

**VILNIUS UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**STUDY PROGRAMME
ENGLISH AND ANOTHER FOREIGN LANGUAGE (Spanish)**

AGNĖ DAINAUSKAITĖ

BACHELOR THESIS

**THE ROLE OF EMOTIVE LANGUAGE IN DESCRIBING REFUGEE CRISIS IN
BRITISH AND AMERICAN ONLINE NEWSPAPERS**

Scientific advisor _____
(Signature)

(degree, full name)

Student _____
(Signature)

Date _____

Registration No. _____

VILNIUS

2017

ASSESSMENT SHEET

Academic Supervisor's evaluation:

Reviewer's evaluation:

Final Mark for the Thesis:

(date of Paper evaluation)

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
I. <u>LITERATURE REVIEW</u> . The theory behind emotive language	6
1.1. Introduction.....	6
1.2. The notion of emotive language	7
1.3. The linguistic expression of emotive language.....	9
1.4. The strategies of using emotive language in news coverage	15
1.5. The role of emotive language in the press	17
II. <u>METHODOLOGY</u>	20
III. <u>EMPIRICAL SURVEY</u>	22
3.1. The use of emotive language in British and American online newspapers	22
3.2. Results.....	75
CONCLUSIONS	78
REFERENCES	80
SOURCES	82
RESUMEN	90

INTRODUCTION

This paper is an insight into the role and meaning of emotive language in the linguistic context, specifically in the descriptions of the refugee crisis – in articles in British and American online newspapers. Therefore, the **subject** is emotive language in British and American online newspaper articles on refugee crisis.

Even though human emotions are crucial to every part of our lives, it is only very recently that their importance has been acknowledged in the field of linguistics. For a very long time emotions were regarded as “basic and mere affective reactions without reason and content“ (Lüdtke, 2015, p. 158) that were not worth looking at in a linguistic context. However, nowadays it is a commonly known fact that a text is almost impossible without emotion, simply because the way we use language in most cases reflects how we feel about a certain topic or what we aim to achieve by talking about it. Several contemporary scholars, such as Bamberg (1997), Lakoff (2016), Kövecses (2000), Walton (2014) and more have analysed emotive language in terms of its use and purpose. When Lakoff (2016) talks about why a linguist or a journalist is studying emotion, he stresses the fact that if linguistics is to be combined only with formal logic, the result is meaningless theories that attempt to analyse meaningful concepts. He claims that language is closely related to a huge variety of fields – psychology, neurophysiology, visual perception, culture, etc. Since emotions are present in every single aspect of our lives, it is only natural that they should be taken into great consideration in a linguistic concept as well.

Other experts, like Bas&Grabe (2013), Ward (2010) and Warburton (2016), analyse linguistic emotivity in a more specific context, that is, the use of emotive language in news coverage. In their works the writers emphasize the importance of emotive language in such texts, as well as the presence of its negative impact and ways to avoid it. Yet another scholar who analyses this issue, Beckett (2015), says that contemporary news coverage has never been more emotional than it is now – now “it can expand the citizen’s choice, information, engagement and understanding but it can also be confusing, distorting and even upsetting“ (Beckett, 2015). The idea that the professor expressed at the 2015 British Science Festival in Bradford was that while emotive language in press is unavoidable and even necessary for certain reasons, its abuse “can leave the audience feeling alienated, disempowered, helpless and, worst of all, apathetic, insensitive and even hostile to learning about our world“ (Beckett, 2015, p. 3).

The **aim** of this work, therefore, is to reveal how emotive language used in news coverage shapes the audience perception. The **objectives** of this bachelor paper are:

1. To define the concepts of emotive language and the linguistic tools used to express it.
2. To analyse the chosen newspaper articles in the light of emotive language used.
3. Based on the results, to compare the use of emotive language in tabloid and broadsheet newspapers.
4. To evaluate the role of emotive language in the press.

In order to meet all of the objectives and create a firm ground for further research, it is very important to understand how emotion is combined with language, what techniques are available, what results are provided, how it affects the receiver of the message and what are the advantages and disadvantages of emotive language in the press. The relevance of these steps lies in the fact that, as mentioned above, the theory regarding emotive language is not very abundant, therefore, a new study is needed. By analysing the already existing theoretical background regarding emotive language, this paper will further analyse its prevalence in the British and American articles on the refugee crisis, since it is a highly emotive topic which will help to reveal the effect of emotion in the press.

The paper consists of seven parts:

1. Introduction, which explains the subject and the objectives of the paper, as well as gives an insight into the existing scientific background on the subject and reveals the aim and the relevance of the paper.
2. Literature review, which analyses the notion of emotive language and the linguistic tools used to express it, focusing on the most frequently used ones in the field of news coverage.
3. Methodology, which explains the process of the empirical survey and the methods used to fulfil the aim.
4. Empirical survey, which analyses the articles found in different British and American online newspapers on the topic of the refugee crisis, focusing on emotive language examples, their explanation and comparison.
5. Conclusions, which provide the results of the research and gives an answer to the problem raised.
6. References and sources used.
7. Summary, which gives a brief overview of the paper in the Spanish language.

I. LITERATURE REVIEW

The theory behind emotive language

1.1. Introduction

“Journalists do not compile reports, they tell stories” (Conboy, 2007, p. 44). In other words, the texts of the news undergo an entire process of selection and decision-making before they appear in front of the reader. Each piece of the news belongs to a certain niche according to its topic; therefore, the writer has to think of an adequate vocabulary, of how to present the issue in an easily understandable and publicly appealing way. It is not a secret that the latter nowadays is one of the main goals of newspapers; after all, the survival of a newspaper depends greatly on its readership. In order to engage as many readers as possible, journalists use a variety of tricks that they hide in their texts, one of them being emotive language. “Language needs variety in order to express a range of meaning, and in this variety there is also the potential to subtly alter emphasis or even meaning” (Conboy, 2007, p. 52). All these alterations and different shades of meaning can be achieved in a variety of ways: using tools of grammar, syntax, vocabulary, morphology, etc., and even though they might seem very different at the beginning, they have one important thing in common: an ability to provide emotional meaning.

Why is it important? Because analysing the language of the news helps to see behind the story presented in the article: understanding the processes in news coverage provides a deeper picture of the news answering such questions as: “Is the journalist providing us with the most important facts first, or the most entertaining?; is the representation of all parties fair or biased? How might this impact on the audience?” (Devereux, 2007, p. 85). Is the goal of the article to inform or to cause emotional reaction? Knowing the answers to these questions concerning the news, “we can learn about social meanings and stereotypes through its mode of language and communication” (Devereux, 2007, p.85).

In order to create a base for a critical understanding of the press, the following part of the paper is dedicated to analyse how different linguistic tools are used in order to create emotive content in news coverage.

1.2. The notion of emotive language

When it comes to the relationship between language and emotion, it is often analysed under the heading of “expressive” function; emotive language, or the expressive function of a language, therefore can also be named “linguistic emotivity” (Maynard, 2002, p. xi). “Linguistic emotivity refers to human emotions and attitudes specifically expressed by linguistic strategies of emotives. (Maynard, 2002, p. xi). Emotives include the writer’s or speaker’s attitude towards the topic, their feelings, the general mood and the way of communication itself. (Maynard, 2002). Linguistically, emotives refer to:

1. devices that describe emotions, for example, love and hate,
2. linguistic strategies, such as interjections, that directly enact emotional attitudes,
3. grammatical and rhetorical means which foreground the emotive meaning, for example, an exclamative sentence structure,
4. any other linguistic sign when its emotive meaning is foregrounded (Maynard, 2002).

However, in academics, rarely has emotion been studied seriously; it has been neglected for a long time, which is the reason why the theory behind this phenomenon is quite sparse. Emotional language in press and its effect on the readers has become an important and discussion-provoking topic fairly recently and it can be related to the news platforms going digital. Although newspaper articles might not be considered to be the source of emotive language, they actually are, and very much so, especially in the last decades, since online sharing and engaged readership became more important. (Beckett, 20115). Journalists use many tools in their writings in order to achieve an emotional reaction from the readers without them even noticing it. Emotive language in news coverage is very important because it does not only make an article more interesting, but it also can help to suggest one or another interpretation of the matter described, all according to the writer’s goal. While it is true that the amount of emotive language should not be abundant when it comes to breaking news to society, in reality many topics, such as disasters, crime or politics do contain emotive content, even if it is barely noticeable (Beckett, 2015). However, without knowing what emotional language really stands for, it is impossible to understand how it affects the targeted audience. Therefore, in the first section of this literature review the goal will be to take a look at how different scholars define the concept of emotive language.

An article in the book “The Language of Emotions” (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997) states the fact that there is not yet any extensive research done on the field of emotive language. However, the authors say the relation between language and its emotional significance has been noticed and analysed in the past. In fact, “the language-emotion relation has been studied from such rather diverse perspectives” (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997, p. 16): lexicographic research, syntactic point of view, certain types of language use, etc. Analysing the impact of a text from different perspectives allows to understand the many expressive functions of language; therefore, emotive language is the one which expresses the “emotional feeling of the speaker” (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997, p. 15).

Another author, Bamberg (1997), explains that the relationship between language and emotion is always present in a sense that no action or thought can be communicated without its emotive evaluation – both cognition and feeling always go together. Therefore, emotion and language should always be analysed as one unit, as “language in a way refers to, and therefore "reflects" objects in the world, among them the emotions”; “language is a means of making sense of emotions” (Bamberg, 1997, p. 309). According to Bamberg, language is almost always emotive to some extent because when we talk about one or another phenomenon we usually analyse it in terms of what it means to us or others, especially if we want to make it interesting, as usually is the goal in news articles. Therefore, emotive language is used when people want to be understood and the indexes of it do not necessarily lead to the phenomenon – this means that depending on a person’s purpose of communication and their own beliefs a text can have different meanings, all due to the way emotive language is used.

Warburton, a well-known British philosopher, provides a clear definition of emotive language: “Language which arouses emotion, usually by expressing the speaker’s or writer’s approval or disapproval of a person, a group of people or an activity” (Warburton, 2016). In his article the author focuses on the language in the press, highlighting the fact that in most cases emotive language arouses either hatred or strong approval. As an example the philosopher compares the terms “terrorist” and “freedom fighter”, claiming that the use of one or another term describing the same thing depends entirely on the writer’s attitude and feelings towards the phenomenon that is being described.

An article by Macagno (2013) provides yet another answer to the question “What makes a word emotive?” The author explains that almost every word is not just a mere conceptual content, but

rather an “ethical” entity because their description involves “an imperative force, a tendency to influence the interlocutor’s decisions” (Macagno, 2013, p. 2).

In conclusion, there is definitely quite a number of authors who have noticed the close relationship between language and emotion and who in their works attempt to analyse the phenomenon of emotive language and its purpose. All of the scholars above have determined quite a clear definition of emotive language – a language that reflects emotions and that in many cases, especially in writing for the press, can be used to achieve a certain goal, usually to persuade the audience.

1.3. The linguistic expression of emotive language

Since it has already been established that language does have an emotional impact, this part of the paper will overview some of the most commonly used linguistic ways to help transmit the emotional meaning of a written text or a speech. It can be done either explicitly (by using exact words that express emotion, like *hate* or *disgusting*) or implicitly (by using figurative language) (Lüdtke, 2015). In the first case, we refer to our emotions and feelings directly, while the second way is indirect and uses “the semantic content of the expression itself” (Lüdtke, 2015, p. 164). So far, linguists have mainly focused on specific morpho-lexical items that carry emotional meaning, such as:

- morphemes conveying expressive meaning (prefixes and suffixes like *extra-*, *super-*, *anti-*, *-ful*, *-able*, etc.).
- modal words and adverbs such as *unfortunately*, *amazingly*, *perhaps*, etc.
- adjectives with strong emotive meaning (*wonderful*, *horrible*, etc.) and epithets with strong, especially negative connotations (slang language): *nigger*, *jerk*, *bitch*, etc.
- nominals that besides referring to persons or situations give emotive meaning as well: *tyrant*, *despot*, *liar*, *massacre*, *bloodshed*, etc.
- verbs that express the speaker’s/writer’s judgement towards a certain action: *shriek*, *gawk*, *booze*, etc.
- comparisons: *feel as if in hell/heaven*, *like death*, etc. (Lüdtke, 2015).

The above mentioned categories are direct ways to express emotion that are easily understandable and used abundantly on an every day basis. However, newspapers are written communication, therefore, apart from expressing emotion directly, they quite often apply indirect expressive tools, since they are more difficult to detect but tend to have a greater impact on the reader. For this

reason, some of the most common figurative language tools have been chosen and analysed in greater detail.

1. Metaphor

Metaphor is generally defined as a “comparison between two things, based on resemblance or similarity, without using “like” or “as” (Povozhaev, 2013, p. 44). Povozhaev also defines metaphor as an “emotive change” because it affects feeling and thinking by suggesting a certain concept. Therefore, a metaphor is “a pragmatic means to specifying thought and feeling as it manifests for an individual” (Povozhaev, 2013, p. 45). This means that metaphors express the speaker’s affective response and their feelings toward a certain topic. However, due to the fact that different people might have different views toward the same thing, they will use metaphors differently, this way creating new meanings and generating new feelings. Moreover, some scholars claim that metaphors affect “emotion, aesthetic sense, memory, and will as much as it does to intellect” (Povozhaev, 2013, p. 47), which is, as discussed above, one of the main goals for newspapers seeking to increase their readership.

Metaphors are a great tool of emotive language when one seeks persuasion; what most of the people probably do not know is how powerful metaphors are in terms of affecting one’s psychology, emotions, and even changing their feelings toward a certain issue. To be even more precise, metaphors are “pervasive, irreducible, imaginative structures of human understandings, and they influence meanings and rationales. Metaphors effect understanding and feeling simultaneously because of their embodied suggestions that depend on lived experience in the world”, claims Povozhaev (2013, p. 47). Therefore, it is very important to mention that metaphors are context-dependent: the same metaphor can have different intended meanings in different contexts. As an example of this statement Povozhaev takes a simple metaphor “you are a goon”, but used in different situations and uttered to different people. In the first scenario the author described, the metaphor was uttered to a toddler who refused to put on his socks and was used with laughter, sweetness and love. However, the second scenario was quite different: the same metaphor was said to an adult who continues living with his parents and has no responsibilities. In this case, the metaphor is related to frustration and anger, therefore, provokes a completely different response from the receiver. This example accurately depicts the power of metaphors in

affecting one's emotions and makes it easier to understand why they are a popular tool in news coverage.

As for a more linguistic approach toward what kinds of metaphors there are and how they affect emotions, metaphors are *descriptive* tools since they do not only express a certain emotion as words like *anger*, *sadness*, *hate*, etc. do, but they also describe them not in a literal sense and can even denote their intensity, cause, control, etc. (Kövecses, 2000). Metaphors are also conceptual because they “bring two distant domains (or concepts) into correspondence with each other.” (Kövecses, 2000, p. 4) One of these domains is more concrete, which helps to understand the more abstract one. An example of this could be the metaphor “to boil with anger”: the general scheme of a metaphor is “A is B”, in this case – “anger is a hot fluid”, anger being a concrete domain which is described by an abstract one – hot fluid → boiling. This example also shows how metaphors can reveal the intensity aspect when it comes to emotions (Kövecses, 2000).

Giving credit to Lakoff and Johnson, Povozaev writes that metaphors can be “structural (one concept structured by another: she is a flower); orientational (spatial, little noticed, from experience with space in the world: up, down, behind, and so forth); and ontological (being, little noticed, from experience with physical objects, especially one's own body, ways of viewing events, activities, emotions, and ideas as entities and substances)” (Povozaev, 2013, p. 56). It is important to mention that personification, metonymy and synecdoche also fall under the name of ontological metaphors, which are the most expressive in terms of cultural expectations, values and norms of the world. By giving all these examples the author suggests that generally speaking our entire language is metaphorical and that metaphors can be used as tools to de-code a text in order to reveal its purpose (Povozaev, 2013).

2. Interjections

“Interjections are little words expressing emotional or mental states that can stand alone as an utterance and, under usual circumstances, do not combine to form a construction with other word classes” (Majid, 2012, p. 435). It is the most natural tool that we use to express our emotions when we are having a “flooding up of previously contained feeling” (Majid, 2012, p. 435). What is interesting is that many interjections, such as *Wow!*, *Ah!*, *Oh!* or *Oops!* Are easily recognizable and understood in a variety of different languages. This and the fact that interjections are so different from all other parts of speech (they contain odd

sound sequences that do not exist in any other words, cannot be inflected or derived and do not have any rules applicable to them) make it even more obvious that this part of speech is more of a natural phenomenon used in the expression of emotions rather than a carefully thought through sequence of emotionally “loaded” words (Majid, 2012).

Even though it is not a new knowledge that interjections are pure reflections of human emotions (even Darwin noticed these natural utterances and linked them to emotions), they have not been studied profoundly. However, interjections are an important part of emotional expression and therefore should receive more attention from researchers (Goddard, 2013). Interjections have only expressive function, which makes them different from other classes of words; they “show rather than say” (Goddard, 2013, p. 54).

From a linguistic point of view, interjections can be divided into primary and secondary (Goddard, 2013). Primary interjections are those that are not based on any already existing words and are independent clusters of sounds representing a certain emotion, such as the ones mentioned above. Secondary interjections are those that are based on words that already exist, like “Christ!” or “my goodness!”. From a semantic point of view, interjections can be volitive, emotive, or cognitive. The volitive interjections express a certain wish, for example, by saying “shhh!” we are communicating that we want silence; emotive interjections, as the title suggests, are meant to express feelings such as anger or fear. Cognitive interjections convey “cognition oriented messages, typically related to information state, that is, to what one knows, comes to know, etcetera; for example, Wow!, Gee!, and Yikes!” (Goddard, 2013, p. 54). There is one more classification, which is the one of context and the purpose of using interjections. Depending on a context, there can be a variety of uses of interjections, for example, immediate (stimulus-bound) use, didactic, discursive, ironic, etc. (Goddard, 2013). This distinction is the most important one for this paper since emotive language in the press, in this case interjections, always have a purpose to attract more readers, to make the story more entertaining and memorable, to reflect the authentic language of the characters or the feelings of the writer towards the topic that is discussed. In any case, interjections might seem as small and meaningless words, but they actually carry a great emotive value and cannot be looked over.

3. Emphasis

It is a known fact that even in our every-day lives emphasis is a very common tool whenever we want to stress the importance of something, to call the attention of another person or

simply to persuade them. The same applies to news coverage. “Emphasis, as a conducive factor to emotional language, provides a vital means of fulfilling this objective, as it urges the recipient to surrender to what is emphasized” (Ouayed, 1990, p. 40). Emphasis can be achieved in a variety of ways. The most common one is definitely repetition – when “some item is repeated either completely or by pronoun substitution for purposes of emphasis, focus, or thematic arrangement” (Ouayed, 1990, p. 40). An example of pronoun substitution would be the following: *this man I was telling you about - he used to live next door to me.* Here the pronoun ‘he’ might be inserted because the phrase seemed too long and the writer or speaker needed a fresh start or simply as a tool of emphasis, in this case the subject of the sentence is emphasized (Ouayed, 1990).

Syntax also plays an important role when it comes to emphasis. The way that words and arguments are arranged in a sentence can make quite a big difference. The writer can choose to firstly talk about the main idea and then explain it, or begin with an explanation which leads to the main idea, which is said to be the most effective because the last thing that the receiver reads or hears is what makes the biggest impression and is remembered longer. The same can be done with old/new information or contrasting statements – their order in a sentence is never a coincidence, especially in press (Ouayed, 1990).

4. Diminutives and augmentatives

Most of the suffixes expressing emotion also have a second component that goes together with the emotive one (for example, smallness in diminutives, largeness in augmentatives). However, their main meaning is purely emotional (Volek, 1987). Diminutives are one of the most popular tools to express emotion in most languages. Some languages, like Russian, Bulgarian, Czech, Polish, Italian, Spanish and French, “have an array of diminutive suffixes, which are used to express diminutiveness” (Bagasheva-Koleva, 2010). Compared to these languages, English is not as emotional. Nonetheless, English has other ways to form diminutives. The morphological way to do this includes “prefixation (e.g. mini-cruise, micro-processor), suffixation (e.g. leaflet, kitten), reduplication (e.g. John-John, goody-goody; and rhyming reduplication e.g. Annie-Pannie, Brinnie-Winnie), compounding (e.g. baby tree, dwarf tree) and truncation, which is a subtype of clipping (e.g. Mike<Michael, Andrew>Andy), while the analytical one uses “little” as a diminutive and not as an adjective of size, e.g. “Have a little cigarette” (Bagasheva-Koleva, 2010). It is true that in many cases diminutives are used when talking to children or pets and that only proves their important

role in emotive language. We can also find them in almost every fairytale. Since diminutives are usually connected with affection, familiarity, intimacy, sympathy or contempt, they are therefore almost always informal. “The most usual way to express these emotions in English is to use the word “little”, which can be called periphrastic or analytic diminutive“ (Bagasheva-Koleva, 2010).

If diminutives usually carry a very positive meaning, augmentatives, on the other hand, “convey instead emotional distance or negative stance“ (Majid, 2012, p. 438). However, English does not have synthetic augmentatives as many other languages do. Nonetheless, an augmentative meaning in English can be expressed by other devices, for example, analytically. Analytic augmentatives are A+N or N+A constitutions, the latter being a better choice in a prototype theoretic sense (Schneider, 2003). Another way is using prefixes *maxi-*, *mini-*, *macro-*, *micro-*, *mega-*, *super-* and *hyper-*. Similarly, one can use prefixoids – nouns that are used as prefixes and therefore are desemantized and serve as intensifiers (e.g. *stock-still*, *stone-deaf*, *bone-idle*). When it comes to the meaning of augmentatives, “if the referents of diminutive forms are perceived or represented as undersized, then referents of augmentative forms are perceived or represented as oversized, by comparison to prototypical size for the respective category to which the base word belongs“ (Schneider, 2003, p. 18). Oversized objects usually seem to be dysfunctional and useless; therefore, their meaning is rather negative than positive, although there can always be exceptions; yet again, the meaning of emotive language depends on the intentions and attitudes of the person using it (Schneider, 2003).

5. Pejoratives

“Pejoratives are the class of expressions that are meant to insult or disparage. They include swear words and slurs. These words allow speakers to convey emotional states beyond the truth-conditional contents that they are normally taken to encode“ (Hom, 2012, p. 383). The definition already suggests that pejoratives carry a negative meaning. Such words do not imply any further meaning to the sentence – they merely express emotions such as agitation, anger, irritation, etc. Obviously, swear words and the like are only found in a colloquial/informal context. Nevertheless, one cannot deny that these words are present and very much used in our everyday lives. However, it should be noted that swear words can have a very positive meaning when they are used to express joy or excitement. Hom explains this contrast by claiming that “pejorative terms are simply ambiguous, requiring

no further explanation than to say that pejorative nouns and verbs are explained semantically, while pejorative adjectives and adverbs are explained pragmatically“ (Hom, 2012, p. 389).

6. The art of stylistics

The style of a text is the writer’s choice of words, their order, various stylistic devices, including the ones discussed above. Basically, it is a combination of all the linguistic decisions and choices that the writer makes depending on their purpose. This is the reason why some people find certain journalists’ style more appealing and attractive than others’ and this is also very important when it comes to persuasion and emotive response. Undoubtedly, there are certain stylistic peculiarities that usually tend to be associated with newspaper reportage. For instance, every newspaper article has a headline which usually tends to be short and involving ellipses, so it is not a full sentence; this way the headline is more appealing to the eye and therefore, attracts more readers (Agu, 2015). The articles themselves tend to be impersonal (written in the 3rd person) in order to give an impression of objectivity, which can also be achieved by using direct and indirect speech and passive voice. In order to stir the emotions of the readers, journalists might choose more emotionally-loaded words, especially verbs and adjectives, in combination with the above mentioned linguistic tools. After all, “journalists are trained professionals who can use language to assume different roles“ (Agu, 2015, p. 26); therefore, analysing the style of an article and paying attention to different linguistic tools used in its creation can help not to be misled by sometimes quite confusing headlines and persuasive statements.

1.4. The strategies of using emotive language in news coverage

Now that the main and most frequently used linguistic tools that express emotion have been discussed, the following part of the paper will analyse the strategies that are used in news coverage in order to produce an emotional reaction from the readers.

Most people would not consider the press to be emotive, however, that is not true; it uses various strategies to affect us emotionally and we simply do not notice it. “Even text types that are superficially non-emotional <...> may arouse strong emotions with individual readers, <...> in particular news stories” (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997, p. 307). So how can this reaction be achieved?

1. Describing the emotional aspects of news events

These aspects are the ones that are related to the participants of the event or to the actions themselves. As “the English language provides more than five hundred nouns, adjectives, and verbs which can be used to describe emotions” (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997, p. 309), the events can be described pretty accurately, but that does not mean that these descriptions provide the same emotions to the reader. For example, when the reader reads a headline such as “ETON HEAD’S FURY AS 2 MORE BOYS HELD OVER DRUGS”, they do not necessarily feel fury, even though it clearly is the emotion described in the headline. Therefore, there are two types of emotions when it comes to emotive language in the press: *described emotion* and *invoked emotion*, the first one being the emotion described in the article and the second one the emotion that the reader feels having read the article/headline (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997). The writer of such an article as in the example above can most probably suspect which descriptions could cause certain emotions and therefore uses emotively “loaded” words, like “fury”, in order to invoke sadness, pity or the like.

2. The principle of proximity

It is also called a “Us & them principle” and it focuses on what is close to the reader. The principle of proximity uses such linguistic triggers as deictic items, kinship terms or endearing forms of address. When it comes to news coverage, the us-vs.-them contrast is prevalent. It is usually expressed by all kinds of deictic items, personal pronouns, determiners, locative adverbs or the use of first names and their diminutives. A few examples of the principle of proximity would be such headlines as “**Our** boys have won” or “**Fergie** 's new lover”. (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

3. The principle of animacy

This principle can also be called a homocentric principle. It is based on the fact that people tend to pay the most attention to the events that occur to animate beings, especially if these events are negative. Therefore, yet another way to name this strategy is a “life and death principle”. It includes an abundance of “disaster vocabulary”, such as murder, rape, assault, earthquake, casualties, kill, injure, etc. (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

4. The principle of emotional evaluation

This principle can be divided into two stages (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997):

- a first assessment if something is to be judged as positive or negative (this covers the news value reference to the negative, but goes beyond);

- a second stage in which the kind of emotion involved is further specified.

The positive/negative evaluation is much easier because it involves clear linguistic triggers such as negative or positive adjectives and adverbs (*good/bad, right/wrong, or great/poor*). Similarly, adjectives that express dimensions and physical properties (*huge, hot, strong, also new and old*, and adverbs like *fortunately or regrettably*) show that an evaluation is necessary. However, these are more sophisticated than the ones discussed above or interjections that are a very common tool of emotive language, but not so present in newspapers. Instead, the majority of the evaluative triggers are “loaded” words – “nouns and verbs with positive or negative connotations like freedom-fighter or bandit, cop or pig” (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997, p. 317). A more creative way of using this principle is implementing metaphors and metonymies. For example, headlines like “Doesn't that make your blood curdle?” or “This may drive a shiver down your spine” describe and at the same time trigger fear (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

These are just some of the techniques of using emotive language in the press that can be distinguished. Obviously, emotive language is only one of the tools that help create a truly persuasive article; we can as well talk about the narrative style, the layout, the visual images, etc. However, since this paper only deals with emotive language and its role in news coverage, we are not going to get any deeper into the art of persuasion, which could as well be a very extensive topic on its own.

1.5. The role of emotive language in the press

The discussion of whether or not emotions should be present in news coverage has always been around. During recent decades the media has been blamed for failing to inform citizens and instead shifting “from the cold-hard-facts-only standard of objectivity to an approach that provokes emotion“ (Bas&Grabe, 2013, p. 160). According to some experts, the inclusion of emotion to mass media creates an information gap. It also comes down to the democratic preservation of the freedom of expression and a public access to information. This creates a concern that emotive language in news coverage is eliminating objectivity (Bas&Grabe, 2013).

However, there is another side to this problem. A more positive approach claims that emotion cannot be opposed to objectivity. “In fact, even the most revered journalistic exemplars employ frames and storytelling devices to suggest to news consumers ways in which to understand the news” (Bas&Grabe, 2013, p. 162). Emotive language in the press also has a social and cognitive importance in that it does not only inform the reader, but also engage them and help to better

remember the piece of news, as “emotionally arousing information has been shown to remain remarkably stable over time” memory wise. (Bas&Grabe, 2013, p. 166).

Nevertheless, it is a fact that journalists are human beings and in one way or another emotion is going to be present in their reports, especially when it comes to disaster reporting or social struggles. However, while it is completely acceptable to use emotive language in reporting, there should not be an abuse of it. “Yet emotions in journalism can be over-used and manipulated“ (Ward, 2010, p. 1), claims an internationally recognized media ethicist.

According to the requirements of journalism ethics, there are three important points that should be taken into consideration when it comes to disaster coverage (Ward, 2010):

- 1. Using emotions proportionately.** This means that emotional evaluations should not overcast the actual story and its critical analysis. The same principle applies to the use of emotion-invoking pictures – an abuse of them could “lead to compassion fatigue or divert editorial resources away from the big picture“ (Ward, 2010, p. 2).
- 2. Testing emotions.** Emotive expressions need to be tested against objective facts. The readers need to become familiar with the opinions of experts and other factors more than they need to hear the expression of emotion.
- 3. Avoiding self-aggrandizement.** The centre of the story should not be the storyteller. Nowadays the media is “all about me“ and that is exactly why news coverage needs to move to the opposite direction.

“As Damasio (1994) reminds us, on the basis of neurological evidence, humans are not primarily thinking beings who also feel but feeling beings who also think“ (Bas&Grabe, 2013, p. 177). Therefore, emotion should not be viewed as an opposition to reason since these two human affordances are strongly intertwined. Working together they produce comprehension and awareness which in an age where information is flowing in unlimited volume 24/7 is crucial in order to be able to retain the details. Having this in mind, it becomes clear that a good news coverage is “a skilful combination of the emotional and the objective sides of journalism“ (Ward, 2010, p. 2). The question therefore is not whether or not emotion should be present in the press – a view that journalists must be detached from emotion is outdated; the presence of emotions provide motivation for journalists and encourage the public. The problem is how to combine emotion and objectivity so that the first would not overcast the second. Emotive language needs to be tested objectively because “journalism based only on emotion can be incorrect or manipulated“

but at the same time “journalism based only on a studied neutrality is not only an inhuman attitude toward a disaster. It fails to tell the full story“ (Ward, 2010, p. 2). Therefore, a good journalism is humanistic journalism, the one that combines reason and emotion, brings empathy which is informed by facts and critical analysis.

To conclude, even though the theory behind emotive language is not very extensive, there is a number of scholars who have analysed the ways of its expression in a text and its impact on the audience. Emotive language has obtained more attention from the researchers only fairly recently and that is related to the development of online press, especially news coverage. Not only does it tend to be highly emotive, but it also engages the readers to share the content and express their own opinion. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the way journalists employ emotive language and the strategies they use in order to attract more readers, since more and more contemporary newspapers have a tendency to abuse emotive language, which defies the purpose of news coverage and shifts the article from informative to overly emotive. For this reason, it is essential for more research to be conducted on the linguistic expression of emotive language in press and its effect on the reader.

II. METHODOLOGY

In order to address the objectives raised in the literature review, qualitative, quantitative and comparative methods have been applied in the empirical part of the paper. The techniques of a qualitative method are crucial since this is an exploratory research which seeks to provide an understanding of how American and British online newspapers use emotive language when talking about refugee crisis around the world. Therefore, the exploration of available data and its comparison is needed. A quantitative research method is necessary in order to count the specific instances of emotive language found in the articles. By providing statistical data, this method contributes to the comparison of articles selected by determining an exact amount of emotive language examples in each article and in both tabloid and broadsheet newspapers. Such a combination of research methods is followed by generalizations and conclusions that arise from the data of each method used.

The articles for the analysis were taken from 12 different websites of British and American newspapers: three British tabloids and three broadsheets as well as three American tabloids and three broadsheets, namely: *www.independent.co.uk*, *www.express.co.uk* and *www.dailymail.co.uk* for British tabloids; *www.theguardian.com*, *www.telegraph.co.uk*, *www.yorkshirepost.co.uk* for British broadsheets; *www.nypost.com*, *www.nydailynews.com*, *www.newsday.com* for the American tabloids; and finally, *www.nytimes.com*, *www.usatoday.com* and *www.washingtonpost.com* as American broadsheets. Each website has a search bar which is useful in order to find articles dealing with a certain topic. By entering the key word “refugee” in the search bar of each website, a database comprising articles with the topic of refugees appeared. The articles in the database are listed according to the publishing date or according to relevance; 5 articles from the database of each newspaper were chosen according to their relevance to the topic for further analysis. This totals 30 articles from each category of newspapers (30 from tabloids and 30 from broadsheets), a total of 60 articles. The latest articles were chosen from the databases with the aim of providing a current view towards the topic in each category of newspapers by comparing articles that were written within the last two years (2017, 2016). Each article was read carefully looking for the examples of emotive language according to the linguistic tools that express emotion and the strategies of the use of emotive language that were discussed in the literature review.

In every article analysis, under the headline of a newspaper article that was being analysed, a brief factual information about the newspaper itself is given, which was found on the free encyclopedia www.wikipedia.org. This helps to create a general understanding of the newspaper (whether it is a tabloid or a broadsheet, its importance and popularity). Next, a two-column table was created in order to represent the findings of emotive language in a given article. The first column of the table quotes the emotive content found in the text while the second explains why it was considered to bear emotive value. Each article was firstly read carefully in order to understand the context and the topic, which are briefly explained above the table; the following step was searching for the use of emotive language. When found, a linguistic explanation of why a certain word or phrase is considered to be emotive was established. For the clarification of certain words or phrases an online dictionary was used (www.wordreference.com). Under each table, a concise conclusion regarding a specific article was made, which states what linguistic tools and strategies were mainly used in a given article in order to express emotion. After all 60 articles had been analysed in terms of emotive language and its use explained, the overall conclusions followed; here the total number of emotive language cases was counted and the statistical data of each newspaper compared. In order to make the findings visual and more reader-friendly, a pie chart representing the number of emotive language uses in each article was inserted. The same was done when comparing the amount of emotive language in tabloid and broadsheet newspapers as well as in the British/American press.

Combining qualitative and quantitative research methods in such a manner gives the answers to the questions raised in the introductory part of the paper: it reveals the role of emotive language in the British and American online press as well as allows to make assumptions about the impact of emotiveness in the press towards the readers; the explanations of the selected emotive language provide a deeper insight into the texts on the media and reveal what linguistic means of expressing emotiveness are the most popular among journalists; moreover, they also provide an understanding that emotive language is a powerful tool which is not always noticed; finally, the numerical data puts all the above mentioned to statistics for a more precise comparison and final conclusions.

III. EMPIRICAL SURVEY

3.1. The use of emotive language in British and American online newspapers

Based on the literature review, the empirical survey has been conducted in the following manner: 5 articles from each newspaper were chosen according to their relevance to the topic of refugees, which was the key word used in order to find relevant articles in the databases of online newspapers. When selected, each article was read carefully for a general idea; then, all the cases of emotive language were collected and explained in the tables of analysis. Under each table, the analysis was briefly generalized based on the theory presented in the literature review.

The order of the analysis is the following: three British tabloids (*The Independent*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Mail*), three British broadsheets (*The Guardian*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Yorkshire Post*), three American tabloids (*New York Post*, *New York Daily News*, *Newsday*) and three American broadsheets (*New York Times*, *USA today*, *Washington Post*). The articles were taken within the time span of the last two (2017, 2016) years (60 articles in total).

1. THE INDEPENDENT (UK **tabloid**. Began as a broadsheet newspaper, but changed to tabloid format in 2003. Since March 2016 only available online).

Headline: “People smugglers 'inject refugee children with contraceptive' due to high chance they will be raped” – 12 February, 2017.

This article deals with the phenomenon of injecting refugee girls with contraceptive as a prevention of pregnancy in the case of raping. This is an extremely sensitive topic, therefore, a significant amount of emotive language is expected.

Table 1. “The Independent”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
1. People <u>smugglers</u>	The word “smuggler” already by its meaning bears negative connotations and feelings related to it, since it means an action that is illegal.

2. <i>Refugee</i>	The word that can be deemed as emotive because of the negative connotations that they have due to the current affairs related to them.
-------------------	--

Contrary to the expectations, very few examples of emotive language were found in the article. This goes to show that emotive language in tabloids is not a rule and there are always exceptions. As can be seen in the table, in this article nouns bearing emotive meaning were used. Therefore, the main strategy of using emotive language in this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “‘The death road’: A young Syrian mother’s journey smuggled from Sudan to Egypt” – 11 February, 2017.

This article presents the story of a mother’s difficult journey trying to find refuge. Again, since this is a story and not a piece of news, a great amount of emotive language is expected.

Table 2. “The Independent”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>The death road</i>	A metaphor that is highly emotive because it suggests a dangerous, possibly lethal experience, which can cause emotions like fear, anxiety, pity.
<i><u>treacherous</u> desert journey</i>	A metaphorical adjective that describes the dangers of the journey.
<i>her husband still <u>trapped</u> in Syria</i>	A carefully selected metaphorical phrase that makes the reader feel pity, at the same time making Syria look like a “trap”, a dangerous place to live in, and therefore possibly causing a more positive reaction towards refugees.

<i>smuggling gang</i>	The colloquial word “gang” here adds more intensity to the meaning of the phrase making it more negative.
<i>We were <u>terrified</u></i>	A phrase that is emotive because of the negative adjective “terrified” which causes certain emotions, in this case negative ones.
<i>bandits</i>	An emotive noun, causing negative emotions related to its meaning.
<i>The desert areas of northern Sudan are <u>notoriously lawless</u>.</i>	By using the phrase “notoriously lawless” the author creates a sense of danger and chaos, a feeling that something bad has happened in the lawless region.
<i>He was driving <u>crazily</u>, we were <u>bumping up and down and screaming</u></i>	A sentence that is a good example of the impact of emotionally loaded verbs (“bumping up and down”, “screaming”) and an adverb “crazily”).
<i><u>Extortionate price</u></i>	Instead of simply using “very high”, the author chooses a more emotively loaded adjective to make the article more interesting and to appeal to the emotions of the reader.

As expected, the article is full of emotive language. This article contains quite a few examples of metaphors as well as emotive adjectives, nouns and verbs. Several strategies of the use of emotive language can be spotted: “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of animacy” (disaster vocabulary), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Theresa May’s closure of child refugee scheme ‘creates £20m windfall for people traffickers’” – 22 February, 2017.

The article talks about the decision to close down a child refugee scheme and its consequences. Since the topic of the article is related more to politics regarding refugees than to their lives, having read the headline a great amount of emotive language was not expected.

Table 3. “The Independent”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>people-smuggling gangs</i>	The word “gangs” is very informal and usually has negative connotations; in this case, added to people-smugglers it makes this concept even more negative than it already is.
<i>desperate unaccompanied children</i>	Adding these emotionally loaded adjectives creates a sense of pity, sadness, makes the reader feel sorry for the children described in the article.
<i>trafficking desperate people</i>	“Desperate” is an emotional adjective that describes a person’s poor state of being and therefore provokes various negative emotions from the reader.
<i>Children <...> lost their lives</i>	Instead of simply saying “died”, the writer uses a more complex and sensitive expression which has a greater emotional impact on a reader.
<i>a boon for traffickers</i>	This metaphor hides a sense of irony referring to a subject that is just like a “boon” (blessing) for the traffickers; the irony and the contrast of this expression is created by combining an adjective that is highly positive with a noun that has negative connotations.
<i>very vulnerable children</i>	Same as above: the power of an emotive adjective.

<i>children were “sleeping <u>rough</u> or in accommodation with <u>strange men</u>”, while others “were at risk of <u>sex trafficking</u>”</i>	These descriptions of the situations the refugee children were in are definitely highly emotive due to the use of emotionally loaded adjectives such as “rough” and “strange” and taboo words (“sex trafficking”).
<i><u>perilous journeys</u></i>	The use of an adjective in order to describe the hardships of the journeys and make an emotional impact on the reader.

Surprisingly, the topic that was initially thought to be too formal for emotive language resulted in having quite a few examples of it. The article includes numerous descriptions of the lives of refugees, therefore, the most common linguistic tools to express emotion are emotive adjectives, nouns and metaphorical expressions. The linguistic strategies used are the following: “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of animacy” (disaster vocabulary), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Government keeps asylum seekers ‘below subsistence levels’ on £5 a day” – 19 March, 2017

The article is a description of the poor conditions of refugees, therefore, emotive language is expected to play an important role.

Table 4. “The Independent”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Asylum seekers</i>	The phrase “asylum seekers” sounds much softer and does not have such negative connotations that are bound to the word “refugee”; therefore, by using this word combination, the author seeks to provoke pity from the reader.
<i>asylum <u>destitution</u></i>	“Destitution” is a noun containing high emotional value since it means extreme

	poverty and therefore causes feelings such as sadness and pity.
<i>Asylum seekers are <u>barred from</u> working</i>	To bar someone from something is an emotionally powerful expression since the verb means a strict impediment, in this case an impossibility to work if one is a refugee, which might cause strong emotional reactions from the readers.
<i>people who flee <u>war</u> and <u>violence</u> only to risk being left <u>destitute</u></i>	The entire sentence is charged emotionally since it includes such emotionally-loaded nouns as “war”, “violence” and an adjective “destitute”.
<i><u>the most vulnerable</u> people in our society</i>	The adjective “vulnerable” already contains emotional meaning, and by adding the pronoun “most” the writer creates an augmentative which adds to the emotional meaning of the adjective.
<i><u>outsourced, substandard</u> accommodation</i>	The speaker here uses such emotionally-loaded adjectives as “outsourced” and “substandard” in order to provide a description which would make the receiver feel sadness and pity; it also reveals the speaker’s opinion towards the issue.
<i>this is only <u>the tip of the iceberg</u></i>	A perfect example of a metaphor used in order to describe the difficulty of the situation, in this case creating fear of what might happen in the future.

The article indeed provides the reader with numerous emotive language examples, the most common being emotive adjectives and nouns. The linguistic strategies of using emotive language are: “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing

the situation), “The principle of animacy” (disaster vocabulary), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Saudi-led coalition blamed after helicopter gunship massacres Somali refugees” – 18 March, 2017

This article discusses the situation after the armed killings in Somalia; the headline itself already contains a highly emotive noun (*massacres*), therefore, more similar examples are expected to be found.

Table 5. “The Independent”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>massacres</i>	A very emotionally powerful verb containing purely negative connotations and provoking strong negative feelings.
<u><i>Terrified migrants</i></u>	Here the adjective “terrified” is used to describe the state of being of the migrants in order to reveal their situation to the reader by causing pity.
<i>The <u>attack</u> <...> was <u>condemned</u></i>	An emotive noun “attack” followed by “to condemn” which is a strong verb which is used to describe someone’s extreme negativity towards a certain issue, in this case, an attack against refugees.
<i>The boat was <u>packed with dozens of refugees</u></i>	A hyperbole that has an emotional meaning because it vividly describes a desperate situation of refugees, which provokes negative emotions from the reader.
<i>a bitter civil war</i>	The speaker here uses the metaphorical adjective “bitter” to describe the war; the noun “war” itself is never positive, but in this case by adding a negative adjective the speaker adds even more negativity to the phrase.

<i>a <u>horrific</u> and <u>terrible</u> problem</i>	Not one, but two adjectives containing negative emotions are used to describe the seriousness of the problem and to move the reader.
<i>Somali Prime Minister <...> called the incident “<u>atrocious</u>” and “<u>appalling</u>”</i>	Here the journalist intentionally provides the exact strongly negative adjectives used by the Prime Minister himself in order to prove the seriousness of the situation.

As expected, this article also contains a number of emotive language examples, such as highly emotive adjectives and metaphors. The most prominent strategies of using emotive language in this article are “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of animacy” (disaster vocabulary) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

2. DAILY EXPRESS (UK **tabloid**. First published as a broadsheet in 1900. Its sister newspaper is called the “Sunday Express”).

Headline: “French court overturns Calais mayor's ban on charities distributing food to migrants” – 24 March, 2017

The article presents the discussion on whether food distribution to migrants should be carried out or not. The headline of the article does not suggest that there might be many emotive language examples.

Table 6. “Daily Express”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>lawless chaos</i>	A situation described by combining an emotive adjective and emotive noun, both having negative connotations, provides an accurate image of despair and makes the reader feel sorry.
<i>at the height of the crisis</i>	A metaphor that is used to describe the intensity of the crisis, which is compared to a mountain;

	such a metaphor might create a sense of fear and despair.
<i>razed the squalid camp</i>	This is a highly emotive phrase since it immediately creates a feeling of disgust and terror at the same time; both the verb and the adjective have a strong emotive meaning: “to raze” meaning to completely destroy (terror), and “squalid”, meaning very filthy (disgust).
<i>inhuman or degrading treatment</i>	In this example two similar emotive adjectives were combined together in order to produce stronger feelings towards the issue.
<i>immense hardship</i>	Instead of choosing a simpler adjective, such as “great” or “big”, the writer uses one that bears a higher emotive value, but has the same lexical meaning.
<i>vulnerable people</i>	An emotive adjective describing the situation of a group of people and causing pity and sadness.
<i>asylum seekers</i>	A softer way to call refugees when the writer seeks to present them in a more positive way and avoid causing negative feelings.

Even though it was not expected, this article employs quite a number of linguistic tools to express emotion, which is common for tabloid newspapers. The most noticeable means of emotive language are emotive adjectives and descriptions as well as metaphors. The strategies used to express emotion are the following: “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Put up or shut up! Brussels blasts 'keyboard warrior critics' of EU-Turkey migrant deal”
 – 20 March, 2017

This article presents the controversy of a migration deal; the headline suggests that there are opposing parties arguing over the issue, therefore, the reader might expect to find strong emotive language.

Table 7. “Daily Express”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>shut up</i>	A highly emotive colloquial phrase, used only in informal context and therefore providing a feeling of lack of respect, possibly anger or shock.
<i>withering assessment</i>	A metaphor describing the state of the assessment comparing it to a dying plant.
<i>keyboard warriors</i>	A metaphor referring to someone expressing rage on the Internet by comparing them to warriors and providing a feeling of irony and possibly contempt.
<i>increasingly authoritarian and erratic Turkish president</i>	A description that uses highly negative adjectives and therefore reveals a negative point of view of the writer towards the person they are describing.
<i>ditch it</i>	A colloquial expression meaning to stop doing something; colloquialisms might cause various emotions, such as shock or contempt; they also reflect the loss of respect and formal behavior.
<i>resounding success</i>	An adjective that has a higher level of intensity and therefore, emotive meaning, than the synonym “great” or “huge”.
<i>game-changer</i>	A metaphor that is more often met in an informal and colloquial context, therefore,

	might provide surprise when using it talking about political matters in a newspaper.
<i>smugglers exploiting human misery</i>	A highly emotive phrase providing negative feelings by using words that have purely negative connotations (“smugglers”, “exploiting” and “misery”) and revealing the writer’s disposition towards smugglers.
<i>working day in and day out</i>	A metaphor revealing the intensity of the labor.
<i>scrap the deal</i>	A more informal verb “scrap” which means to end the deal, but at the same time provides a sense of rapidity and brutality.

The article indeed employs emotive language numerous times; since an argument is the focus of the article, colloquial phrases and metaphors are especially abundant. The strategies of using emotive language are: “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Refugee Hess makes clear she's not linked to Rudolf in Foreign Office compensation letter” – 21 March, 2017

This article presents a letter written by a refugee and comments on the situation behind it.

Table 8. “Daily Express”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>one of the most shameful chapters in European history</i>	A metaphor comparing European history to a book and the events described to its chapter which makes the reader pensive.
<i>the pot of cash</i>	A metaphor which reveals the amount of money described comparing its quantity to a pot.

<i>speculative handwritten letter</i>	A phrase that implies mysteriousness and makes the reader want to read more to find the answers.
---------------------------------------	--

Not many examples of emotive language were found in this article; the most important ones are expressed by using a metaphor. The principle of emotive language used in this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Desperate ISIS forces boys to fight and shoots families as 320,000 flee Mosul” – 21 March, 2017

The article deals with a terrorist attack which scares local inhabitants; the topic itself is very emotional, therefore, emotive language is expected to be quite abundant in the descriptions of the situation.

Table 9. “Daily Express”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>HUNDREDS of thousands of refugees</i>	A highly emotive phrase revealing the amount of people that is referred to by using a well known expression “hundreds of thousands” and putting emphasis on it by capitalizing the first word.
<i>increasingly desperate Islamic State</i>	By combining an emotive adjective with an adverb, the writer reveals the intensity of the situation and creates suspense.
<i>run for their lives</i>	A metaphor that accurately expresses the despair of the subjects and makes the reader feel emotively involved in the situation described.
<i>forces <u>storm</u> the west of the Iraqi city</i>	An emotive verb “to storm” is used here in order to reveal the suddenness and the harshness of the attack.

<i>grave danger</i>	An emotive adjective that contains a higher level of emotive meaning than its synonyms such as “great” or “big”, combined with an emotive noun “danger”.
<i>the land is <u>littered with bombs</u></i>	Another example of a metaphor used in order to provoke emotional response from the reader, this time by comparing bombs to rubbish, implying the amount of them on the ground.
<i>using citizens as “<u>human shields</u>”</i>	A comparison of humans and shields used in the war; the juxtaposition of such opposite things gives an intense emotional meaning to the phrase.
<i>wave of victims</i>	A metaphor that compares the amount of victims to a wave, a force that a human is incapable of fighting against, making the reader feel powerless and afraid.
<i>a race against time</i>	A metaphor implying the impossibility of tricking time and the lack of it in an intense situation that is described in the article.

As expected, this article contains many examples of strong emotive language, a metaphor being the main tool used to convey emotive meaning, since it is one of the most powerful linguistic tools bearing emotive meaning and affecting the reader. Linguistic strategies to express emotion that were employed in this article are the following: “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “German spies infiltrate refugee centres to snuff out Islamic extremists” – 19 March, 2017

The article talks about the activities of German spies in the centres of refugees searching for Islamic extremists; the headline already uses a colloquial phrase (“to snuff out”) which bears emotive meaning, therefore, more examples are expected to be found.

Table 10. “Daily Express”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Snuff out</i>	A colloquial phrase meaning “to kill” and bearing an emotive meaning.
<i>sweeping into Europe</i>	A expressive verb “to sweep” is used when talking about the situation regarding refugees in Europe and implies the swiftness of the events.
<i>vice-grip</i>	A colloquial expression used to describe a particularly difficult situation.
<i>pen-pushers</i>	An expression that describes a person who has an office job that is not interesting and therefore gives a sense of irony or mockery.
<i>weed out</i>	An idiom that means “to eliminate something”; using an idiom instead of a common verb is a more expressive way to describe the situation since it gives a sense of how the action has been performed.

As it is the case of the headline, the article itself is rich in emotive language, particularly colloquialisms, which tend to bear strong emotive meaning. Therefore, the principle that is used to express emotion in this article is “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

3. DAILY MAIL (UK **tabloid**. First published in 1896. It is the United Kingdom's second biggest-selling daily newspaper).

Headline: “Red Crescent doesn't expect fresh wave of Syrian refugees into Turkey” - 8 April, 2017

This article describes Turkey’s perspective on refugees and the country’s help to those seeking refuge. The topic of the article does not seem to be overly emotive, however, the headline employs emotive language, to be precise, a metaphor (*fresh wave of Syrian refugees*) which emotively describes a large quantity of refugees.

Table 11. “Daily Mail”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>a <u>fresh wave</u> of Syrian refugees</i>	A metaphor comparing the amount of refugees to a wave, which tells the reader that the number is very high and such a comparison forces one to imagine refugees “flowing” rapidly, just like a wave.
<i><u>shoulder</u> the humanitarian <u>burden</u></i>	A metaphor which implies friendly and honest help working on a difficult issue (a “burden”).
<i><u>cling on to</u> life</i>	A phrasal verb which means desperately trying not to die and in this case depicts the struggles of refugees to survive.

Only three examples of emotive language were found in this article, however, they are all expressed using a metaphor, which is a very powerful tool to express emotion and precisely describe the atmosphere of the situation. Therefore, the main principle of expressing emotion here is “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Alarming rise in attacks on South Sudan civilians, UN says” – 8 April, 2017

This article informs about the growing number of attacks in Sudan; the headline uses an emotive adjective (*alarming*) which conveys a suggestion that the number of attacks is growing rapidly and therefore makes the reader pay more attention.

Table 12. “Daily Mail”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<u><i>Alarming rise in attacks</i></u>	An emotive adjective “alarming” does exactly what it says – alarms the reader about the increasing number of attacks (an emotive noun) and therefore makes them feel upset, powerless and afraid.
<i>they continue to be <u>killed</u>, <u>harassed</u> and <u>abused</u></i>	Enumerating verbs with strong emotive meaning, in this case, purely negative, helps the reader imagine the horrors of refugees and makes them feel negative emotions.
<i>He also called an <u>attack</u> <...> “<u>reprehensible</u>”</i>	Using the exact emotive adjectives that a certain speaker has used in their description (followed by an emotive noun “attack”) reflects their attitude towards the issue, making the journalist seem more impartial, but at the same time adding emotive meaning to the article.
<u><i>Tens of thousands of people</i></u>	An expression that without giving the exact number creates an impression of an extremely large amount of people.

Since the article describes brutal attacks, the text mainly employs highly emotive adjectives and verbs in order to describe the situation while provoking emotion. Therefore, the strategies used in this article are “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of animacy” (disaster vocabulary), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “For some Syrians in U.S., strikes turned Trump from villain to hero” – 7 April, 2017

This article describes the change of mind of Syrian people towards the U.S. President Trump. The headline uses a contrast of a villain and a hero to metaphorically describe the drastic change.

Table 13. “Daily Mail”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Villain/hero</i>	A juxtaposition of two different nouns, one bearing a completely positive emotive meaning, while the other is purely negative.
<i>a <u>blow</u> for human rights</i>	A metaphor which compares a political issue with a blow for certain values, implying that the described event affected human rights in a very negative way.
<i>show some backbone</i>	A metaphor which means “to show strong will and disposition to do something” and therefore assures the reader of the speaker’s intentions.
<i>Americans seem to <u>love presidents who bomb people</u></i>	This sentence bears a strong ironical meaning, mocking the people for their choices when it comes to presidential elections.

The article did not contain a huge amount of emotive language examples, however, the ones that were used were mainly metaphors, which precisely and sometimes ironically described the situation. The strategy of using emotive language in this article is “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Hungary: Minister says officer fired for abusing migrants” – 6 April, 2017

This article talks about the event of firing an officer for abusing migrants, which suggests the presence of emotive language in the article.

Table 14. “Daily Mail”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>the flow of migrants</i>	A metaphor comparing the amount of refugees to a flow of water, which tells the reader that the number is very high and such a comparison forces one to imagine refugees “flowing” rapidly, just like a river.

Since the article was quite short, only one example of emotive language was found, expressed by using a metaphor, which so far is a very common tool to express emotion in tabloid newspapers. The strategy of such use of emotive language can be assigned to “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Kenya arrests 7 suspected human traffickers in refugee camp” – 5 April, 2017

This article informs about arresting several people who were trying to smuggle refugees illegally. The headline uses the notion “human traffickers”, which, although not as powerful as metaphor, is quite emotive since it provokes negative emotions that are related to the meaning of the expression.

Table 15. “Daily Mail”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>human traffickers</i>	Yet another way to call people smuggling other people; in this case, it sounds very similar to a phrase “drug traffickers”, which has a very negative meaning, and therefore leaves the impression that people are being treated more like things than equal human beings.
<i>has <u>vowed</u> retribution</i>	A highly emotive and slightly ironical expression, since the verb “to vow” is usually used in a positive context and sounds very formal.

Two examples of emotive language were found, one being a softer synonym of human smugglers and the other one an ironical expression. Therefore, the use of emotive language in this article can be named “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

4. THE GUARDIAN (UK **broadsheet**, known from 1821 until 1959 as the Manchester Guardian. The Guardian has been named Newspaper of the Year four times at the annual British Press Awards).

Headline: “Amnesty calls for release of refugee Loghman Sawari in Papua New Guinea” – 5 April, 2017

This article is the first example of a broadsheet, and the headline is already different – it does not include any emotive language and seems only formal and informative.

Table 16. “The Guardian”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>It really is starting to look <u>like a witch hunt</u></i>	A metaphorical comparison which bears quite a negative meaning and implies the impossibility of the action.
<i>Scapegoat</i>	A metaphor which lays the blame on a person for something that they have not done; such a comparison provokes pity and a feeling of injustice.

Even though the article did not employ emotive language abundantly, a couple of examples were found, in this case expressed using a metaphor, which, as noticed earlier, was so abundant in tabloid newspapers. Therefore, the principle of using emotive language is “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Homes destroyed, traumatised by violence: the real reasons refugees come to the UK” – 2 April, 2017

The article is a description of the situation of refugees in their home countries while at the same time providing reasons of their arrival to the UK. The headline itself contains a few emotive words:

destroyed, traumatized, violence. Such a headline seems very similar to those of tabloids and suggests a further use of emotive language in the article.

Table 17. “The Guardian”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>A <u>groundbreaking</u> study</i>	A metaphorical adjective with a high emotive meaning seeks to represent the originality and the eye-opening feature of the study.
<i>the <u>horrors</u> of <u>war</u></i>	A highly emotive noun (“horrors”) is chosen to represent the harshness of negative emotions that war (an emotive noun) causes.
<i><u>armed violence</u> <u>raining down</u> <u>danger</u> and <u>terror</u> on our homes</i>	This phrase bears a great emotive meaning since it combines a metaphor (“raining down danger...”) with highly emotive nouns (“violence”, “danger”, “terror”), which makes the reader feel many negative emotions, from sadness to anger.
<i>He describes Britain’s asylum process as <u>“dehumanising”</u></i>	Using the exact emotive adjectives that a certain speaker has used in their description reflects their attitude towards the issue, making the journalist seem more impartial, but at the same time adding emotive meaning to the article.

As the majority of other articles in tabloid newspapers, this broadsheet uses metaphors and emotive adjectives for an accurate description of the situation and to move the reader. The principles of emotive language are “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of animacy” (disaster vocabulary) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Syrian refugees: more than 5m in neighbouring countries now, says UN” – 30 March, 2017

This article discusses the numbers of refugees in different countries. The headline suggests that the article is going to be purely informative, therefore, emotive language is not expected to be abundant.

Table 18. “The Guardian”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>to ‘put humanity on a ballot’</i>	A metaphor which uses a political context of voting but suggests to “vote” for a value (humanity), implying that people should pay more attention to it, which makes the reader pensive.
<i><u>Tens of thousands</u> of Syrians</i>	An expression that without giving the exact number creates an impression of an extremely large amount of people.
<i><u>turning our backs on</u> people in need</i>	A metaphor that means “to ignore”, “not to help”, which bears a negative meaning.
<i><u>Those desperate</u> refugees</i>	An emotive adjective used together with a demonstrative pronoun (“those”) creates an image of an extremely poor situation of refugees and makes the reader pity them even more.

As expected, there are not many cases where emotive language has been used, however, the article employs metaphors and an emotive adjective. Therefore, the strategies of the use of emotive language are “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Tiny graves: Syrian refugees in Lebanon struggle for space to bury children” – 30 March, 2017

The article describes the struggles of Syrian refugees when it comes to burying their dead relatives. The sensitive topic and a couple of emotive words used in the headline (“graves”, “struggle”) suggest that the article might employ a variety of linguistic tools expressing emotion.

Table 19. “The Guardian”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>death brings a final indignity</i>	A metaphor which represents the situation of refugees when they have nowhere to bury the bodies of their loved ones, which turns into “indignity” after death; the expression is highly emotive because usually it is said that after death people find peace, but in this case it seems impossible, which deeply disturbs the reader.
<i>despairing parent</i>	An emotive adjective is chosen to represent the situation of the parent.
<i>onerous visa procedures</i>	An emotive adjective is used to depict the difficulty of visa procedures.
<i>child labour, sexual exploitation</i>	Highly emotive nouns which bear a great negative meaning and are disturbing to the reader.
<i>life in <u>fragile plastic tents</u></i>	The phrase is emotive and disturbing because it describes in detail the unbearable living conditions.
<i>struggle to <u>scrape together</u> enough money</i>	“to scrape together” is a phrasal verb bearing a negative meaning and in this case representing great financial difficulties that refugees face every day.

As expected, the article is quite full of emotive language presenting the sadness of the situation: a metaphor, emotive adjectives and nouns, a phrasal verb are used. The three main strategies of the expression of emotive language are used in this article: “Describing the emotional aspects of news

events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of animacy” (disaster vocabulary), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Syrian asylum seekers in UK forced into poverty” – 26 March, 2017

This article describes the poor living conditions of refugees in the UK. Due to the sensitive topic it is expected that the article will contain a number of emotive expressions.

Table 20. “The Guardian”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>up and down in my mind and my body</i>	A metaphor that represents the uncertainty and instability of the speaker.
<i>gambles with the lives of vulnerable people</i>	A metaphor that compares the danger that the refugees are in with the one of gambling and tells the reader how fragile is the life of a refugee; an emotive adjective “vulnerable” is also used.
<i>treating refugees like balls to be bounced from country to country</i>	A metaphor which describes the situation of refugees in that they are manipulated and do not have a choice of their own.

Not many cases of emotive language usage were found, however, the ones that were used in the article bear a strong emotive meaning since they are expressed through metaphors, which suggests that the main linguistic strategy used in this article is “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

5. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH (UK **broadsheet**. It was founded in 1855 as *The Daily Telegraph and Courier*. *The Telegraph* is widely regarded as a national "newspaper of record" and it maintains an international reputation for its high quality).

Headline: “France's first ever internationally recognised refugee camp opens near Dunkirk” – 7 March, 2017

This article talks about the opening of the first internationally recognized refugee camp in France and its conditions. The headline does not contain emotive language and aims simply to inform the reader.

Table 21. “The Daily Telegraph”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>atrocious conditions in the boggy, rat-infested camp</i>	Highly negative adjectives (“atrocious”, “boggy”, “rat-infested”) are used to depict the poor conditions of refugees and to move the reader.
<i>stitched their mouths shut</i>	A metaphor that implies being silent about a certain topic.

Only two examples of emotive language were found; the article used highly emotive adjectives and a metaphor. The principles of the use of emotive language, therefore, are “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Syrian refugees in Greece 'put their tent on Airbnb', promising scorpions, dehydration and 'broken promises” – 23 June, 2016

The article explains the event of a group of refugees posting their shelter on Airbnb in order to reveal their poor conditions to the world in an ironic manner. Since the poor conditions of refugees are talked about, emotive language is expected to be found.

Table 22. “The Daily Telegraph”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>friendly scorpions</i>	A contrast which provokes irony and mockery, since scorpions are the opposite of friendly.

<i>the heartbreaking refugee crisis</i>	An emotive adjective is used to describe the situation, expressed by an emotive noun “crisis”, and to move the reader.
---	--

Only two cases of emotive language usage have been detected; the article employed contrast and an emotive adjective as a means to provoke emotion from the reader. The only strategy spotted in this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “England fans accused of mocking refugee children in France as they pay one to down a pint and have others 'fight' over handfuls of coins” – 16 June, 2016

This article describes a disturbing event of a group of English fans bullying refugee children in France. The sensitive topic of the article suggests that there might be some emotive language describing the situation.

Table 23. “The Daily Telegraph”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Ugly scenes</i>	A highly emotive adjective represents the negativity of the scenes described.
<i>humiliating tasks</i>	An emotive adjective that describes the negative impact that the tasks mentioned have on their performers.
<i>It's horrible to watch</i>	An emotive statement that reflects the opinion of the speaker and describes the situation to the reader.

All the expressions involving emotive language were formed using emotive adjectives that convey the emotional atmosphere of the situation to the reader, which implies that the principle of the expression of emotive language applied to this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Syrian refugee praised after handing in €50,000 he found hidden in donated wardrobe”
– 30 June, 2016

This article tells a story of a refugee’s noble act returning the money he found. The headline does not convey any emotive meaning and the topic of the article is not as sensitive as the previous ones, therefore, abundant emotive content is not expected.

Table 24. “The Daily Telegraph”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>the hero of the day</i>	A metaphor which by naming a person a “hero” implies that what they have done is of unique honesty and good will.

Only one example of emotive language has been found; the article employs a metaphor to describe the kindness of the person. The use of a metaphor could be assigned to “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “A year on from EU-Turkey deal, refugees and migrants in limbo commit suicide and suffer from trauma” – 14 March, 2017

This article provides the reader with the information about the consequences of the deal between the EU and Turkey which limited the number of asylum seekers entering Europe. The headline bears such emotive words as “suicide”, “suffer” and “trauma”.

Table 25. “The Daily Telegraph”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>suicide</i>	An emotive noun bearing strongly negative connotations.
<i>suffer from trauma</i>	An emotive verb “suffer” and a noun “trauma” both have negative meanings and therefore affect the reader emotionally.
<i>blocked the flow of asylum seekers</i>	A metaphorical way to describe the ban and creating the illusion of a great number of people stuck behind the border.

<i>tens of thousands are <u>stuck in camps and suffering from rising levels of trauma and depression</u></i>	The sentences uses the emphasis on the number of refugees as well as such emotive words as “stuck”, “trauma”, “depression”, which makes the situation seem very desperate.
<i><u>trapped</u> in detention centres</i>	An emotive verb “trapped” reveals the impossibility to escape.
<i>they <u>despair</u> about their future</i>	An emotive verb “despair” reveals the poor emotional condition of the refugees and makes the reader feel negative emotions.
<i>refugees <u>suffering from anxiety and depression</u> <...> <u>post traumatic stress disorder</u></i>	The names of illnesses bear a highly negative connotation because they reveal the struggles that one faces.
<i>increase in <u>suicide attempts</u> and cases of <u>physical self-harm</u></i>	Nouns bearing highly negative meaning are used here, which makes the reader cringe and feel pity, sadness.
<i>being <u>beaten up</u> by police and border guards, <u>bitten</u> by police dogs and <u>repelled with tear gas and pepper spray</u></i>	A highly emotive description that employs emotive verbs in order to reveal the harshness of the situation.
<i>These people have fled <u>extreme violence, torture and war</u> and survived <u>extremely dangerous</u> journeys</i>	The sentences uses emotive nouns and adjectives to describe the difficulties of the refugees and to move the reader.
<i>The “one in, one out” deal</i>	An ironical way to describe the deal which in the article is explained in the following manner: “Syrian refugees who had reached the Greek islands were to be returned to Turkey, while Syrian asylum seekers in Turkey were to be resettled in the EU” (Squires, 2017).
<i><u>not a success story, but a horror story, with terrible consequences</u></i>	A contrast containing such negative expressions as “horror story” and “terrible consequences” is used in order to reveal a highly negative attitude towards the issue.

As expected, this article was abundant with emotive language. As in the cases discussed above, the text mainly employs emotive adjectives, nouns and verbs to describe the situation and to move the reader. The strategies applied to this article are “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

6. THE YORKSHIRE POST (UK **broadsheet**. It is published in Leeds, West Yorkshire, England, covering the whole of Yorkshire as well as parts of north Derbyshire and Lincolnshire. Founded in 1754, it is one of the oldest newspapers in the country).

Headline: “Government defeats child refugee motion” – 25 April, 2016

The article deals with a conflict in the government regarding the acceptance of refugee children into the country. The headline is very short and sounds purely informative.

Table 26. “The Yorkshire Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>amendment will now be <u>ditched</u></i>	“to ditch” means to stop doing something but is quite a colloquial verb, which has a higher emotive value and is not very common in broadsheet newspapers.
<i><u>wholeheartedly</u> shares the <...> intention</i>	An emotive adverb which describes the nature of the action, in this case, the full commitment and eagerness to carry out the intention.
<i><u>treacherous</u> sea-crossings</i>	An emotive adjective that describes the dangerous nature of the action described.
<i><u>closed their eyes</u> to those in need</i>	A metaphor implying unwillingness to help “those in need”, which provokes anger and sadness from the reader.

Several emotive language uses have been detected. This article employed a colloquial phrase, an emotive adverb, an adjective and a metaphor. The strategies of the use of emotive language here

are “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Archbishop ‘saddened’ by child refugee cap” – 9 February, 2017

The article presents the Archbishop’s opinion towards the cap of child refugees that were given sanctuary. The headline, again, does not seem overly emotive.

Table 27. “The Yorkshire Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>looking after <u>the most vulnerable</u></i>	Instead of simply putting “refugees”, using the phrase “the most vulnerable” is a more emotive and moving way to describe the issue.
<i>I was <u>saddened</u> and <u>shocked</u></i>	Using two emotive words in a row intensifies the emotive value of the sentence and helps better express the impression towards a certain issue.
<i><u>treasured</u> human beings</i>	The adjective “treasured” increases the value of the “human beings” that are being discussed in the eyes of the reader and makes them pity refugees even more.

This article uses an emotive noun and adjectives as the main tools to convey emotive meaning. Therefore, it is clear that the principle of the use of emotive language that was employed in this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Refugee children risking their lives to escape Calais ‘jungle’” – 21 September, 2016

This article deals with the topic of refugee children trying to illegally escape from a camp in Calais and reunite with their families in the UK. The subject is a sensitive one, therefore a number of emotive language uses is expected.

Table 28. “The Yorkshire Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>smuggling gangs</i>	The colloquial word “gang” here adds more intensity to the meaning of the phrase making it more negative.
<i>deeply disturbing</i>	Adding an adverb to an adjective intensifies its emotive meaning.
<i>modern slavery and exploitation</i>	Highly negative nouns such as “slavery” and “exploitation” produce the same kind of emotions to the reader.
<i>It is “absolutely unacceptable”</i>	An emotive statement that reflects the opinion of the speaker and describes the negativity of the situation to the reader.

This article did employ several linguistic tools to express emotion, the main ones being emotive adjectives and nouns, as well as a colloquial expression. The principle of the use of emotive language that applies to this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Banksy mural highlights refugee crisis” – 25 January, 2016

The article talks about an artwork on a wall in London that represents and criticizes the use of teargas against refugees. The headline does not contain any emotive language (except for “crisis”) examples and does not represent a sensitive issue, therefore emotive content in this article is not expected to be abundant.

Table 29. “The Yorkshire Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>The work is <u>incredible</u></i>	An emotive statement that reflects the opinion of the speaker.

Only one fairly emotive adjective has been found in this article, which is assigned to the strategy of “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “September 7: The Syria refugee crisis - what has happened to our compassion?” - 6 September, 2015

This article contains opinions from the readers who express their concern about the refugee crisis in Syria. Since the text includes the language of the readers, it is likely that they might use emotive language when presenting their own opinions and feelings.

Table 30. “The Yorkshire Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>what has happened to our compassion?</i>	A rhetorical question that has a purpose of making the reader think of what is being asked.
<i>the poor stopped getting relatively poorer while the rich get richer</i>	A juxtaposition of two opposite situations that provide a feeling of anger and injustice.
<i>horrific scenes</i>	An emotive adjective describing the disturbing nature of the scenes.
<i>suffering terribly</i>	Using an emotive adverb, in this case, “terribly”, increases the emotive value of the word next to it

As expected, several cases of the use of emotive language have been detected; this article employed a rhetorical question, which had not been seen in previous articles, as well as a contrasting phrase, an emotive adjective and adverb. The principles that were applied to this article are “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

7. NEW YORK POST (American **tabloid**. It was established in 1801 and became a respected broadsheet in the 19th century, under the name New York Evening Post. The modern version of the paper is published in tabloid format).

Headline: “Why Canada will come to regret its embrace of refugees” – 11 March, 2017

This article deals with the refugee policy in Canada and its consequences. The headline sounds quite ironic, therefore, a further use of emotive language is expected to be found.

Table 31. “New York Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>the age of Trump</i>	A hyperbole that bears an ironical meaning making Trump seem an immortal emperor, this way mocking his presidency.
<i>pack up their <u>stuff</u></i>	A colloquial expression that bears a greater emotive value than its more formal counterpart would (e.g. “collect their belongings”).
<i>sorry, one more beautiful soul to bask in Trudeau’s utopia</i>	Yet again a sense of irony and mockery is quite evident in this sentence: the word “sorry” actually implies that the speaker is not sorry, and a juxtaposition of a highly positive expression “beautiful soul” with the noun “utopia”, which in this case bears a negative meaning since it is used with sarcasm; it creates an ironical background which attracts the reader.
<i>border-jumpers</i>	An ironical and metaphorical way to call refugees crossing the border illegally.
<i>A lot of <u>folks</u> in the US</i>	A colloquial way to refer to the inhabitants of the United States that bears a greater emotive meaning than its more formal counterpart would and therefore adds to the irony of the article.
<i>an epidemic of hate crimes</i>	A metaphor comparing the increasing number of crimes to an epidemic, which suggests that the number of crimes (“hate crimes” – an emotive noun) is growing rapidly and there are no measures to stop it.

<i>we want 'em</i>	A colloquial expression which is purposively used to maintain the ironical style of the article.
--------------------	--

As in the case of the headline of this article, the text itself is full of ironical expressions, created using colloquialisms, metaphors, hyperboles. Therefore, the principle that is used to express emotion is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Asylum seekers fleeing to Canada face new danger: melting snow” – 28 February, 2017

This article informs about the struggles of refugees when it comes to travelling in melting snow. A sense of irony and mild sarcasm can be detected in the headline since snow is not a real danger, therefore, the use of emotive language is expected.

Table 32. “New York Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>the dead of night</i>	A metaphor expressing the silence of the night.
<i>Bitter cold, made worse by winds whipping across the plains</i>	An emotive description of the climate that moves the reader by using such emotive expressions as “bitter cold”, “winds whipping”.

Emotive language was used only in two sentences, both times in order to describe the atmosphere of the situation. Therefore, the main principle that was applied here is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “How to turn off the Latin refugee flood at the source” – 24 February, 2017

The article deals with the waves of refugees coming from South America and suggests ways to stop the phenomenon. The headline, which sounds as if it was the name of a manual, hides a sense of irony, therefore, it is expected that the article will employ emotive language to maintain the irony.

Table 33. “New York Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Trump has <u>tapped into Americans’ anxiety</u></i>	A metaphor suggesting that Trump’s certain moves are making Americans feel anxious.
<i>Refugee flood</i>	A metaphor comparing the amount of refugees to a flood, which tells the reader that the number is very high and such a comparison forces one to imagine refugees “flowing” rapidly, just like the water of a flood.
<i>pouring good money after bad</i>	A metaphor that means “to waste additional money after wasting money once”.

The text employed several examples of emotive language, all of them being metaphors that help to maintain the ironical style of the article. Such use of emotive language can be assigned to “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Trump’s bid to keep Syrian refugees safe — at home” – 8 February, 2017

This article discusses President Trump’s policy towards the immigration of Syrian refugees. The headline sounds somewhat ironical, therefore, it is likely that the text will maintain the irony with the use of emotive language.

Table 34. “New York Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>to flesh it out</i>	An idiom that means “to reveal something”, for example, the truth.
<i>a <u>big beautiful safe zone</u></i>	An ironical description of a zone in Syria that is supposed to be big, beautiful and safe – all these very positive adjectives in one place create irony because the statement is far from the truth.

<i>woke up to the reality</i>	A metaphor that compares realizing something to waking up.
<i>bloody civil war</i>	A highly emotive adjective “bloody” describes the horror of the civil war and causes negative emotions.
<i>Ah, the details</i>	An interjection is a purely emotive part of speech that has no lexical meaning and its purpose is to express a sudden emotion, in this case an ironical admiration of the details, which according to the article are crucial for any political decision because they might contain very important information, as was the case with the “safe zones” in the United States which actually were far from being safe.
<i>Muslims were <u>massacred</u></i>	“to massacre” is a highly emotive verb since it implies a brutal mass killing and therefore produces strong negative emotions.
<i><u>bloody</u> Syria</i>	A strongly negative adjective “bloody” describes the situation in the country that is marked by bloodshed.

The article possessed quite a vast number of emotive expressions: emotive adjectives, verbs, metaphors and an interjection, which had not been found in earlier analysis. The strategy of the use of emotive language that is prevalent in this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Syrian family reunited at JFK despite travel ban” – 3 February, 2017

The article describes the reunion of a Syrian family after a long period of time of separation. The headline does not employ any emotive language, however, the topic seems to be quite sensitive, therefore, some emotive expressions are expected to be found.

Table 35. “New York Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>President Trump’s ban <...> <u>is not ironclad</u></i>	A metaphor comparing Trump’s ban with ironclad by contrasting the two; therefore, the expression means that the ban is not unbreakable.
<i><u>tearful</u> reunion</i>	An emotive adjective that sensitively describes the reunion of the family.

Two examples of emotive language have been found: a metaphor and an emotive adjective. The two principles used here, therefore, are “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

8. NEW YORK DAILY NEWS (American **tabloid**. It is the fourth-most widely circulated daily newspaper in the United States. It was founded in 1919, and was the first U.S. daily printed in tabloid format).

Headline: “In Istanbul's 'Little Syria,' refugees want more from US” – April 8, 2017

The article talks about the life of refugees in Turkey. The headline does not convey any emotive meaning.

Table 36. “New York Daily News”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>the cuisine is seasoned with nostalgia</i>	A highly emotive metaphor that implies that nostalgia can be felt everywhere.
<i>We are <u>fed up of bombings</u></i>	“To be fed up with something” is an informal idiom meaning “to be frustrated with something”.
<i>deep hatred</i>	A metaphorical description of intense hatred.

A few examples of emotive language have been found in this article: a metaphor, an idiom and an emotive-metaphorical adjective, all of them describing the situation of refugees and making the reader feel pity. Therefore, the strategy used here is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Australian leader vague on fate of asylum seekers” – 8 April, 2017

This article discusses the fate of refugees seeking asylum in Australia. The headline does not convey emotive meaning and seems purely informative.

Table 37. “New York Daily News”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>deadly ocean crossing</i>	The emotive adjective “deadly” describes the extreme dangers of crossing the ocean.
<i>plagued by reports of abuse and draconian conditions</i>	A metaphorical description of the conditions of refugees; negative emotions to the reader are caused by comparing the numbers of abuse to a plague and calling the living conditions “draconian”, which immediately bears a very negative and disturbing image.
<i>infuriated by the deal, dubbing it "dumb"</i>	Using the exact colloquial word used by the speaker (“dumb”) reflects their attitude towards the issue, makes their speech look authentic while making the journalist seem impartial.
<i>throwing the entire plan into doubt</i>	A metaphor which means “to start doubting the plan” and which bears a greater emotive value than a simple sentence.

This article contains quite a few emotively meaningful phrases. They are created by using metaphors, a colloquial expression and a highly emotive adjective.

Headline: “Trump’s Syria obligation” – 8 April, 2017

The article talks about the use of chemical weapons against Syrians and Trump’s actions on the matter. The headline is very short and contains no emotive language, however, the topic is a sensitive one, therefore, there is a chance that the language of the article might be quite emotive.

Table 38. “New York Daily News”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>torturous fashion</i>	An emotive adjective used to describe the negative nature of a certain issue.
<i>sharp relief</i>	A metaphorical adjective describing a sudden relief.
<i>chalk it up</i>	A colloquial idiom meaning “to hold something responsible for something”.
<i>chilling images of choking children</i>	A highly emotive description of a disturbing image, using such emotive adjectives as “chilling” and “choking children”.
<i>thousands upon thousands of innocent people</i>	An expression that without giving the exact number emphasises an extremely large amount of people.

As expected, the article contained a number of emotive expressions. The linguistic tools employed by the journalist were emotive adjectives, a metaphor, emphasis. The main linguistic strategy used in this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “KING: Don’t believe a word Trump says about Syria — or anything else for that matter” – 7 April, 2017

This article presents an opinion of a person who does not support Trump. The headline sounds quite alarming and hateful, therefore, the use of emotive language is expected.

Table 39. “New York Daily News”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Don't believe a word</i>	The imperative mood makes the reader pay more attention to what is being said and read the article even more carefully.
<i>a serial, pathological liar</i>	Two highly emotive adjectives in a row create an image of an extremely bad person.
<i>never, not once</i>	Repetition is a form of emphasis when the writer seeks to highlight something.
<i>does not give a damn</i>	A colloquial expression meaning “does not care” which bears a higher emotive value than its more formal counterpart.
<i>It's a con job</i>	A colloquial expression meaning “it's a lie” which bears a higher emotive value than its more formal counterpart.
<i>tiny 4% window of truth</i>	A metaphor comparing a small amount of truth to a tiny window, which gives a sense of irony and mockery.
<i>buddy</i>	A colloquial form of “friend” which adds to the ironical style of the article.

The article used emotive language several times, mainly colloquial expressions, highly emotive adjectives and nouns, metaphors, repetition. This shows the strength of the opinion of the writer and is convincing to the reader. Since all the emotive expressions found in the article bear a negative meaning, it suggests that the main principle employed by the author is “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “President Trump responded aggressively to Syrian chemical attack — but remains passive on Syrian refugees” – 7 April, 2017

The article deals with the actions of Trump regarding the attacks in Syria. The headline contains such emotive words as “aggressively”, “attack”, “passive”; moreover, the topic discussed is very sensitive, therefore, the use of emotive expressions in the article is expected.

Table 40. “New York Daily News”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Gruesome photos</i>	An emotive adjective describing the disturbing nature of the photos.
<i>rocked the world</i>	A metaphor comparing the strength of information to the action of actually “rocking” the world, implying that the matter that is discussed in the article deeply disturbed everyone.
<i>barbaric attack</i>	An emotive adjective describing the horror of the attack.

Three examples of emotive language have been found, namely emotive adjectives and a metaphor. Therefore, the main principle that applies to this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

9. NEWSDAY (American **tabloid**. It was founded in 1940. Despite having a tabloid format, *Newsday* is not known for being sensationalistic).

Headline: “At Passover, Jews reflect on Syria, refugee crisis and extremism” – 9 April, 2017

This article presents the thoughts of a local Jewish community about the events in Syria. The headline is a brief summary of the content of the article and does not include any emotive language.

Table 41. “Newsday”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>children <u>writhing</u>, <u>gasping</u> and <u>dying</u></i>	Highly emotive verbs (“writhing”, “gasping” and “dying”) are used in order to describe a horrible event and at the same time to move the reader.
<i>The themes of refugees <...> are <...> <u>on everybody’s radar screen</u></i>	A metaphor “to be on a radar screen” means “to be noticed or important”.

<i>living in the <u>fear and terror</u></i>	A metaphor that suggests a life of constantly feeling fear and terror; even though the two emotive nouns are synonyms, using them both creates a bigger emotional impact on a reader.
---	---

Several cases of emotive language usage have been found, namely highly emotive verbs, nouns and a metaphor. Therefore, the main strategy that applied to this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Fierce clashes rock Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon” – 9 April, 2017

The article informs about the violent attacks in a refugee camp in Lebanon. The headline uses quite an emotive verb *rock*, which represents a fierce and sudden nature of the clashes, therefore, more examples of emotive language are expected to be found in the article.

Table 42. “Newsday”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Fierce clashes</i>	An emotive adjective describing the brutal nature of the emotive noun, “clashes”.
<i>the sounds of rocket-propelled grenades and gunfire echo from inside</i>	A description that moves the reader by giving precise details of sounds.

Emotive language was spotted only twice: once in the form of an emotive adjective and once in the description of the atmosphere emphasizing the horrible details, which affects the emotions of the reader. For this reason, it is clear that the main principle of the use of emotive language here is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Analysis: Trump's Syria strike sends message, carries risks” – 7 April, 2017

The article talks about the actions of Trump in order to deal with the attacks in Syria. The headline does not convey any emotive meaning, however, due to the sensitive topic of the article, the use of emotive language is expected.

Table 43. “Newsday”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>sickening images</i>	An emotive adjective describing the negative emotions that are caused by the images.
<i>people foaming at the mouth in agony</i>	A highly emotive and graphic description of death which makes the reader cringe when reading it.
<i>hundreds of thousands of people</i>	An expression that without giving the exact number creates an impression of an extremely large number of people.
<i>pervasive slaughter</i>	This is a highly emotive expression because it includes an already emotionally powerful noun “slaughter”, and the adjective “pervasive” suggests that it is spreading uncontrollably, which causes fear and other negative emotions

Several uses of emotive language have been detected, mainly emotive nouns and adjectives that describe the horrors of the events, which suggests that the main linguistic strategy to express emotion in this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Struggles of world’s refugees spotlighted at Stony Brook forum” – 22 February, 2017

This article describes the presentation in a forum about refugees at Stony Brook University. Even though the headline does not convey any emotive meaning, it suggests that the article will talk about the hardships of refugees, therefore, emotive language is expected.

Table 44. “Newsday”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>taunts and physical and emotional abuse</i>	Nouns with negative emotive meaning are used to accurately describe the situation and to move the reader.

<i>found the talks <u>eye-opening</u></i>	A metaphorical description meaning that the talks helped someone realize something.
---	---

Only two examples of emotive expressions have been found, one of them being emotive nouns with a very negative meaning, the other – a metaphor. The main principle of the use of emotive language can be considered to be “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “140 Somali refugees set to leave for U.S. sent back to camp” – 4 February, 2017

The article describes a misunderstanding of Somali refugees getting ready to leave for the USA but suddenly having to go back to their camp. The headline does not include any emotive words or expressions and seems purely informative.

Table 45. “Newsday”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>How would you feel?</i>	A rhetorical question that grabs the attention of the reader and makes them think of what is being asked.
<i>deadly attacks</i>	An emotive adjective describing an emotive noun and implying the dangers of the attacks.

This article, apart from an emotive adjective, the use of which is very common in the language of news coverage, also used a rhetorical question, which is a powerful tool in order to make the reader think of the topic trying to find the answer. The principle used in this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

10. NEW YORK TIMES (American **broadsheet**, founded and continuously published in New York City since September 18, 1851. *The New York Times* has won 119 Pulitzer Prizes, more than any other newspaper).

Headline: “Merkel Defends Germany's Deportations of Rejected Afghan Asylum Seekers” – 7 April, 2017

The article overviews Merkel’s policy towards Afghan refugees. The headline is not emotive and simply informs the reader of what will be discussed in the article.

Table 46. “New York Times”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Asylum seekers</i>	The phrase “asylum seekers” sounds much softer and does not have such negative connotations that are bound to the word “refugee”; therefore, by using this word combination, the author seeks to provoke pity from the reader.
<i>migrants have <u>flocked</u> to Germany</i>	An emotive verb “to flock” implies that the migrants came in huge quantities.
<i>Merkel <...> has <u>toughened her tone</u></i>	A metaphor meaning that Merkel has become stricter towards a certain issue.

The use of emotive language has been spotted three times: a softer synonym of *refugees*, an emotive verb and a metaphor. The two linguistic strategies that can be distinguished in this article are “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “US Missiles Blast Syria; Trump Demands 'End the Slaughter’” – 6 April, 2017

This article describes Trump’s intervention in the attacks of Syria. The headline includes an emotive quote (end the slaughter), which, by providing the exact words of the speaker, reveals his disposition towards the issue.

Table 47. “New York Times”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Slaughter and bloodshed</i>	Highly emotive nouns that provoke strong negative emotions.
<i>gruesome chemical weapons attack</i>	An emotive adjective that describes an emotive noun and reveals the brutal nature of the attack.
<i>disgrace to humanity</i>	A strong expression which reveals a completely negative attitude towards the issue that is discussed in the article.
<i>spur a rethink</i>	A figurative way to express that something has encouraged someone to think about it again.

Since descriptions make the core of the article, the main linguistic tools used to express emotion were emotive nouns and adjectives. Therefore, the main strategy of the use of emotive language in this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “South Sudanese Troops Butchered Civilians, Shot Children: Refugees” – 5 April, 2017

This article describes the event of a violent attack in Sudan. Since the topic is highly sensitive, the use of emotive language in the article is expected.

Table 48. “New York Times”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>had their <u>throats slit</u></i>	A highly emotive and graphic description of the event causing strong negative emotions and making the reader cringe.
<i>mired in civil war</i>	A metaphor suggesting that the entire place is undergoing civil war.
<i>slaughtering</i>	A highly emotive noun which provokes strong negative emotions.

<i>Agonizing wait</i>	An emotive adjective which suggests that the wait is very difficult, comparing it to the pain of agony.
-----------------------	---

Several emotively loaded words have been detected in the article, namely a metaphor, an emotive adjective and a noun. The main principle of the use of emotive language is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Around 270,000 Syrians Have Right to Bring Families to Germany: Report” – 5 April, 2017

The article talks about the refugees in Germany and the possibility for them to reunite with their families. The headline does not employ any linguistic tools to express emotion.

Table 49. “New York Times”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>play into the hands of</i>	An idiom meaning “to give someone an advantage”.
<u>Condemned</u> <i>the figures</i>	An expressive verb “to condemn” implies a totally negative disposition towards something.
<u>Billions and billions</u> <i>of tax money</i>	An expression that without giving the exact number creates an impression of an extremely large quantity of money.
<i>eyes are wide open</i>	A metaphor meaning “to be alert, to pay close attention”.

This article used two metaphors, an emotive verb and a repetition for further emphasis. The strategy that best applies to this article is “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Pakistan Resumes Repatriation of Afghan Refugees” – 3 April, 2017

The article deals with the refugee policy in Pakistan. The headline seems informative and does not convey any emotive meaning.

Table 50. “New York Times”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>hard-handed approach</i>	A metaphorical adjective suggesting that the approach is extremely strict.

Only one use of emotive language has been detected, which is a metaphorical adjective describing the harshness of the approach discussed in the article. Therefore, the strategy that is used to express emotion here is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

11. USA TODAY (American **broadsheet**. It was founded in 1982 and is printed at 37 sites across the United States and at five additional sites internationally).

Headline: “Uganda's open-door policy sags amid crush of refugees from South Sudan” – 27 March, 2017

This article deals with the refugee policy in Uganda and its consequences. The headline does use somewhat emotive words such as *sags* and *crush*, but generally sounds quite formal.

Table 51. “USA Today”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>welcomed with <u>open arms</u></i>	A metaphor implying that the welcome was honest and warm.
<i><u>desperately fleeing violence</u></i>	The adverb “desperately” represents the destitute situation of the people and the extent to which they are determined to run from violence (an emotive noun).

<i>the most vulnerable</i>	Using this expression to call refugees creates a very sympathetic view towards them and makes the reader feel pity.
<i>violence rocked the capital</i>	A metaphor comparing the power of violent events to what it would feel like if the capital would actually “rock”, implying that the violence (an emotive noun) deeply affected the capital.

This article used metaphors and an emotive adjective and a verb to describe the situation and add an emotive meaning to it. Therefore, the principle that best fits this description is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Hungary's Trump-supporting leader will deploy 'border hunters' and refugee detention containers” – 8 March, 2017

The article deals with Hungary’s refugee policy. The headline uses a quote from the speaker which makes it seem more impartial, and therefore more informative rather than emotive.

Table 52. “USA Today”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Migration is the <u>Trojan wooden horse of terrorism</u></i>	A metaphor which compares migration to the Trojan horse in that at first it might seem a positive event but could potentially hide danger, such as terrorism.
<i>A lot of people <u>lost their mind</u></i>	A metaphorical expression meaning that people were lost and confused due to the terror that they felt.
<i>a <u>staggering</u> amount of migrants</i>	An emotive adjective “staggering” refers to an extremely large number of migrants.

This article used two highly emotive metaphors to better describe the situation, and an emotive adjective. The main strategy used in this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” and “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Tennessee sues feds over refugee resettlement” – 15 September, 2016

This article talks about the state of Tennessee suing the US federal government due to refugee resettlement. The headline does not convey any emotive meaning and only seeks to inform the reader.

Table 53. “USA Today”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Feds</i>	A colloquial noun referring to the US federal government and bearing a greater emotive value than its formal counterpart.
<i>significant and irreparable harm</i>	Two strong adjectives in a row emphasize the size of the harm.
<i>a culture of fear</i>	“Culture of fear” is a term that refers to a perceived prevalence of fear and anxiety in the people.
<i>linking arms with</i>	A metaphor meaning “working together”.

Several examples of emotive language have been found. The article used a colloquial expression, emotive adjectives and metaphors. The two strategies that are applicable to this article are “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation), “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “The word 'refugee' has a surprising origin” – 21 February, 2017

This article explains the origin of the word refugee. The headline has no emotive content and the topic is not sensitive, therefore, an abundant use of emotive words is not expected.

Table 54. “USA Today”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Tens of thousands of French Protestants</i>	An expression that without giving the exact number creates an impression of an extremely large number of people.
<i>destitute, afflicted, and persecuted</i>	Such emotive adjectives used together represent the difficult situation of refugees.

Not many examples of emotive language have been found; the article mainly used emotive adjectives. The main principle of the use of emotive language in this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “World’s largest refugee camp avoids shutdown” – 9 February, 2017

This article talks about a camp of refugees that initially had to be shut down but the plan was cancelled. The headline does not convey any emotive meaning.

Table 55. “USA Today”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Joy erupted in the world’s largest refugee camp</i>	A metaphor suggesting that after receiving the good news, people suddenly became happy and joyful.

Only one example of emotive language has been found, which is a metaphor. The strategy of the use of emotive language that best applies for the use of metaphors is “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

12. WASHINGTON POST (American **broadsheet**. It is one of the leading daily American newspapers published in Washington, D.C., and was founded on December 6, 1877).

Headline: “Syrian refugees see glimmer of hope in Trump’s policy shift” – 9 April, 2017

The article deals with Trump’s policy towards Syrian refugees. The headline includes an emotive expression “glimmer of hope”, which suggests that the article is likely to contain more emotive language.

Table 56. “Washington Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Glimmer of hope</i>	A figurative metaphor implying that there is a little bit of hope.
<i>he felt “<u>more dead than alive</u>”</i>	A metaphorical description of the state of being of a person suggesting that they felt so hopeless that they compare the feeling to being dead.
<i>something of a <u>hands-off approach</u></i>	An ironical description of the approach which is called a “hands-off” approach, meaning that the person who came up with it is not intending on actually participating in carrying it out.

Several examples of emotive language have been spotted, mainly metaphors or metaphorical descriptions. Therefore, the principle on which the use of emotive language is based in this article is “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “The Latest: Syrian refugee sets self on fire at Greek camp” – 30 March, 2017

This article describes the event of a refugee setting himself on fire as an act of protest. The headline is purely informative and does not bear emotive meaning, however, since the topic is a sensitive one, it is likely that the article might contain emotive language.

Table 57. “Washington Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i><u>bear the brunt of the refugee exodus</u></i>	An idiom meaning “to suffer the main force or impact of”, in this case, refugee exodus.

<i>outstanding sums</i>	An emotive adjective is used in order to represent a great amount of money.
-------------------------	---

Only two examples of emotive language have been found, an idiom and an emotive adjective. Therefore, the two strategies that apply for such use of emotive language are “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) and “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “How the refugee crisis is transforming the Middle East” – 30 March, 2017

This article discusses the effects of the refugee crisis on the Middle East countries. The headline represents the topic of the article but does not employ any emotive language.

Table 58. “Washington Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Unbelievable trauma</i>	An emotive adjective suggesting that the trauma (an emotive noun) had such a big impact that it is even difficult to believe its effects.
<i><u>Hundreds of thousands of these children have known nothing but war, death, dispossession and loss</u></i>	“Tens of thousands of” is an expression that without giving the exact number creates an impression of an extremely large number of children; moreover, such purely negative nouns as “war”, “death”, “dispossession”, “loss” move the reader even more.
<i>Refugee waves</i>	A metaphor comparing the amount of refugees to a wave, which tells the reader that the number is very high and such a comparison forces to imagine refugees “flowing” rapidly, just like a wave.

The linguistic tools used in this article to express emotion were emotive adjectives and nouns as well as a metaphor. The main principle used in this article is “Describing the emotional aspects of news events” (emotive nouns and adjectives describing the situation) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “Wealthier nations can learn from how tiny Djibouti welcomes refugees” – 30 March, 2017

The article informs about refugee policy in Djibouti and sets it as an example for other countries. The headline includes the diminutive “tiny” which emphasizes the smallness of country in contrast to its big steps towards the well-being of asylum seekers.

Table 59. “Washington Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>We <u>have a big heart</u>, we <u>open our hand</u></i>	Metaphorical expressions that suggest positive emotions, help and care from the inhabitants of the country.
<i><u>Tens of thousands</u> of refugees</i>	An expression that without giving the exact number creates an impression of an extremely large number of refugees.
<i>Refugees <u>poured across</u> the Djiboutian border</i>	A metaphor comparing the movement of refugees to a “pouring” action, implying that a huge amount of them move in one direction very rapidly.
<i>These are not panaceas</i>	A metaphor saying that certain political methods cannot be compared to a cure for all diseases, implying that the method is not effective.

Quite a few examples of emotive language have been detected; the article used mainly metaphors. Therefore, the principle that is applied here is “The principle of emotional evaluation” (words with positive or negative connotations) (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

Headline: “By not taking refugees, the U.S. may make them more dangerous” – 24 March, 2017

This article presents a view that because of the act of not welcoming refugees to the country, they might seem more dangerous to the public than they really are or they might become angry about it and become a danger. The headline does not carry emotive meaning.

Table 60. “Washington Post”

Emotive word/phrase	Explanation
<i>Tens of thousands of refugees</i>	An expression that without giving the exact number creates an impression of an extremely large number of refugees.

Only one somewhat emotive expression has been found, which has been noticed to be quite common when describing the numbers of refugees and aiming to make an emotive impact on the reader.

To briefly conclude the empirical survey, it is obvious that British and American online newspaper articles dealing with the topic of refugees do use quite a number of emotive language: all the articles contained at least one linguistic tool to express emotion. The analysis made it obvious that tabloid newspapers use emotive language more often than broadsheets and that emotive adjectives are the most prominent linguistic tool to express emotion that is used in almost every article. Moreover, the strategies of the use of emotive language that were employed in the analysed articles are “Describing the emotional aspects of news events”, “The principle of animacy” and “The principle of emotional evaluation” (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997).

3.2. RESULTS

In total, **308** examples of emotive language have been found. However, there are some key differences between tabloid and broadsheet newspapers as well as between British and American newspapers. These differences can be seen in the pie charts below.

Tabloid vs broadsheet

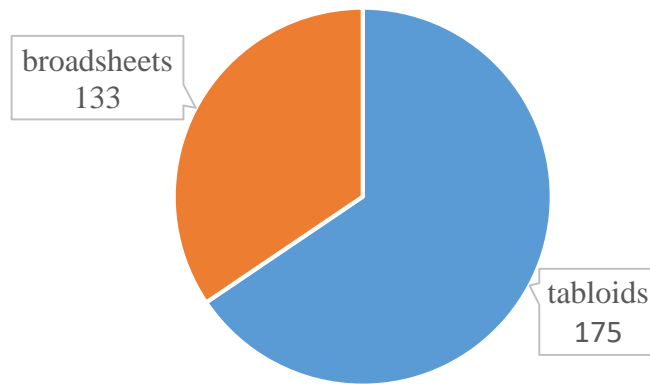


Fig. 1. *Tabloid vs broadsheet*

This chart represents the comparison between the number of emotive language examples found in tabloid newspapers and broadsheets in general. As the chart shows, emotive language is more prevalent in tabloids (175 cases found) than in broadsheets (133 cases found).

British vs American

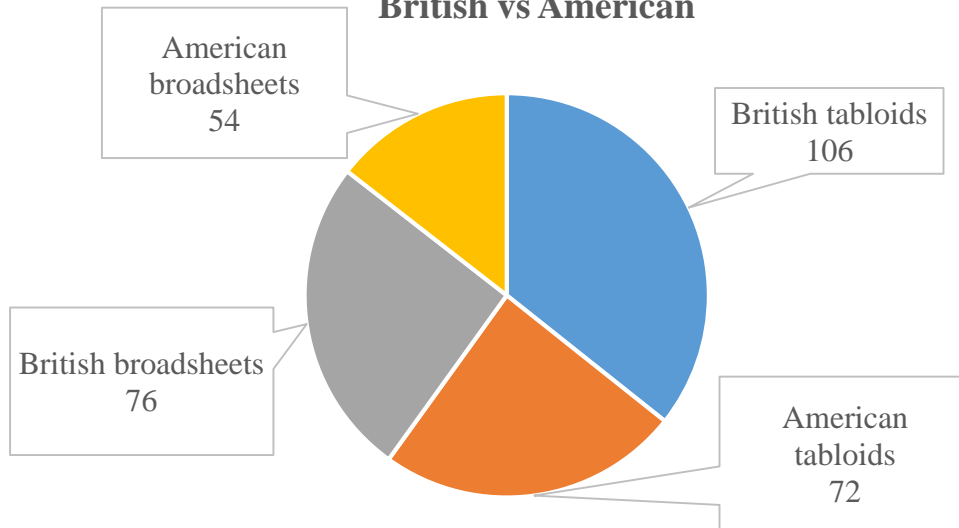


Fig. 2. *British vs American*

According to this chart, it is apparent that British tabloid newspapers tend to rely more on emotive language than their American counterparts (106 emotive language cases found in British tabloids and only 72 in American). However, when it comes to broadsheets, both British and American newspapers use a very similar amount of emotive language, which is not abundant when comparing

to tabloid newspapers (54 examples of emotive language found in American broadsheets and 76 in British).

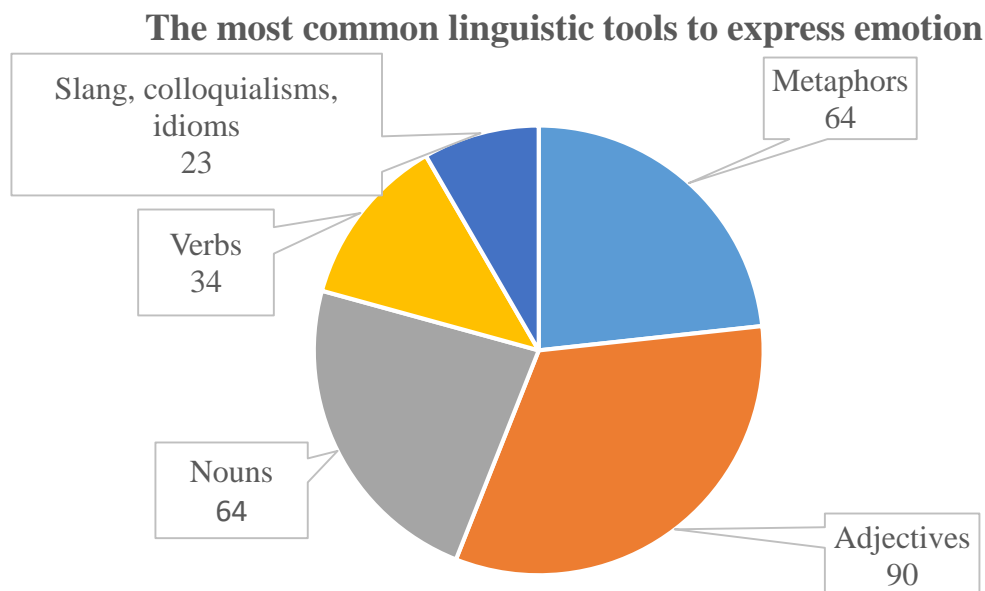


Fig. 3. *The most common linguistic tools to express emotion*

This chart shows the most commonly used linguistic tools that express emotion. According to the number, emotive adjectives are the most popular linguistic tool used in newspapers (90 cases in total); the second most common way to express emotion in American and British articles regarding refugees is by using metaphors (64 cases in total) and emotive nouns (64). Then follow emotive verbs (34 cases in total) and colloquial language, idioms, that are usually found in tabloids (23 cases). Even though these are the most commonly found tools used to express emotion, many others can also be encountered, such as adverbs, hyperbole, contrast, repetition, irony (only several cases of these have been found, therefore, they were not included in the pie chart). Moreover, it is interesting to notice that the articles talking about refugee crisis in the world quite often use figurative expressions using numerals when talking about the number of refugees in a certain country, for example: “hundreds of thousands of refugees”, “thousands upon thousands of people”, etc.; metaphors describing the numbers of people searching for asylum are also very common: “the wave of refugees”, “refugees flooding, sweeping”, etc.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the literature review on the notion of emotive language and the empirical survey which analysed emotive language in British and American online newspapers, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Emotive language, apart from its lexical meaning, also bears emotive meaning, which is a powerful agent able to attract readers. Emotive language can be expressed using a number of linguistic tools; the most common ones used in news coverage are the following:
 - Metaphor
 - Emphasis
 - Pejoratives
 - Nouns, verbs and adjectives bearing emotional meaning
 - The overall style of the text (the use of irony and other attention-grabbers).
2. The analysis of British and American online newspapers (both tabloid and broadsheet types) dealing with refugee crisis revealed that emotive language is very present in news coverage. By using different linguistic tools to express emotion the writer aims to attract the attention of the reader, to stir their emotions in order to receive an emotive response. This is very important for online newspapers since emotions are what makes the reader share the article in online space this way promoting the newspaper and possibly engaging more readers.
3. The comparison of tabloid and broadsheet newspapers as well as American and British newspapers resulted in the following conclusions:
 - Emotive language is more abundant in tabloid newspapers (175 cases found), but it is also present in broadsheets (133 cases found).
 - British tabloids tend to employ a significantly bigger amount of emotive language than their American counterparts (106 cases found in British tabloids and 72 in American tabloids); on the other hand, when it comes to broadsheets, both British and American newspapers use a very similar number of linguistic tools that express emotion (76 cases found in British broadsheets and 56 in American).
 - The most popular linguistic tools to convey emotive meaning in both British and American newspapers resulted to be emotive adjectives (90 cases found), nouns (64) and metaphors (64) as well as emotive verbs (34), slang language,

colloquialisms and various idioms (23). The articles that were analysed in the empirical survey employed three main strategies of the use of emotive language: “Describing the emotional aspects of news events”, “The principle of animacy”, “The principle of emotional evaluation” (Niemeier&Dirven, 1997), the first one being the most prominent.

4. As the analysis suggests, emotive language is quite abundant in news coverage, especially in tabloid newspapers. Having analysed the meaning of certain emotive phrases and words and their effect on the reader, the role of emotive language in the press can be defined in the following manner: on the one hand, emotive language is a necessary tool that helps to convey the seriousness and the atmosphere of the situation, especially in the articles that deal with the refugee crisis, because it helps the reader to relate to what is being told and possibly become less prejudiced against the topic; on the other hand, certain expressions carry a very intense emotive meaning that might not be necessary in order to convey the main information and might be used merely to increase the readership of the paper by moving the reader emotionally or to alter their beliefs and opinions on the topic.

REFERENCES

1. Agu, I. E. (2015, August). *A Linguistic-Stylistic Analysis of Newspaper Reportage*. International Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Studies. Retrieved from <http://www.ijrhss.org/pdf/v2-i8/3.pdf>
2. Bagasheva-Koleva, M. (2010). *Expressing diminutiveness in English – an overview based on fairytales*. SWU Blagoevgrad. Retrieved from Bulgarian-English Teachers' Association website: <http://www.beta-iatefl.org/1609/blog-publications/expressing-diminutiveness-english-overview-based-fairytales/>
3. Bamberg, M. (1997). *Language, concepts and emotions: the role of language in the construction of emotions*. Great Britain: Elsevier Science Ltd.
4. Bas O. & Grabe, M.E. (2013). Emotion-provoking personalization of news: informing citizens and closing the knowledge gap? *Communication Research*, 42(2) 159 –185.
5. Beckett, Ch. (2015). How journalism is turning emotional and what that might mean for news. [Blog post]. Retrieved from <http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/polis/2015/09/10/how-journalism-is-turning-emotional-and-what-that-might-mean-for-news/>
6. Conboy, M. (2007). *The language of the news*. Wolverhampton, UK: Routledge.
7. Devereux, E. (2007). *Media studies. Key issues and debates*. London, UK: SAGE Publications Ltd.
8. Goddard, C. (2014, January). *Interjections and Emotion (with Special Reference to "Surprise" and "Disgust")*. Emotion review. Retrieved from <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1754073913491843>
9. Hom, C. (2012). *A puzzle about pejoratives*. Lubbock, USA: Department of Philosophy, Texas Tech University.
10. Kövecses, Z. (2000). *Metaphor and emotion: language, culture, and body in human feeling*. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press.
11. Lakoff, G. (2016, July). Language and emotion. *Emotion Review*. 8(3) 269–273.
12. Lüdtke, U. M. (2015). *Emotion in language*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Co.

13. Macagno, F. (2013). *What we hide in words: value-based reasoning and emotive language*. Lisbon: Universidade Nova de Lisboa.
14. Majid, A. (2012). *Current emotion research in the language sciences*. The Netherlands: Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics.
15. Maynard, S. K. (2002). *Linguistic Emotivity: Centrality of Place, the Topic-comment Dynamic, and an Ideology of Pathos in Japanese Discourse*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
16. Niemeier, S. & Dirven, R. (1997). *The expressive function of language: Towards a cognitive semantic approach*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
17. Niemeier, S. & Dirven, R. (1997). *The language of emotions: conceptualization, expression, and theoretical foundation*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
18. Ouayed, A. J. (1990). *Manipulation of semantics and syntax: the use of emotive language in English and Arabic news reports and editorials with reference to translation*. Glasgow: Glasgow University
19. Povozaev, L. (2013). *Metaphor as Emotive Change: A Triangulated Approach to Thought, Language, and Emotion Relatable to Aristotelian Sensate Perception*, *Rhetoric Review*, 32:1, 44-63, DOI: 10.1080/07350198.2013.739493
20. Schneider, K. (2003). *Diminutives in English*. Germany, Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag GmbH.
21. Ward, S. J. A. (2010). *Emotion in reporting: use and abuse*. Retrieved from the center of journalism ethics website: <https://ethics.journalism.wisc.edu/2010/08/23/emotion-in-reporting/>
22. Volek, B. (1987). *Emotive signs in language and semantic functioning of derived nouns in Russian*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
23. Warburton, N. (2016). *What is emotive language and why is it used?* Retrieved from The Open University website: <http://www.open.edu/openlearn/history-the-arts/culture/english-language/emotive-language>

SOURCES

1. Worley, W. (2017, February 12). People smugglers 'inject refugee children with contraceptive' due to high chance they will be raped. *The Independent*. Retrieved from <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/refugee-crisis-rape-sexual-violence-pregnancy-contraception-injected-progesterone-a7575936.html> [Accessed: 2017, February 15].
2. Worley, W. (2017, February 11). The death road': A young Syrian mother's journey smuggled from Sudan to Egypt. *The Independent*. Retrieved from <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/death-road-smuggled-sudan-egypt-cairo-syria-people-trafficking-refugee-crisis-a7493126.html> [Accessed: 2017, February 15].
3. Stone, J. (2017, February 22). Theresa May's closure of child refugee scheme 'creates £20m windfall for people traffickers'. *The Independent*. Retrieved from <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/child-refugee-scheme-closure-uk-million-profit-people-smuggling-trafficking-safe-passage-uk-a7594161.html> [Accessed: 2017, February 25].
4. McIntyre, N. (2017, March 19). Government keeps asylum seekers 'below subsistence levels' on £5 a day. *The Independent*. Retrieved from <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/government-support-asylum-seekers-home-office-amber-rudd-section-95-immigration-refugees-poverty-a7637801.html> [Accessed: 2017, March 20].
5. Agerholm, H. (2017, March 18). Saudi-led coalition blamed after helicopter gunship massacres Somali refugees. *The Independent*. Retrieved from <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/saudi-arabia-led-coalition-blamed-somalia-deadly-attack-boat-refugees-fleeing-yemen-a7637456.html> [Accessed: 2017, March 20].
6. Gutteridge, N. (2017, March 24). French court overturns Calais mayor's ban on charities distributing food to migrants. *Daily Express*. Retrieved from <http://www.express.co.uk/news/world/783436/Calais-migrants-French-court-overturns-Mayor-Bouchart-refugee-food-ban> [Accessed: 2017, March 25].
7. Gutteridge, N. (2017, March 20). Put up or shut up! Brussels blasts 'keyboard warrior critics' of EU-Turkey migrant deal. *Daily Express*. Retrieved from

- <http://www.express.co.uk/news/politics/781540/EU-Turkey-refugee-deal-eurocrats-defend-migrant-pact-Erdogan> [Accessed: 2017, March 25].
8. Refugee Hess makes clear she's not linked to Rudolf in Foreign Office compensation letter. *Daily Express*. (2017, March 21). Retrieved from <http://www.express.co.uk/news/history/781329/rudolf-hess-no-link-german-refugee-eleanor-foreign-office-compensation-letter> [Accessed: 2017, March 25].
 9. O'Brien, Z. (2017, March 21). Desperate ISIS forces boys to fight and shoots families as 320,000 flee Mosul. *Daily Express*. Retrieved from <http://www.express.co.uk/news/world/781831/Mosul-battle-West-ISIS-Jihadi-Terrorism> [Accessed: 2017, March 25].
 10. Dougal, S. (2017, March 19). German spies infiltrate refugee centres to snuff out Islamic extremists. *Daily Express*. Retrieved from <http://www.express.co.uk/news/world/781073/Germany-spies-infiltrate-refugee-centres-snuff-out-Islamic-terrorism-IS-ISIL-extremists> [Accessed: 2017, March 25].
 11. Gumrukcu, T. & Usta, B. (2017, April 8). Red Crescent doesn't expect fresh wave of Syrian refugees into Turkey. *Daily Mail*. Retrieved from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/reuters/article-4393142/Red-Crescent-doesnt-expect-fresh-wave-Syrian-refugees-Turkey.html> [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
 12. Alarming rise in attacks on South Sudan civilians, UN says. *Daily Mail*. (2017, April 8). Retrieved from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/ap/article-4393216/Alarming-rise-attacks-South-Sudan-civilians-UN-says.html> [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
 13. Friess, S. (2017, April 7). For some Syrians in U.S., strikes turned Trump from villain to hero. *Daily Mail*. Retrieved from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/reuters/article-4391824/For-Syrians-U-S--strikes-turned-Trump-villain-hero.html> [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
 14. Hungary: Minister says officer fired for abusing migrants. *Daily Mail*. (2017, April 6). Retrieved from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/ap/article-4386724/Hungary-Minister-says-officer-fired-abusing-migrants.html> [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
 15. Kenya arrests 7 suspected human traffickers in refugee camp. *Daily Mail*. (2017, April 5). Retrieved from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/ap/article-4382774/Kenya-arrests-7-suspected-human-traffickers-refugee-camp.html> [Accessed: 2017, April 10].

16. Davidson, H. (2017, April 5). Amnesty calls for release of refugee Loghman Sawari in Papua New Guinea. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2017/apr/05/amnesty-calls-for-release-of-refugee-loghman-sawari-in-papua-new-guinea> [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
17. Townsed, M. (2017, April 2). Homes destroyed, traumatised by violence: the real reasons refugees come to the UK. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/apr/02/homes-destroyed-traumatised-by-violence-the-real-reasons-refugees-come-to-the-uk> [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
18. Weaver, M. (2017, March 30). Syrian refugees: more than 5m in neighbouring countries now, says UN. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/mar/30/syrian-refugee-number-passes-5m-mark-un-reveals> [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
19. Shaheen, K. (2017, March 30). Tiny graves: Syrian refugees in Lebanon struggle for space to bury children. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/mar/30/lebanon-no-space-syrian-refugees-graves-bury-dead> [Accessed: 2017, April 11].
20. McClenaghan, M. & Moussa, N. (2017, March 26). Syrian asylum seekers in UK forced into poverty. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2017/mar/26/destitute-syrian-asylum-seekers-fear-deportation> [Accessed: 2017, April 11].
21. Samuel, H. (2016, March 7). France's first ever internationally recognised refugee camp opens near Dunkirk. *The Daily Telegraph*. Retrieved from <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/12186407/Frances-first-ever-internationally-recognised-refugee-camp-opens-near-Dunkirk.html> [Accessed: 2017, April 11].
22. Squires, N. (2016, June 23). Syrian refugees in Greece 'put their tent on Airbnb', promising scorpions, dehydration and 'broken promises'. *The Daily Telegraph*. Retrieved from <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2016/06/23/syrian-refugees-in-greece-put-their-tent-on-airbnb-promising-sco/> [Accessed: 2017, April 11].
23. Morgan, T. (2016, June 16). England fans accused of mocking refugee children in France as they pay one to down a pint and have others 'fight' over handfuls of coins. *The Daily*

- Telegraph*. Retrieved from <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2016/06/16/england-fans-accused-of-mocking-refugee-children-in-france-as-th/> [Accessed: 2017, April 11].
24. Huggler, J. (2016, June 30). Syrian refugee praised after handing in €50,000 he found hidden in donated wardrobe. *The Daily Telegraph*. Retrieved from <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/good-news/2016/06/29/syrian-refugee-praised-after-handing-in-50000-he-found-hidden-in/> [Accessed: 2017, April 11].
25. Squires, N. (2015, September 11). A year on from EU-Turkey deal, refugees and migrants in limbo commit suicide and suffer from trauma. *The Daily Telegraph*. Retrieved from <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/03/14/year-eu-turkey-deal-refugees-migrants-limbo-commit-suicide-suffer/> [Accessed: 2017, April 11].
26. Proctor, K. (2016, April 25). Government defeats child refugee motion. *The Yorkshire Post*. Retrieved from <http://www.yorkshirepost.co.uk/news/government-defeats-child-refugee-motion-1-7874871> [Accessed: 2017, March 17].
27. Archbishop ‘saddened’ by child refugee cap. *The Yorkshire Post*. (2017, February 9). Retrieved from <http://www.yorkshirepost.co.uk/news/archbishop-saddened-by-child-refugee-cap-1-8380812> [Accessed: 2017, March 17].
28. Parsons, R. (2016, September 21). Refugee children risking their lives to escape Calais ‘jungle’. *The Yorkshire Post*. Retrieved from <http://www.yorkshirepost.co.uk/news/crime/refugee-children-risking-their-lives-to-escape-calais-jungle-1-8136622> [Accessed: 2017, March 17].
29. Banksy mural highlights refugee crisis. *The Yorkshire Post*. (2016, January 25). Retrieved from <http://www.yorkshirepost.co.uk/news/banksy-mural-highlights-refugee-crisis-1-7694756> [Accessed: 2017, March 17].
30. AlSaadi, D. (2015, September 6). September 7: The Syria refugee crisis - what has happened to our compassion? *The Yorkshire Post*. Retrieved from <http://www.yorkshirepost.co.uk/news/september-7-the-syria-refugee-crisis-what-has-happened-to-our-compassion-1-7446561> [Accessed: 2017, March 17].
31. Smith, K. (2017, March 11). Why Canada will come to regret its embrace of refugees. *New York Post*. Retrieved from <http://nypost.com/2017/03/11/why-canada-will-come-to-regret-its-embrace-of-refugees/> [Accessed: 2017, March 18].

32. Asylum seekers fleeing to Canada face new danger: melting snow. *New York Post*. (2017, February 28). Retrieved from <http://nypost.com/2017/02/28/asylum-seekers-fleeing-to-canada-face-new-danger-melting-snow/> [Accessed: 2017, March 18].
33. Norlega, R. (2017, February 24). How to turn off the Latin refugee flood at the source. *New York Post*. Retrieved from <http://nypost.com/2017/02/24/how-to-turn-off-the-latin-refugee-flood-at-the-source/> [Accessed: 2017, March 18].
34. Avni, B. (2017, February 8). Trump's bid to keep Syrian refugees safe — at home. *New York Post*. Retrieved from <http://nypost.com/2017/02/08/trumps-bid-to-keep-syrian-refugees-safe-at-home/> [Accessed: 2017, March 18].
35. Itallano, L. (2017, February 3). Syrian family reunited at JFK despite travel ban. *New York Post*. Retrieved from <http://nypost.com/2017/02/03/syrian-family-reunited-at-jfk-despite-travel-ban/> [Accessed: 2017, March 18].
36. In Istanbul's 'Little Syria,' refugees want more from US. *New York Daily News*. (2017, April 8). Retrieved from <http://www.nydailynews.com/newswires/news/national/istanbul-syria-refugees-article-1.3033938> [Accessed: 2017, April 8].
37. Australian leader vague on fate of asylum seekers. *New York Daily News*. (2017, April 8). Retrieved from <http://www.nydailynews.com/newswires/news/national/australian-leader-vague-fate-asylum-seekers-article-1.3033098> [Accessed: 2017, April 9].
38. Trump's Syria obligation. *New York Daily News*. (2017, April 8). Retrieved from <http://www.nydailynews.com/opinion/trump-syria-obligation-article-1.3031482> [Accessed: 2017, April 9].
39. King, Sh. (2017, April 7). KING: Don't believe a word Trump says about Syria. *New York Daily News*. Retrieved from <http://www.nydailynews.com/news/politics/king-don-word-trump-syria-article-1.3029584> [Accessed: 2017, April 9].
40. Sommerfeldt, Ch. (2017, April 7). Trump's aggressive on chemical attack – but passive on refugees. *New York Daily News*. Retrieved from <http://www.nydailynews.com/news/politics/trump-aggressive-chemical-attack-passive-refugees-article-1.3028706> [Accessed: 2017, April 9].
41. Jones, B. (2017, April 9). At Passover, Jews reflect on Syria, refugee crisis and extremism. *Newsday*. Retrieved from <http://www.newsday.com/long-island/at-passover-jews-reflect-on-syria-refugee-crisis-and-extremism-1.13392265> [Accessed: 2017, April 10].

42. Fierce clashes rock Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon. *Newsday*. (2017, April 9). Retrieved from <http://www.newsday.com/news/world/fierce-clashes-rock-palestinian-refugee-camp-in-lebanon-1.13391898> [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
43. Analysis: Trump's Syria strike sends message, carries risks. *Newsday*. (2017, April 7). Retrieved from <http://www.newsday.com/news/analysis-trump-s-syria-strike-sends-message-carries-risks-1.13375245> [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
44. Ramos, V. M. (2017, February 22). Struggles of world's refugees spotlighted at Stony Brook forum. *Newsday*. Retrieved from <http://www.newsday.com/long-island/education/struggles-of-world-s-refugees-spotlighted-at-stony-brook-forum-1.13163722> [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
45. 140 Somali refugees set to leave for U.S. sent back to camp. *Newsday*. (2017, February 4). Retrieved from <http://www.newsday.com/news/world/140-somali-refugees-set-to-leave-for-u-s-sent-back-to-camp-1.13064168> [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
46. Merkel Defends Germany's Deportations of Rejected Afghan Asylum Seekers. *New York Times*. (2017, April 7). Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/reuters/2017/04/07/world/europe/07reuters-europe-migrants-germany-merkel.html?_r=0 [Accessed: 2017, April 11].
47. US Missiles Blast Syria; Trump Demands 'End the Slaughter'. *New York Times*. (2017, April 6). Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2017/04/06/us/ap-us-united-states-syria.html> [Accessed: 2017, April 11].
48. South Sudanese Troops Butchered Civilians, Shot Children: Refugees. *New York Times*. (2017, April 5). Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/reuters/2017/04/05/world/africa/05reuters-southsudan-unrest-uganda.html> [Accessed: 2017, April 11].
49. Around 270,000 Syrians Have Right to Bring Families to Germany: Report. *New York Times*. (2017, April 5). Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/reuters/2017/04/05/world/europe/05reuters-europe-migrants-germany.html> [Accessed: 2017, April 11].
50. Pakistan Resumes Repatriation of Afghan Refugees. *New York Times*. (2017, April 3). Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/reuters/2017/04/03/world/asia/03reuters-pakistan-refugees.html> [Accessed: 2017, April 11].
51. Onyulo, T. (2017, March 27). Uganda's open-door policy sags amid crush of refugees from South Sudan. *USA Today*. Retrieved from

- <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2017/03/27/uganda-refugee-program-strains/99447920/> [Accessed: 2017, April 12].
52. Connelly, A. (2017, March 8). Hungary's Trump-supporting leader will deploy 'border hunters' and refugee detention containers. *USA Today*. Retrieved from <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2017/03/08/hungary-detain-asylum-seekers-shipping-containers/98892752/> [Accessed: 2017, April 12].
53. Ebert, J. (2017, March 13). Tennessee sues feds over refugee resettlement. *USA Today*. Retrieved from <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2017/03/13/refugee-lawsuit/99129254/> [Accessed: 2017, April 12].
54. Hornak, L. (2017, February 21). The word 'refugee' has a surprising origin. *USA Today*. Retrieved from <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2017/02/21/word-refugee-has-surprising-origin/98190204/> [Accessed: 2017, April 12].
55. Onyulo, T. (2017, February 9). World's largest refugee camp avoids shutdown. *USA Today*. Retrieved from <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2017/02/09/world-largest-refugee-camp-dadaab/97686718/> [Accessed: 2017, April 12].
56. Syrian refugees see glimmer of hope in Trump's policy shift. *Washington Post*. (2017, April 9). Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/syrian-refugees-see-glimmer-of-hope-in-trumps-policy-shift/2017/04/09/c56b6a86-1d3c-11e7-bb59-a74ccaf1d02f_story.html?utm_term=.1861d62228b3 [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
57. The Latest: Syrian refugee sets self on fire at Greek camp. *Washington Post*. (2017, March 30). Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/the-latest-greek-police-free-23-captive-migrants/2017/03/30/5e6579fa-1556-11e7-bb16-269934184168_story.html?utm_term=.74e99c053b1c [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
58. Brand, L. A. & Lynch, M. (2017, March 30). How the refugee crisis is transforming the Middle East. *Washington Post*. Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2017/03/30/how-the-refugee-crisis-is-transforming-the-middle-east/?utm_term=.e30e3795482d [Accessed: 2017, April 10].
59. Smith, L. & Carruth, L. (2017, March 30). Wealthier nations can learn from how tiny Djibouti welcomes refugees. *Washington Post*. Retrieved from <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2017/03/30/wealthier-nations->

[can-learn-from-how-tiny-djibouti-welcomes-refugees/?utm_term=.629f7d2337a9](#)

[Accessed: 2017, April 10].

60. Naseemullah, A. & Eaton, J. (2017, March 24). By not taking refugees, the U.S. may make them more dangerous. *Washington Post*. Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2017/03/24/by-not-taking-refugees-the-u-s-may-make-them-more-dangerous/?utm_term=.093f8c8ec9ff [Accessed: 2017, April 10].

RESUMEN

Este trabajo fin de grado trata sobre el lenguaje emotivo en los artículos sobre los refugiados en periódicos online de Inglaterra y Estados Unidos. La **meta** de este trabajo es comparar los artículos mencionados y confirmar el hecho de que el lenguaje emotivo tiene un papel importante en la cobertura de noticias. Otros **objetivos** son:

1. Presentar el concepto de lenguaje emotivo y las herramientas lingüísticas que se utilizan para expresar emoción.
2. Analizar los artículos escogidos buscando ejemplos de lenguaje emotivo.
3. Comparar el uso del lenguaje emotivo en diferentes tipos de periódicos.
4. Evaluar el papel del lenguaje emotivo en la cobertura de noticias.

Siguiendo estos objetivos, la parte teórica y la investigación empírica del trabajo han establecido las siguientes **conclusiones**:

1. El lenguaje emotivo se utiliza con gran frecuencia en la cobertura de noticias. Algunas de las herramientas lingüísticas más comunes para expresar emoción son la metáfora, el énfasis, los peyorativos, los sustantivos, verbos y adjetivos que tienen significado emotivo, el estilo general del texto.
2. El análisis de los artículos que tratan de la crisis de los refugiados reveló que el lenguaje emotivo se emplea abundantemente en la cobertura de noticias.
3. Después de comparar artículos de diferentes tipos de periódicos resultó que el lenguaje emotivo es más común en los periódicos tabloides, aunque también existe en los periódicos de gran formato; los tabloides británicos tienden a utilizar más el lenguaje emotivo que los de los Estados Unidos; sin embargo, los periódicos de gran formato de ambos países utilizan una cantidad similar de lenguaje emotivo; las herramientas lingüísticas más populares para expresar emoción en los periódicos de ambos países son la metáfora, los sustantivos, verbos y adjetivos que tienen significado emotivo y palabras coloquiales o peyorativas. Los artículos analizados en la investigación empírica también han empleado varias estrategias del uso del lenguaje emotivo, como la descripción de los aspectos emocionales, el principio de animación y el principio de la evaluación emocional (Niemeier & Dirven, 1997).

4. El papel del lenguaje emotivo en la cobertura de noticias puede ser dual: por un lado, el lenguaje emotivo es necesario para revelar la atmosfera de la situación, y por otro, la línea entre las noticias imparciales y parciales debido a la cantidad del lenguaje emotivo no es clara.