 2004:11) (About a method of characterising the free modes of speech and thought presentation in

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terms of the Arabic Theory of '*Iltifat*' 'discoursal shifts', see Al-Ameedi and Al-Shamiri (2017)).

4. Free Indirect Speech

Free indirect speech (FIS) is considered as a mixture of DS and IS. In this mode, there is often an omission of the reporting clause. However, the main aspects of IS, particularly backshift are kept the same. FIS is often used with the 'third-person' type of narrator when he narrates the story using past tense (Leech and Short, 2007:261).

5. Narrative Report of Speech Acts

Narrative report of speech act (NRSA) is that sentence which reports the occurrence of a speech act (or a number of speech acts), e.g., 'He promised his return.' (ibid:259).

6. Narrator's Representation of Voice

A more indirect mode than NRSA is 'narrator's representation of voice' (NV) in which the focus is on reporting that the activity of speaking has occurred (Toolan 2009:1033). It communicates that a person spoke without any explicit indication to the speech acts performed (Semino and Short, 2004: 44), e.g., 'We **exchanged a few words** lazily.'(Toolan, 2009:1033).

2.2.2. The Presentation of Thought

Leech and Short (2007:270-71) state that the presentation of thought is concerned with "the portrayal of internal speech" or what is known as 'stream of consciousness.' Several modes of thought presentation are included under this heading: direct thought (DT), free direct thought (FDT), indirect thought (IT), free indirect thought (FIT), narrative report of thought act (NRTA), and internal narration (NI). These modes of thought presentation are similar in their formal features to those of speech presentation. They differ in that they represent thoughts rather than speeches.

2.3. Evaluative Strategies in TV Reports

Correspondents adopt some evaluative strategies in order to add meanings to the produced TV reports, which are often formed by using different modes of speech and thought presentation. According to Bublitz and Bednarek (2009:861), evaluation is "the central pragmatic function of reported speech", and the term 'reported speech' is viewed in its general sense to cover all modes of speech and thought presentation. This is supported by Black (2006:51) who considers the reported speech as a main evaluative strategy that contributes to the overall network of evaluation in the narrative structure. The evaluative strategies can be external or internal.

1. External Evaluative Strategies

Black (ibid:40) argues that external evaluative devices are explicitly used by the narrators, and often put in 'first person' narratives. They are rarely used by 'omniscient narrators'. Examples of these external evaluations are the narrator's 'generalizations' and 'gnomic utterances'.

Similarly, intertextuality may take two main senses; an obvious sense, which is the presence of actual materials of other texts within a text in the form of 'quotations'. The second is less obvious when is put in the form of other modes of speech and thought presentation (Norman, 2003:39). These intertextual uses can also be considered as external evaluations on the part of the reporter since they are intended to communicate some particular intended contextual meanings within that speech event of the TV report.

2 Internal Evaluative Strategies

Different evaluative devices are adopted by TV reports as internal evaluations. These internal evaluative devices are generally more commonly used than the external ones. Examples of these are the use of some evaluative verbs, e.g., 'claim', rather than the neutral verb 'say', and/or adverbs, e.g., 'hesitantly' in the reporting clauses of the modes of speech presentation. Similarly, the use of some evaluative adjectives in constructing the modes of thought presentation, e.g., 'disappointed', and 'impatient'.

Foregrounding of a text element within a mode of speech or thought presentation is also taken as an evaluative device, e.g., 'post-nominal modification', 'pre-nominal repetition' of a previous post-nominal, and the like (Black, 2006:51).

3. Methods

The present study adopts an eclectic pragma-stylistic model developed from Leech and Short's (2007) stylistic model and Black's (2006) pragmatic model to analyse the targeted genre . As its label indicates, the model involves two interrelated levels of linguistic investigation: stylistic and pragmatic. The stylistic level of analysis aims to identify the modes of speech and thought presentation involved in the targeted TV report. The pragmatic level of analysis, on the other hand, is intended to highlight those internal and/or external evaluative strategies, like labelling the subject, modifying the quotative verbs by other verbs, adverbials, and so on, and those evaluations which add meanings to the used modes by some explicit comments on the speech or thought quoted. The following figure summarises the model of the study.
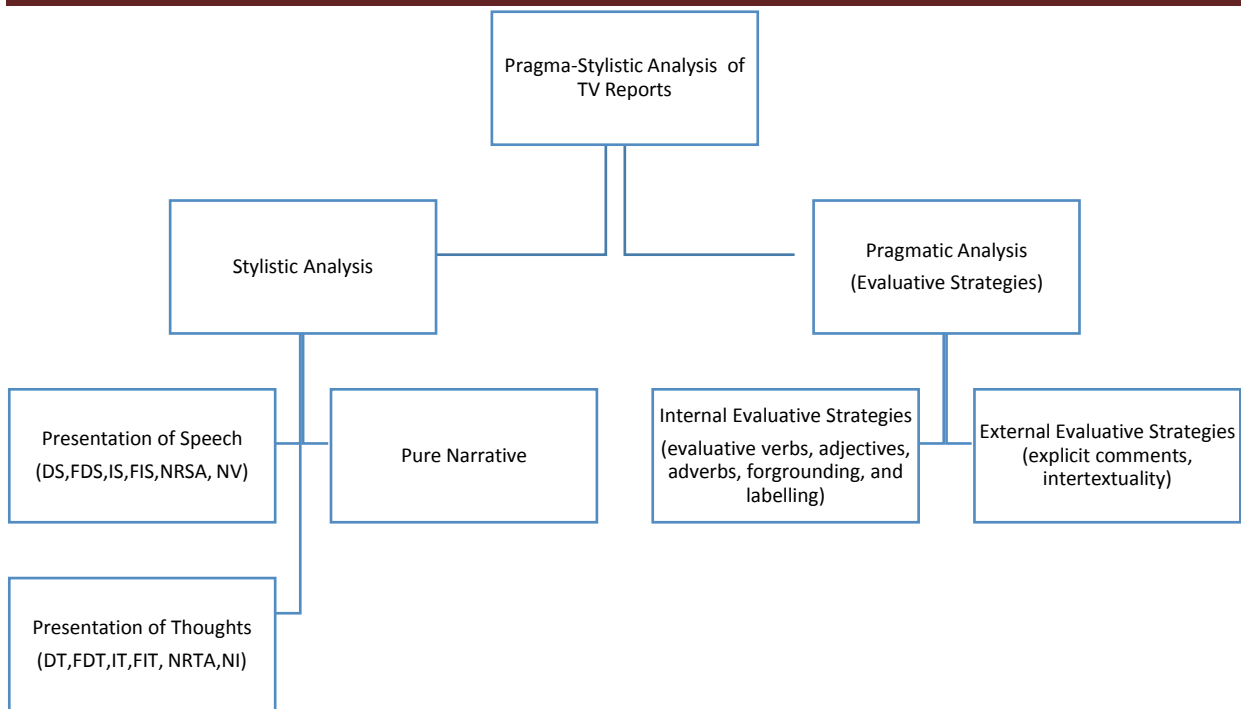
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Figure (1): A Pragma-Stylistic Analysis of the Role of Correspondents in TV Reports, (after Leech and Short's (2007) stylistic model and Black's (2006) pragmatic model)

4. Data Analysis

This section is devoted to analyse a representative TV report delivered by some correspondents of BBC News Channel concerning one of the Iraqi demonstrations which started in October 2019 and continued to the present time. The analysis of the report involves some steps:

First, the report is documented, as it is retrieved from the Youtube internet site. In addition to its role of presenting the data to be analyzed, this step is also contextual; it gives the required information about the events surrounding the reported speeches and thoughts; that is, the participants, the correspondence(s), the associated pictures, and so on. The researcher's descriptions of the context of the situation of the report are put between square brackets.

Secondly, a pragma-stylistic analysis of the report is done in order to identify the modes of speech and thought presentation, which are invested in the report and the evaluative strategies adopted. After analyzing the tackled representative report, a statistical section is used to sum up and outline the results of the analysis.

4.1. The Text and Context of the Targeted Report

"Protesters killed as young Iraqi call for change"

[The BBC Chanel **news broadcaster** introduces the report in the following way:][1]

In Iraq, three more protesters have been killed in Iraq as demonstrators continue their campaign for new elections and an end to corruption. Most of the protesters are young Iraqis who want an end to American and Iranian interference in the country.[2] More than 500 have been killed by security forces and pro-Iranian militia during months of demonstrations. The BBC's Middle East Correspondent Quentin Somerville and cameraman Nick Millard - spent the past few days following the protesters in Baghdad.[3]

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[1] The researcher's descriptions of the context of situation of the report are put between square brackets.

[2] The identified modes of speech and thought presentation in the report are underlined.

[3] The researcher's transcriptions of the participants in the report are italicized.

[Then, the report itself is put in the form of a video, which is filmed in Baghdad, and reported by the BBC News channel correspondent as he was among the protesters. A **commentator** introduces the report with the following comment, which is associated with a film of the protest:]

Iraq is both a country in gridlock and coming apart of the series. For months, young Iraqis have been on the streets intent on sweeping away the old guard.

[As the film shows a group of young Iraqi protesters gathering in a crowded street in Baghdad, stopping the cars which are in a total traffic jam, and setting fire in some cars wheels in attempt to stop the traffic, the **correspondent** continues commenting from inside the event saying:]

They say their government isn't listening, so these young Iraqis are piling on the pressure here in Baghdad and in cities across Iraq. They say that the man's will be forgotten and our protests won't end.

[The **commentator** adds:]

It already brought down the last government, but it's not enough in a country of fierce division. Eve emerged united Sunni, Shia, Christian, rich and poor.

[Then, one of the protesters, who seems to be severely injured in his face during this event has been given the floor. He starts saying:]

‘‘''نريد حياتنا مثل حال اوربا , أمريكا ...

[That man's sound is lowered down and replaced by the **commentator's** who starts interpreting that young man's speech:]

We want a life like the life others have in Europe, America, and elsewhere. We want our own politicians to be from among us, not who are supported by Iran, Saudi or the United States.

[The commentator adds:]

But old Iraq hasn't vanished. Nearly 500 protesters have died; killed by security forces and pro-Iranian militia since October. Today's push is to bring Iraq to a standstill.

[Then, the **commentator** says on the tongue of the protesters:]

We want a new Prime Minister and fresh elections. And they might just get their way, but not without a fight.

[The **correspondent** appears in the scene, among the protesters, and says:]

After a long stand of the security forces, they are now coming down the bridge front. It looks like they're just using tear gas for no[w].

[The **commentator** continues commenting on the scene:]

They're also sick of Iran and the United States fighting their battles on Iraqi soil.

[A crowd of protesters appears on the scene shouting:]

‘‘ألعن ابو ايران لابو أمريكا''

[The **interpreter** says:]

"Both be down", they shout.

[Then, a wall of memorial is shown on which names of hundreds of people killed during the protests since started, and a comment by the **commentator**:]

Three more young protesters were killed today. More names for a crowded memorial wall. This revolution already has too many martyrs. Safa al Saria is one of them. He wanted Iraq without corruption and sectarianism. An idealist and a revolutionary sokka's face is now everywhere. 'He was shot on this bridge, unarmed', his brother says and clutching only the Iraqi flag.

[Then, Safa's brother is speaking:]

صفاء ثائر, صفاء رسَام, صفاء شاعر

[Unseen **interpreter** interprets Safa's brother speech:]

'Safa was a painter, a poet. He loved Iraq very much, and sacrificed his life for it. We were not surprised by his martyrdom. We are all willing to sacrifice for them.'

[Then, the **commentator** adds:]

The struggle men is to stop the movement being hijacked on those vehicles in. In Iraq poor religious, political and foreign lies in the shadows.

[The **correspondent** appears in the scene and gives his final comments:]

These protesters may look familiar, but they're not. They transcend social class and religious sect not on their scale; make them unprecedented for Iraq. The odds are stacked against these young people, but they say they have no choice. Their lives and the future depend on what happens on these streets. So, tonight they are back at the barricades resisting and waiting for the new Iraq went in. Somerville BBC News, Baghdad.

(BBCNews,21/1/2020, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bo6xxXey5wU&t=36s).

4.2. A Pragma-Stylistic Analysis

This section is concerned with the task of identifying the modes of speech presentation employed in the above contextually documented TV report, and also with the evaluative strategies associated with each one.

Mode (1):

Most of the protesters are young Iraqis who want an end to American and Iranian interference in the country.

This is the first mode of presentation invested in this TV report. It is a mode of thought presentation, namely internal narration (NI). It has been used by the BBC News Channel news broadcaster to introduce the report. The inner thought referred to in this mode is the main idea of this report, which will be emphasized and repeated in different forms of speech and thought presentation along the report. It is the representation of the protesters' 'demand' to put an end to the violation of the Iraqi's sovereignty by both Iran and the United States. This mode is

evaluative in respect to the rest modes of speech and thought included in this report. It takes the form of external evaluation since it has been formed as explicit comment.

Mode (2):

For months, young Iraqis have been on the streets <u>intent on sweeping away the old</u>
<u>*guard.*</u>

This is the second mode of thought presentation adopted in this TV report. It is an NI since it reports the protesters' inner thought and willingness "on sweeping away the old guard." This mode is adopted by the commentator in the early beginning of the report to emphasize and support the external evaluative role of mode (1) above. It also invests an internal evaluative strategy which is the use of the evaluative adjective 'intent on'.

Mode (3):

<u>*They say their government isn't listening*</u>

This is the first free indirect speech used in this TV report. It is used by the TV correspondent as he was among the protesters. It is free mode because of the presence of the one of the indicators of the freeness which is the mixture of the direct and indirect constructions of these modes: the vividness of the less formal form and the spoken representation of the speech, i.e., 'isn't', and the deictic expressions of near reference (their government isn't listening). These are indicators of direct speech. However, the reporting of the speech of many people which cannot be direct, and the use of the reporting clause, "they say" form two indicators of indirect speech. This mode serves evaluation by means of intertextuality.

Mode (4):

<u>*They say that the man's will be forgotten and our protests won't end.*</u>

This is a second free indirect speech adopted in the targeted TV report. It is considered so by the present study for the use of mixture between direct and indirect modes of speech presentation. This mode is also evaluative in terms of intertextuality.

Mode (5):

<u>*We want a life like the life others have in Europe, America, and elsewhere. We want*</u>
<u>*our own politicians to be from among us, not who are supported by Iran, Saudi or the*</u>
<u>*United States.*</u>

This is the first free direct speech adopted in this TV report. It is used by that Channel commentator as he interprets the speech of one of the protesters. The reporter quotes that speaker's speech verbatim, although in another language. However, the absence of the reporting

clause indicates its free nature. The reporter's investment of intertextuality is evaluative since it supports the external evaluations already used in Modes (1-4), and contributes to the development of the topic sentence issued in Mode (1).

Mode (6):

We want a new Prime Minister and fresh elections. And they might just get their way, but not without a fight.

This is a third free indirect speech in this report. The use of a mixture between direct and indirect constructions of speech presentation renders this form to be free indirect. The indicators of the direct nature include the use of near deictic expression 'we', and present form of the tense, 'want', together with the absence of the reporting clause. If this reported speech was to one speaker, it would be free direct speech. However, since it belongs to many speakers, it could not be direct. As such, it is considered by the present study to be free indirect speech. In this mode, the reporter adopts the same evaluative strategy as those of Mode (3-5); i.e., intertextuality.

Mode (7):

They're also sick of Iran and the United States fighting their battles on Iraqi soil.

This is the third narrator's internal narration (NI), which is one of the modes of thought presentation. The reporter reports an inner feeling of the protesters without using a reporting clause or any type of tense backformation; hence, it could not be taken as a direct or indirect thought. This mode is an external evaluation since it is an explicit comment on the part of the reporter towards the whole modes of speech and thought presentation involved in the report. It is also internally evaluated by using the evaluative adjective 'sick of' as the main inner state represented.

Mode (8):

"Both be down", they shout.

This is another direct speech adopted in this TV report. According to the stylistic model of the study (Leech and Short 1981), this mode is direct speech because of the use of the reporting clause, 'they shout', and the verbatim representation of the content of the speech. Although the speech belongs to more than one speaker, it is considered as direct because speeches of plural subjects can be reported directly when they uttered chorally. External as well as internal

evaluative strategies have been adopted in this mode; the former is intertextuality, and the latter is using the evaluative verb of speaking 'shout' in the reporting clause.

Mode (9):

He wanted Iraq without corruption and sectarianism.

This is a third use of that mode of thought presentation which is called internal narration (NI). This time, the narrator is neither the BBC correspondent, nor that cannel's commentator or interpreter. He is an Iraqi protester who reports in Iraqi Arabic the desire of his dead brother who fell in the demonstrations few days then. Taking into account that that intertextuality includes the exploitation of the presentation of thoughts, hence Mode (9) is an external evaluation by means of intertextuality.

Mode (10):

'He was shot on this bridge, unarmed', his brother says

This is the second direct speech used in this TV report. Indicators of the direct mode of speech presentation include the use of the reporting clause (his brother says), and the deictic expressions of near reference ('he', 'was shot', and 'this'). The evaluative strategy in this mode is external, which is intertextuality.

Mode (11):

and *clutching only the Iraqi flag.*

This is another free direct speech adopted in the targeted BBC report. It is free because of the absence of the reporting clause. And it is direct because the reporter directly reports the speech of the speaker (Safa's brother) verbatim. The reporter's evaluation in this mode is the same as the preceding one.

Mode (12):

'Safa was a painter, a poet. He loved Iraq very much, and sacrificed his life for it. We were not surprised by his martyrdom. We are all willing to sacrifice for them.'

This is also free direct speech because of the absence of the reporting clause indicates the free nature of the mode. The exact wording of the original words of the speaker and the absence of tense backshift indicate the direct nature of this mode. Intertextuality as external evaluation is the evaluative strategy in this mode.

Mode (13):

they say they have no choice.

This is another free indirect speech (FIS) adopted by the BBC correspondent in this TV report within his conclusion which ends the report. The use of the reporting clause 'they say' and reporting the speech of plural subjects indicate the indirect nature of the mode. The absence of the backshift of the pronoun 'they' into 'we', and the tense 'have' into 'had' indicate the direct nature of the mode. The mixture of these two modes of speech presentation produces that mode which is called free indirect speech. Intertextuality is also used in this mode to evaluate the whole modes of presentation in this report.

Mode (14):

Their lives and the future depend on what happens on these streets.

This is another mode of speech presentation used in the TV report. It follows directly the preceding free indirect mode (Mode (13)). The reporting clause of that preceding mode was used to report both these two Modes (13 and 14). The same indicators of freeness and indirectness as those in Mode (13) can be said about this mode. As such it is a free indirect mode of speech presentation. Similarly, the evaluative strategy in this mode is the same as that in the preceding mode; i.e., intertextuality. This mode and the whole modes in this TV report are further externally evaluated by the TV correspondent in his final comment: "*So, tonight they are back at the barricades resisting and waiting for the new Iraq went in.*".

5. Discussion and Findings

The analysis of the targeted TV report has revealed that fourteen modes of speech and thought presentation have been used by that news channel broadcaster, commentator, interpreter, and correspondent involved in this report. Ten of these modes have been of speech presentation: DS (two times), FDS (three times), and FIS (five times). The analysed TV report contains four modes of thought presentation; all of which are internal narrations.

As for the evaluative strategies adopted in this TV report, they are as in the following: (1) All the used modes of speech presentation have been associated with the external evaluative strategy of intertextuality. In addition to intertextuality, one of these which is FIS has been associated with an explicit comment of the reporter as a second external evaluative strategy. Another mode of speech presentation which is DS has been also evaluated by an evaluative verb of speaking in the reporting clause. (2) The evaluative strategies associated with the four modes of thought presentation employed in the report include three external since these modes themselves serve as explicit comments on the part of the reporter. Two of these modes are

supported by internal evaluations by means of evaluative adjectives. The following tables show some statistics of the above mentioned findings of the analysed TV report.

Table (1) shows the frequency of the modes of presentation used in the analysed TV report:

Table (1) Modes of Presentation Used in the Analysed TV Report

Modes of Presentation	Frequency	Percentage
Modes of Speech Presentation	10	71.42%
Modes of Thought Presenation	4	28.57%
Total	14	100%

Table (2) shows the modes of speech presentation used in the targeted TV report:

Table (2): Modes of Speech Presentation Employed in the Targeted TV Report

Mode of Speech Presentation	Frequency	Percentage
DS	2	20%
FDS	3	30%
IS	0	0%
FIS	5	50%
NRSA	0	0%
NV	0	0%
Total	10	100%

Table (3) shows the modes of thought presentation in the analysed TV report:

Table (3): Modes of Thought Presentation Employed in the Targeted TV Report

Modes of Thought Presentation	Frequency	Percentage
DT	0	0%
FDT	0	0%
IT	0	0%
FIT	0	0%
NRTA	0	0%

NI	4	100%
Total	4	100%

Table (4) shows the evaluative strategies in the analysed TV report:

Table (4): Evaluative Strategies in the Analysed TV Report

Evaluative Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
External (intertextuality)	10	58.823%
External (explicit comment)	4	23.529%
Internal (evaluative verb of speaking)	1	5.882%
Internal (evaluative adjective)	2	11.764%
Total	17	100%

6. Conclusion

The study has reached the following conclusions:

1. Among the modes of speech presentation, direct reported speech and the indirect one are more preferable than other modes of speech presentation by the targeted TV news report correspondents, particularly the free forms of these modes. This is probably because these mode achieve vividness and also enhance one of the most important characteristics of valid TV reports, namely 'objectivity'.

2. The most preferable mode of thought presentation in the analysed TV report is internal narration. This mode enables the reporter in representing the feelings and emotions of the targeted people of the report. They also enable the reporters in setting judgements and external evaluations in the form of explicit comments.

3. Intertextuality is the main evaluative strategy adopted in the targeted TV report, which is achieved by employing modes of speech and thought presentation. Intertextuality is used to support the topic sentence of the report. This evaluative strategy plays a crucial role particularly when is supported by another external evaluation as a comment, and/or internal evaluation by using evaluative verbs of speaking in the reporting clause of the mode of speaking or evaluative adjective in the mode of thought presentation.

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