

THE PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN IN 1885 IN THE CHILIAN TIMES 1



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THE PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN IN 1885 IN THE CHILIAN TIMES

Informe final de Seminario de Grado para optar al grado de Licenciado/a

en Lengua y Literatura Inglesas

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Santiago, Chile

Diciembre, 2018

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ABSTRACT

Some research has been done in relation to the relevance of the British colony in Chile, placing emphasis on the cultural paradigms that were challenged in Valparaíso with the arrival of the British (Pinochet-Valdivieso, 2012). Nevertheless, there are still some gaps in the study of the immigrants' role in the construction of Chilean society as a result of a male-dominant culture that has shaped the way research has been approached during the last few decades. The purpose of this piece of research is to provide a gender perspective on the portrayal of women in 1885 in the British newspaper's *The Chilian Times* by means of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (1982) approach to language. A mixed research methodology was applied for the analysis of the three months selected from 1885 in order to study the progressive development of the female figure in the newspapers. According to some of our main findings, the different evaluations of the female figure unveil the operation of gender roles as a product of deeply rooted prejudices that did not only give rise to a biased construction of women's identity in the mass media, but also affected their representation in the public sphere. Additionally, this piece of research also provides several aspects of the British colony that allow us to study how female representation in mass media was only one side of a more structural struggle for recognition in the Chilean society.

Key words: Gender issues; Discourse Analysis; Systemic Functional Linguistics; Appraisal theory; The British Colony in Chile; The Chilian Times.

RESUMEN

Diferentes investigaciones han sido realizadas en relación con la Colonia Británica en Chile, poniendo un especial énfasis en los paradigmas culturales que desafiaba la llegada colonial británica a Valparaíso (Pinochet-Valdivieso, 2012). Sin embargo, la carencia de estudio del rol del inmigrante en la construcción de la sociedad chilena refleja ser producto de una cultura masculina-dominante, la cual ha moldeado las visiones en que las investigaciones han sido llevadas a cabo durante las últimas décadas.

El propósito de esta investigación es el de describir, desde una perspectiva de género, el cómo la mujer fue retratada en diferentes ediciones de *The Chilian Times*, 1885. Para ello, hemos decidido trabajar desde la Lingüística Sistémico Funcional propuesta por Halliday (1982). Una metodología de investigación mixta fue utilizada para el análisis particular de tres meses del año 1885, con el propósito de estudiar el desarrollo de la figura femenina en el periódico.

De acuerdo con los resultados principales, las diferentes evaluaciones hacia la figura femenina revelan el funcionamiento de los roles de género en la sociedad como un producto fuertemente cargado de prejuicios, que no sólo entregan una construcción viciada a la identidad de la mujer en los medios masivos, pero que también ha afectado a su representación en la esfera pública. Adicionalmente, esta investigación provee abundantes aspectos relacionados con la Colonia Británica, que nos permiten estudiar cómo la representación femenina en los medios masivos era solo una parte del problema estructural que significa la constante lucha por la validación en la sociedad chilena.

Palabras Clave: Estudios de Género; Análisis del Discurso; Lingüística Sistémico Funcional; Teoría de la valoración; La Colonia Británica en Chile, *The Chilian Times*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Luego de un largo periodo de investigación, juntas extraordinarias e inolvidables, y fotos borrosas de microfichas al borde del olvido... hemos desarrollado un trabajo en el cual nos hemos reunido como compañeros de un mismo buque a la llegada de un mundo ansiosos por explorar, conocer y comprender.

En primer lugar, agradecemos la paciencia y dedicación entregada por nuestra profesora guía Ana María Burdach, quien no sólo nos dio a conocer este desconocido mundo de los diarios de la comunidad británica en Valparaíso, sino que nos guio a una investigación y estudio más profundo de lo que hubiésemos imaginado. Adicionalmente, agradecemos muchísimo el inmensurable aporte realizado por Jennifer Hayward de Wooster College, Ohio, y Michelle Prain, de la UCV, al considerarnos en una instancia académica realizada en la Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso.

Sin duda alguna, esta investigación dividió a más de alguno. Sin embargo, tal como el ave Fénix, solo muere algo para volver a resurgir de sus llamas, extender las alas y emprender el vuelo más alto. Luego de muchas reuniones donde no faltaban las papas fritas con ketchup, las caricias a la Olivia, y uno que otro chiste para seguir trabajando de una manera más lúdica y amigable, podemos decir que se acabó la tesis. Si bien ha sido de los procesos más agotadores de nuestras vidas, el haberla escrito en conjunto es lo que realza el valor de una amistad que nació en este seminario, pero que recién está escribiendo sus primeros capítulos en su historia.

Habiendo llegado por fin al momento en que se acaba todo -de nuevo-, para partir desde cero otra vez, quiero dar las gracias a aquellos que vieron lo peor de mí y pese a todo, se quedaron. Gracias Mami, por ser la mejor mamá pesada del mundo, todo lo que dice la canción sigue siendo cierto y te agradezco por mantenerte fuerte siempre pese a todo lo que nos ha tocado vivir. Gracias por mantenernos a flote, por siempre estar alegre, por siempre motivarme a ser mejor. Eres lo más grande que tengo y soy la más afortunada por tenerte, te amo siempre. Doy las gracias a mi hermano y te prometo que seré mejor lingüista o lo que sea que decida, de lo que según tú pude haber sido siendo doctora; gracias por ser mi amigo y por quererme tanto (y porque pese a los 8 años de diferencia, igual me buscas los viernes). Gracias infinitas a Cristóbal por ser compañero, porque *me puedo ir a dormir si tú apagas la luz*. Porque tú y la Oli fueron lo único bueno del peor año de mi vida y ya van cuatro desde eso y siguen siendo mis dos grandes tesoros. Gracias por estar, por ser, por quedarte, por dejarme amarte como te amo y por amarme como nadie más sabe; gracias por habernos encontrado en el momento justo. Gracias Papi, porque todo lo que me diste y todo lo que me enseñaste es precisamente lo que me trajo a este momento. Gracias por confiar en mí y dejarme ser tu mejor amiga; por quitarme el miedo y hacerme más fuerte; me hace sentir orgullosa pensar que me parezco a ti. Te amo más que nunca. *You're my hero*. Espérame.

Agradezco a toda mi familia siempre junta y revuelta, a mi Tía Marta que probablemente no imagine cuánto la quiero y a mi Tía Rosa: le prometo amanecer cada día más bonita y más inteligente. A la Mar, por ser la más tierna, a la Pame, por siempre haber sido la amiga que necesité (y obvio, por ser el chicle de mi coyac). Gracias al mejor grupo de seminario de la vida, por el trabajo en equipo, por las conversaciones, las papitas, las juntas y la amistad; tuve la mejor suerte de toparme con ustedes. Gracias.

Vannia Bárbara Camila Cabrera Schaaf

Primero que todo, quiero agradecer a mi Elizabeth, tu asombrosa sabiduría y tu voz levantándose por las mañanas para salir pronto de la cama, me ayudaron a terminar esta carrera. A mi padre Pedro por todo el apoyo moral y económico para continuar en esta carrera. A mis hermanos que siempre estuvieron cuando necesité ayuda. A mis gatos: Tocomocho, Gorda, Orugo, Mopa, Fedé; y un reconocimiento póstumo a Repollo por acompañarme tantas noches de estudio. Nunca pensé que elaborar una tesis iba a implicar generar lazos tan fuertes, y me siento afortunado de tan buen equipo de investigación, espero logren cumplir sus metas y objetivos que se propongan, porque gente como ustedes son los que hacen la diferencia en este mundo.

Agradezco también a la valiosa sabiduría que me entregaron las profesoras Ximena Tabilo, Deisy Campos, Francesca Bonfanti, y Miss Coty; bellas mujeres que me han marcado en mi proceso de aprendizaje del inglés en la universidad. Gracias a los grandiosos Ratvengers, fue un honor servir y compartir toda esta asombrosa aventura universitaria con ustedes, la lucha de contra tantas evaluaciones se hizo más ligera y alegre gracias a ustedes. Mención honrosa a Matías, al luchar contra nosotros mismos para crear numerosos trabajos en tiempo record, te deseo lo mejor para el futuro. Gracias a mis amigos que mantengo desde mi época de Liceo: Matías, Cristófer, Ignacio, Mahtías, y Felipe, a pesar de tener distintos caminos, aun mantenemos el contacto. A la Emma por ser una amiga buena para las papas fritas, buena conversación y cerveza. La mayor dedicación va para mi amada Carolina Maldonado, han sido los mejores años de mi vida contigo a mi lado. Agradezco que una chica tan bella como tú me haya soportado y ayudado durante tanto tiempo. Que la llama que ilumina nuestras almas nada lo separe, te amo.

Guillermo Enrique Hernández Marín

Gracias a mi mamá, Marta, quien es y será siempre mi mayor fuente de inspiración y quien me enseñó el valor de defender mis ideales. A mi papá, Eligio, le agradezco el apañe infinito, por todos esos viajes en auto hacia mis clases particulares o a cualquier lado, por nunca juzgarme y siempre escucharme con respeto e interés. A mi hermana, Fernanda, mi compañera de aventuras y heroína por siempre. A mi abuelita Luli, quien ha sabido ser paciente y entender mis tiempos, mis distancias involuntarias y entregarme un amor infinito con el cual me nutro día a día. Sin mi familia, la tarea de alcanzar esta meta hubiese sido cinco mil veces más difícil (mención especial al Tyler, el mejor perrito que llegó a complementar nuestra familia).

Por otro lado, quisiera agradecer a mis amigos y amigas. Fernanda, Karina, Guillermo, Vannia y Sergio: muchísimas gracias por recibirme cuando más lo necesité y brindarme una experiencia llena de risas (muchas, en verdad), mojitos y cuatroveinte. Gracias por creer en mis habilidades y permitirme crecer durante este año con ustedes. A las chiquillas: Daniela Rivera, Nicole Escobar y Lorena Alarcón. Gracias por esta amistad que partió hace rato y que ha ido creciendo al igual que el cariño y admiración que siento por ustedes. A Camila Moreira, una de las personas más bellas que he conocido en mi vida. A Katherine Saavedra, por llegar a mi vida en el momento preciso, por compartir el sentimiento proleta, y por nunca dejar de creer en mí. Infinitas gracias. Por último, mis hermanos de la vida. A Denis Palma, por esta amistad que nació en el Liceo Lastarria y ya no conoce barreras ni distancias. A Diego Miquel por ser mi hermano tiempo completo, brindarme todo tu apoyo y amor en momentos donde fueron cruciales para terminar todo esto. Y, finalmente, a Sergio Rebolledo, por cultivar esta amistad desde primer año, darme los mejores consejos del mundo, ayudarme a seguir desafiándome y, lo más importante, por permitirme ser tu hermano y poder apoyarte cuando sea necesario.

Los amo, cabros. Gracias por enseñarme que los valores que muchos creen muertos en esta sociedad capitalista están más presentes que nunca en sus personalidades. Gracias, gracias, infinitas gracias.

Gustavo Ignacio Huaiquinao Briceño

No puedo creer que haya llegado a esta instancia de redactar los agradecimientos para nuestra tesis, siempre vi muy lejano este momento. Para comenzar quiero agradecer a mi familia, quienes siempre fueron, son y serán lo más importante en mi vida. Les quiero agradecer por todos sus consejos, palabras de aliento cuando sentía que ya no podía más, abrazos contenedores y amor incondicional. También quiero agradecer al Pelaíto por contenerme y amarme durante la mayor parte de mi etapa universitaria y también por creer en mí más que yo misma. A mi mejor amiga de la vida Andrea, por su constante apoyo y amor durante ya 18 años de mi vida. A mis compañeros de generación, que hoy muy felizmente llamo amigos: Yari, Pepe, Juanjo, Nito, Gabi, Mari, Barbs a.k.a los del hoyo, los cuáles hicieron de mis años universitarios los mejores de mi vida. Gracias por su amistad, por ayudarme con los ramos, por explicarme la materia, por darme ánimos cuando no sabía de donde más sacar, por todas las experiencias, risas y penas. Gracias, gracias, gracias. Y finalmente, quiero dar las gracias al excelente grupo humano con el que me encontré en este seminario. Feña, Vannia, Guille, Huaiqui y Sergio, a pesar de la vejeidad, ¡lo logramos!

Karina Ramírez Pedreros

Quiero agradecer, primeramente, a mi grupo más cercano, mi familia: Mamá y papá, la experiencia definitivamente marco mi conciencia, sin ustedes no sería nada, al lado de la palabra *esfuerzo*, en el diccionario deberían estar sus caras.

También quiero agradecer a mis hermanas que, a pesar de no verlas tan seguido, son un pilar fundamental en mi vida. Por otra parte, y a pesar que el desarrollo de esta tesis no fue un proceso fácil, agradezco cada momento compartido con el gran grupo humano que trabajo conmigo este último año. Karina, Fernanda, Guillermo, Vannia y Gustavo, gracias por hacer de mi paso por la U un momento ameno, lleno de risas (muchas) y buena onda.

Asimismo, en estos cuatro años, he conocido gente grandiosa que de una u otra forma me ha permitido aprender, cuestionar y construirme como ser humano. En ese sentido, quiero agradecer a Nicole Escobar, Daniela Rivera, Lorena Alarcón, Diego Miquel y Fernanda Saldía. Les quiero mucho.

Se me hace igualmente necesario agradecer el apoyo de Pascuala Infante y diferentes profesores que no solo potencian habilidades, sino también tienen un compromiso real con el alumnado.

No podía cerrar los agradecimientos sin antes mencionar a mi mejor amigo, Gustavo Huaiquinao, con quien he crecido como persona en estos últimos cuatro años. Tu amistad es una de las cosas que más valoro, gracias por siempre estar ahí, incluyendo el trabajo de tesis.

Sergio Leonardo Rebolledo González

Mi paso por la universidad ha sido un extenuante proceso lleno de matices en donde puedo decir que he tenido las mayores penas y alegrías de mi existencia. Sin embargo, estas experiencias llenas de aprendizaje que me llevaron a ser quien soy hoy ahora, no habrían sido posible sin la ayuda de algunas personas. A todas ellas quiero agradecerles profundamente por todo el apoyo brindado durante este tiempo. Primero, quiero agradecer a Christian, quien es y ha sido mi compañero casi gran parte de todo este proceso, quien creyó siempre en mí y estuvo ahí con su amor y eterna paciencia cuando ni siquiera yo creía en mí; gracias por ayudarme a enfrentar las dificultades que nos presenta la vida. Este proceso no habría sido lo mismo sin ti. También agradecerle a su familia, quienes han sido prácticamente mi segunda familia y me acogieron cálidamente. También quiero agradecer a mis papás, quienes a pesar de a veces no entender mis decisiones y aguantar mi difícil carácter durante este tiempo, me han apoyado y lo seguirán haciendo incondicionalmente. A mi hermanita, quién se convirtió en uno de mis motores para seguir en esta lucha incesante, y a mi gatito Chirimoyo quien llegó hace unos meses a darme su amor gatuno. A Sole y Gollito que han sido como mis hermanes mayores, y me han guiado con sus consejos e incluso solo con su compañía me han ayudado a seguir adelante. A mi amiga Gabi, por su honesta amistad, con quién nos hemos dado apoyo mutuo desde el colegio y que a pesar de que a veces nuestras responsabilidades nos distancian, sé que siempre podremos contar la una con la otra. Además, quiero agradecer a todas esas y esos docentes que han sido un ejemplo para mí, que más allá de todo el conocimiento que me entregaron, fue su amor por la docencia y nivel de empatía que hicieron que este paso por la universidad valiese la pena; gracias profe Maria Antonieta, Francesca Bonfanti, Ximena Tabilo, Pascuala Infante y profe Georgito. Finalmente quiero agradecer a este hermoso seminario. Sin ustedes este año no hubiese sido lo mismo, les quiero mucho y sé que después de que todo acabe, habrá muchas más reuniones en donde podremos sumar más experiencias juntas.

Fernanda Valentina Saldía Muñoz

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years there has been an outbreak of interest in the study of questions concerning identity, which have also brought considerable attention to both gender, and the role that different societies assign to women due to their correlation with the notions of identity and, also, with the process of its construction. A great contribution to the awareness of the matter of women's role in society as a valuable subject of study can be attributed to the feminist movement and its influences in the different areas of humanities and social sciences.

The general features of the feminist approach to the social construction of gender identity are constantly evolving. Regarding its theory, the feminist approach in research explains how the roles created by society and culture are set to be considered as the prescribed behavior for a given gender. Historically, and more often than not, this situation leads us to an unbalance or asymmetry of power in social relationships, regarding gender roles in society.

Nevertheless, the issue that we address has not been widely studied among researchers. While a considerable amount of research has been conducted regarding both gender and identity issues, less attention has been paid to both the portrayal of women's image under the voice of British newspapers in Chile, such as *The Chilian Times*, within a highly-structured male dominant society in 1885.

There are numerous instances in which women's voice could not be heard. Especially, when we go back in time to when women's opinion was neither required nor considered in public matters. It is in these cases when the study of identity becomes more intricate, due to the fact that there are not enough pieces of evidence that may contribute to a factual depiction of women in a certain period of time in Chilean history. Hence, it is for that reason that the aim of our research is to portray the image of women in the British newspaper *The Chilian Times* in the year 1885. This research proposes to portray women's image as represented in the British newspaper as a discursive construction with the intention of elucidating the language resources used in the shaping of women's gendered identity, along with the role assigned to them by the Chilean society of the 1880s.

The evaluative approach used in the data analysis corroborated the idea of a biased appreciation of the female figure caused by the strong influence of the social traits that relegated women to a less influential position. This situation was evidenced in the way that most of the statements regarding women found in the pieces of news analyzed carried a negative connotation. Additionally, regardless of the number of literate women living in the country at that time, it becomes evident along the study of the corpus that *The Chilian Times* was mainly directed to male readers.

The remainder of this piece of research has been organized into eleven sections, along with the corresponding subsections that will provide our theoretical discussion regarding the most relevant concepts for this study. To begin with, in the historical

context, a brief description of women's role and their influence in Chilean society will be explained, as well as the establishment of the British colonies in several areas and disciplines of knowledge; such as politics, culture, and religion. Subsequently, some relevant insights of the theories used as a foundation for this research will be developed in depth in the theoretical framework. The sections regarding the methodological criteria designed for this research were thought to be the most appropriate approach for the study of women's image in the written press. Our results will be portrayed with the help of tables and figures that were designed according to Martin & Rose (2007) in their Appraisal theory model within the Systemic Functional Linguistics approach. Our main findings will be split into qualitative and quantitative analysis, as in each system, results revealed some relevant information for the ongoing discussion on gender issues, along with the use of language resources in the construction of women's image in *The Chilian Times*. Lastly, a reference segment can be found at the end of this study, followed by the Appendix, where all of the material used in our analysis is attached for a better understanding of this piece of research.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

It is paramount for our study to set the reader into the political, economic, cultural and educational sphere in Chile, namely, the city of Valparaíso during the 19th century, where British immigrants played an important role in Chilean society. In addition, due to the gender perspective of this piece of research, we will also present the role of women in several spheres of Chilean society during the nineteenth century.

The introduction is structured in two principal points that are subdivided within essential topics related to understanding this context. The majority of the information gathered for the development of this historical context provides a comprehensive view of the situation that women faced during that period. Firstly, we included important information from *Memoria Chilena* website, *Women's Roles in Nineteenth-Century Chile: Public Education Records, 1843-1883*, by the female academic Gertrude M. Yeager and, finally, the book *A History of Chile 1808-2002* by Simon Collier and William F. Sater. These sources allowed us to gather several pieces of information that revealed the status of women in Chilean society. In addition, according to historical sources, the inclusion of Chilean women in higher education system was a result of Decreto Amunategui. Regarding this issue, women's participation outside the domestic sphere (women in Arts, Culture and Science), along with the female participation in the Chilean army, allowed us to understand that they played a key role in several battlefields and scenarios in the 1885 society.

To understand how the British community was constituted in Chile, we briefly summarize the article *Presencia Británica en Valparaíso del siglo XIX: Una aproximación al legado institucional y cultural de la colonia británica en Chile* by Michelle Prain, which depicts the British colony in Valparaíso idiosyncrasy and their influence and participation in Chilean society. Furthermore, we inquired into the book *A History of the British Presence in Chile* by William Edmundson. He provided a detailed description of the relationship between the British community and Chilean society. Finally, he included in the appendix of his book a summary of the British newspapers that Ricardo Couyoumdjian had investigated in Valparaíso together with other important seaports in Chile.

2.1 The Chilean Context: The Role of Women in Chilean Society

After revising the Chilean historical context, we noticed that women were not active agents in the public sphere of the country. According to Yeager, “Women have been consistent victims of the law of documentary elitism: because they have not occupied positions of recognized importance, they have not generated records, nor have records been kept on their activities” (1983, p. 154). The reason for these problematic issues seems to be directly connected with the central role that women had within Chilean society, which is to be confined to the family. Despite this reason, there was a number of women who wanted to explore different aspects of life, besides being wives and mothers. There were women who broke the status quo of society and demonstrated that women can contribute in other areas on the development of the country. Thanks to significant

changes in Women's education, women were able to achieve their goals outside the domestic sphere. There are a few examples of women involved in the areas of literature and science, and even involved in a male-controlled context such as the Army. All of these women were and are until this day influential female figures of the nineteenth and twentieth century who *re-shaped* women's role in Chilean Society.

During the process of emancipation from Spain, Chilean Women participated in this process, for example, Paula Jaraquemada, who saved patriot troops from the royalist army. Or Javiera Carrera, who with her brothers fought against the Spanish occupation. Even though Isabel Riquelme, who had to raise a boy as a single mother, because she had conceived it in an out-of-wedlock relationship with the Ambrosio O'Higgins, governor of Chile. Isabel backed up her boy as he was a valuable asset for the independence of Chile, by collecting goods in order to generate money for this emergent country and his effort to liberate South America from the Spanish empire. As we have seen previously, Chilean women played important roles during the early stage of the independence process. After the independence and establishment of the Republic of Chile, women settled at home, in fixed hierarchical position that would end according to different situations such as wars or the educational and technological improvement of the country.

2.1.1 Women and the family

As mentioned before, women's main role in society was far away from the public sphere. Women's central objective at that time was being attentive wives for their

husbands and good mothers for their children. They were respected and were influential members of society in that area (Yeager, 1983). According to Teresa Pereira, women's whole world in the nineteenth century was her home and her family, in other words, the domestic sphere in which they were involved (1978). Pereira also described how the elite woman from the nineteenth century should be and act in order to fulfil society's expectations: women divided their time between social gatherings, charity, the well-functioning of their homes, their children's education, needlework and decor (1978). Women became organizers and the hostess of *tertulias*, or social get-togethers which functioned as social and cultural centres. Isidora Zegers, interpreter and composer of lounge music from the nineteenth century (Memoria Chilena, 2018), described a *tertulia* at doña Martina Barros' and stated that those reunions were the perfect literary center. On one hand, *tertulias* gave an impulse to men to show their faculties about the topic and, on the other hand, it was a good instance for women to educate themselves about culture, as a way to keep the interest of their guests (Pereira, 1978).

In the case of women who belonged to the lower social classes, their role changed from the women from the elite due to their different lifestyles. Despite the fact that women's integration into higher education was not until after 1877, women were assigned the role of educators in order to help in the modernization of Chilean society (Yeager, 1983). As stated in *Women's Roles in Nineteenth-Century Chile*, women from the lower social statuses were needed as teachers in order to economically support their families (Yeager, 1983). Due to their role as mothers, women were in charge of rural mixed schools since they were known for having more ease in dealing with children. In addition,

males were needed in other areas of expertise in which their salaries would be higher than being teachers in a rural school, besides “women provided a pool of cheaper labor than their male colleagues” (Yeager, 1983, p.153). According to *The Boletin Records* in Yeager (1983), “women taught classes for handicapped children and drafted textbooks on such subjects as metric education, which were sometimes adopted for public school use” (p.152) It also states that women could obtain “financial bonuses for classroom excellence” (p. 152). Further history of women related to education will be presented in the following section *Women in education*.

Due to their contribution to education, women would enter in vocational certificate programs, in which they could specialize in “sewing, dressmaking, tailoring, and hat and cigarette making” which were staffed by women (Yeager, 1983). They could also have specialized in obstetrics, with the difference that it was not exclusively staffed by women.

2.1.2 Women in education

Education for women in Chile has not always been a given right. During the 1850’s, plenty of primary schools for women were created as a consequence of the lack of female students in educational institutions. According to Yeager, there were five times more males than females receiving primary education in Chile before the 1850’s (1983). In the case of higher education, it was not a necessity for Chilean society to give women the right to enter into higher education due to women’s role as mothers and wives as we have mentioned in the previous section. Therefore, liberals and clerical conservatives

debated about this issue. Liberals believed in “further secularization and modernization of Chilean society” (Yeager, 1983, p. 149) and conservatives, aimed to maintain women and men on their respective roles in society. Miguel Luis Amunátegui, the Minister of Public Instructions, addressed this issue in a reunion held at the Liceo de Niñas of Valparaíso and in addition, he argued that the government had spent higher amounts of money on education for men, but in the case of women’s education, the money given for their instruction had been considerably less (Yeager, 1983).

According to Yeager, Amunátegui considered that education for women in Chile had been “superficial and incomplete” (As cited in Yeager, 1983, p. 152). For these reasons, Miguel Luis Amunátegui implemented the “Decreto Amunátegui” on February 6th, 1877 with the objective of guaranteeing women the right to receive higher education in Chile (Museo Historico Nacional, 2018). Eloísa Díaz Insunza y Ernestina Pérez Barahona were the first two women who enjoyed the benefits of this decree and obtained their degree as doctors of the Universidad de Chile in 1887 (Museo Histórico Nacional, 2018).

The integration of women into higher education was a powerful milestone for women’s rights in Chile’s history. After its implementation, women aspired to become an agent of change for the rest of society. Despite the fact that women were able to get into higher education and began to gain ground in several areas reserved for men, women were not allowed to vote and choose for their political representatives. The right of suffrage for women was forbidden in 1884 through the “Ley de elecciones” (Biblioteca

del Congreso Nacional, 2018). According to the Constitution of 1833, women's right to vote was not explicitly forbidden (Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional, 2018). Nevertheless, in 1884, the State of Chile took their right away and it was not returned back until 1952.

2.1.3 Women in Literature and Science

Despite the fact that the central role of Chilean women in society is directly connected with her home and family, there were several women who contributed to different fields, which are outside that private spectrum. Along the nineteenth century, there were plenty of women who explored other areas of expertise, such as Literature and Science. In relation to Literature, women stood up as writers and poetesses. A clear example of this is the figure of Rosario Orrego. According to María Teresa Cárdenas, Rosario Orrego is considered the first Chilean novelist, due to her works: *Alberto el jugador*, *Los buscadores* and *Teresa*, all published between the years 1860 and 1870 (2008). The author instead of signing her works with her name used the pseudonym *Una madre* (Memoria Chilena, 2018).

It has been reported by Memoria Chilena, that Rosario Orrego alongside being a writer, she created some poems that were published in literary magazines, such as *La semana*, *La revista del Pacífico* and *Sud-América* (Memoria Chilena, 2018). Mercedes Marín del Solar is as well, a highly influential figure in Chilean literature. She is considered the first Chilean poet, commonly known for her work *Canto fúnebre a la*

memoria de Don Diego Portales, which was inspired by Portales assassination. (Memoria Chilena, 2018). According to Memoria Chilena, the author could not focus her interest just in her poetry, because her primary obligation was to be a wife and mother. As well as Rosario Orrego, Marín signed her works with a pseudonym: *Por una Señora Chilena* (Memoria Chilena, 2018).

Regarding Science, we have to highlight once again Eloísa Díaz's achievements and contributions to the Chilean medical development. Eloísa Díaz along with Ernestina Pérez, as we have mentioned in the previous section *women and education*, were the first women in Chile who could enter the university after the implementation of the "Decreto Amunátegui" dictated in 1877. Eloísa Díaz received her degree in Medicine from the Universidad de Chile in 1887, being the first Chilean and American woman who obtained that degree (Memoria Chilena, 2018). As Memoria Chilena has stated, the doctor focused her attention into the hygienic conditions of Chilean schools. Thanks to her wide expertise in this topic, in 1898, she achieved the title of *Inspector médico escolar de Santiago* and later, she assumed the post nationally (2018). From that position, she created nursery schools, she promoted the implementation of dental medical service in schools and founded clinics for the benefit of the most vulnerable (Memoria Chilena, 2018).

Along with Eloísa Díaz, Ernestina Pérez Barahona, was an influential woman in Science as well. She got her degree in Medicine a few days after Eloísa, in 1887. Ernestina, as well as Eloísa, was interested in Social Hygiene. According to Memoria Chilena, she fought against alcoholism, cholera and tuberculosis (Memoria Chilena,

2018). She focused her career on women's health, specifically on Gynecology, and published her work *Compendio de Ginecología* through conferences and manuals (Memorial Chilena, 2018).

2.1.4 Women in the Chilean Army

Looking for official documents in relation to women and their participation in the Chilean army was complicated, finding only important names such as Sergeant Candelaria Pérez. She fought in the war against the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation, serving the Chilean army as *Vivandière* or *Cantinera*. Stg. Perez lived for a long time in the northern part of Chile. She knew the region and her services were completely useful to evacuate the wounded out of the combat zone, or to provide supplies for the army men. She suffered the contempt of the soldiers for her condition of being a woman, but she proved that she was capable of doing anything that she proposed herself to do. She demonstrated the country and the Chilean army her value, serving as a spy by transferring important information and data about the enemies to the command ships nearby to the north coast. But she also served as a combat nurse, saving the lives of wounded soldiers. After the war, she was granted the rank of Sergeant with 17 pesos as pension, provided by the Chilean government. However, Memoria Chilena indicates that she was alone, without any support more than that pension. She could barely afford to pay a room to live. She died alone and only five people attended her funeral. One of them contacted the Chilean military officer in Santiago, then the Buin battalion provided the corresponding honor due to her service for the country (Memoria Chilena, 2018).

This settles the importance of *Cantineras* on further battles, as they were needed during the Pacific War. Supplying the necessity of someone that would take care of washing clothes, cooking, and sewing damaged clothes. *Cantineras* had to aid the wounded, supply ammunition, and water to soldiers in the battlefield. She always had a canteen to help the thirsty soldiers. In some way, women felt committed to their brigades, risking their lives under enemy fire and contagious diseases. Many times, they had to leave their attendance to pick up rifles with bayonets to defend important positions in the Chilean army. Not all *cantineras* came from the north of Chile, some of them followed their loved ones or husbands that got involved in the conflict. While the Pacific War developed in favor of Chile, the Chilean authorities tried to suppress the use of *Cantineras* in the battlefield, because they disrupted the organization of battalions. Another reason was to stop the syphilis epidemic among the soldiers.

Women were admitted only as recruits in the army, not having a chance of getting any promotion into a higher rank, until 2004 when the president Ricardo Lagos and the minister of defense Michelle Bachelet proposed the inclusion of women as officers. Nowadays, the female presence corresponds to 14.9% in all branches of the Chilean military; navy, air force, and army (Gomez, 2017).

It is expected that by 2020, at least one commander in chief of the Chilean military will be a woman.

2.2 The British community in Chile

In this section, we will provide a brief description of the main issues addressed regarding the British community in Chile. Among these issues, we consider relevant to mention for our research purposes the political, cultural and economic context of Chile in 1885. We have decided, also, to portray the impact of the British community in several dimensions of the public sphere by means of a gender perspective, such as the case of education. Finally, due to the important increase of the British population in Valparaíso, we acknowledge that it is helpful to mention that the British influence on the written press in Valparaíso lays emphasis on the *The Chilean Times* in 1885.

2.2.1. Political and Economic Context

The arrival of British colonists in Chile started after the “Primera Junta Nacional de Gobierno” in 1810. Chile was eager to start commercial relationships with foreign countries around the globe as a way to facilitate business among countries and their ports, and also, to promote immigration. Consequently, “The Commerce Law” was dictated in 1813 for foreign people who after four years living in the country would be able to acquire franchises as well as Chilean citizenship (Pinochet-Valdivieso, 2012). Thanks to this law, plenty of British immigrants decided to come to Chile and settle with their families, especially in Valparaíso.

According to Prain, Antonio José de Irrisarri, Minister of foreign affairs of the O’Higgins government and Chile’s representative in Europe, engaged in conversations

with the Prime Minister of England, Lord Robert Stewart Castlereagh, with the objective of obtaining commercial support from Great Britain to promote Chilean commerce with the rest of the world. Thus, with the commercial support of Great Britain, commerce in Chile suffered modifications and foreign citizens, especially British and German, helped to develop new commercial horizons.

Santiago Lorenzo (as cited in Prain, 2007) stated that the “modernization of the commerce in the port of Valparaíso occurred remarkably fast between the years 1829 to 1840” Four major factors explain Chilean commercial growth: the early independence of Chile; the country’s political stability, the orientation of maritime traffic towards the Pacific Ocean through Cabo de Hornos; and a smart mercantile policy.

These factors motivated the arrival of foreigners in Valparaíso, especially of British origin who contributed to the development of the port. Jacqueline Garreaud points out that the English “acquired notably fast the control over production and commerce in a short amount of time, creating at the same time economic and social relations with powerful native groups” (as cited in Prain, 2007, p. 9). For Prain, this statement is highly relevant to “comprehend the entry of the English culture into the Chilean culture” (2007, p.9).

As reported by John White, “the port of Valparaíso became the most important port in South America as it was the principal warehouse of almost all the British and foreign commerce” (as cited in Prain, 2007, p. 9), therefore, Chilean commerce had increased its commercial importance in the continent.

British citizens, who were also members of the Anglican Church, owned the majority of the new companies established in Valparaíso. Saint Paul's Anglican Church in Valparaíso (1858), was one of the most important meeting points for foreigners to profess their religions freely and to socialize with other European immigrants. Important British companies in Valparaíso in the 19th century were Duncan, Bolton and Company, Gibbs and Co and Huth Gruning. (Prain, 2007, p.10).

2.2.2 Cultural Context

As a consequence of the arrival of the British immigrants in Chilean territory, especially in Valparaíso for the most important harbor of South America, a multinational population started to increase rapidly in the 19th century. As reported by Prain, this was “an important factor which conditioned the emergence of a cosmopolitan city, in which different languages were heard, read and spoken.” (Prain, 2007, p. 11). According to evidence collected from the “Sesto Censo Jeneral de la Población de Chile” published in November 1885, there was a total population of 2.490.104 inhabitants in Chile, with an equitable proportion of men and women. According to Prain, there were 7.664 immigrants in Chile in 1885, which represented the 6,65% of the 104.952 total population of Valparaíso. By 1895, immigrants in the port increased to 10.302, which represented the 7,45% of the 122.447 Valparaíso inhabitants (2007, p. 11).

According to the digits previously mentioned, the number of British people that had settled in Chile was growing significantly. Mary Graham, a female British chronicler,

painter, drawer and historian commonly known for her book titled *Diario de mi residencia en Chile en 1822* (1824), in which she described public and private spheres of Chile from the nineteenth century. As cited in Prain, Mary Graham's stated "the English language was so common that Valparaíso can be confused with a British city" (2007, p. 11-12, [OT]). Her words proved the intercultural meeting between the British and Chilean communities that took place in Valparaíso.

Even though the British community was known for belonging to a higher socioeconomic status, Rodolfo Urbina, acknowledged that not all foreigners were rich in 1890. In this sense, "a middle-class immigrant population was more respected and recognized than the rich" (as cited in Prain, 2007, p. 12). The middle-class population settled in places such as "Cerro Alegre", where families and widows rented rooms as an extra income for them and their families for young foreign newcomers and professionals such as doctors, architects, apothecaries, etc.

Thanks to the great number of foreign skilled workers and engineers that came to Chile, the country grew not only from a commercial perspective but also from a technological and industrial perspective as well. An important example is the railroad, which connected Santiago and Valparaíso and Caldera-Copiapó constructed by the North American William Wheelwright. According to Prain, Wheelwright also initiated steam navigation in Chile as well. He ordered the building of steamboats in England and created in 1840 The Pacific Steam Navigation Company with English capital and, finally yet importantly, he was in charge in 1858 of the construction of Saint Paul's Anglican

Church. Other British professionals such as the architect Alexander Livingstone, created “La Recova of Valparaíso” and his brother John Livingstone, designed the Union Church in 1869 and the Anglican Institute (Prain, 2007).

The British colonies settled in “Cerro Alegre” and “Cerro Concepción”, where we can still up to this day, separate foreign elements introduced in the architecture (Prain, 2007). The British families that settled in the hills were mostly wealthy families trying to get away from the urban hustle. Those hills were the first shelter for British people, and a family weekend getaway from the city, the places where their customs and traditions were preserved and began to take shape.

The British community living in the Valparaíso hills were people who focused mainly on the commercial interests that linked them to rest of the city. In these hills, the colony isolated themselves from the rest of Valparaíso, a distinctive characteristic of the British when settling in foreign countries (Prain, 2007).

According to Prain, there was a huge difference between the architecture of Cerro Alegre, Cerro Concepción, and the houses built in the adjoining hills. The British architectural style, nowadays highly influenced by their North European roots, made of Valparaíso, a metropolis with an emerging middle class, a place of social and ethnic contrasts (2007).

The people who inhabited the hills were mostly foreigners, who were all, but not exclusively, prominent figures of the social and economic landscape; widows and single women who rented rooms to sustain themselves (Prain, 2007).

Moving on to the Arts, a prominent figure in Valparaíso's culture, was Thomas Somerscales, who made several paintings of traditional Valparaíso, as well as paintings of the central valley. He was able to immortalize the battle of Iquique in 1879, and many other moments of Chilean history. For instance, the painting "Off Valparaíso", which shows the cast-off of British ships from Chilean shores, purchased by the Tate Gallery; and the decoration of the session room of the "Cámara de Diputados" with the painting "La Primera Escuadra Nacional" (2007).

Another cultural practice among the British colonies was the Social Clubs. They were perfect instances of places where they used their own language freely, celebrated their traditions shared their European interests. Examples of them are the Union Club (1842), and the English Club (1873), the latter known for its "patriotic labor" (Prain, 2007). The clubs assembled people together not only within the British community but also within the Chilean community as well. According to Prain, the spreading of British culture through different activities was undoubtedly an instrument to keep the British heritage and cultural practices in Valparaíso (2007). New immigration waves made some of the clubs change their names. For instance, the English Club had to change its name because it had Scottish citizens as members and, after the Second World War, the English club changed its name into the British American Club.

For the development of this historical context and after the revision of sources, there is no record on women being architects, politicians or artists. The only British female who is recognized until this day for her influence on the construction of identity through her descriptions and illustrations of the Chilean territory is the already mentioned, Mary Graham. After the exhaustive revision of plenty of issues from *The Chilian Times* newspaper, we have encountered British women who were protagonists in artistic forms of expression. They participated in Concerts as singers and as actresses in plays.

2.2.3 Religion and Charity

In terms of religion, the most iconic religious establishment was Saint Paul's Anglican Church founded in 1858, which was an important meeting place for the foreign population, mostly British and Scottish. German citizens were also allowed to profess their faith in the Anglican Church, as they did not own a physical space to practice their faith.

Foreigners did not only need a place to practice their faith but also needed space to practice other activities. These were carried out in the "Anglican Institute" which opened its doors in 1895 which hosted activities such as art exhibitions and activities of the "Girls Sewing Club". Sewing was a major characteristic in which English women were involved (Prain, 2007), one of the few activities that women could do parallel to their obligations as mothers and wives.

The British colonies contributed significantly to the social welfare of Chilean society by founding charity institutions in Valparaíso. One of the first institutions founded by the British was *The British Benevolent Society of Valparaíso*, which helped British immigrants in case of an accident, an illness or disability. It also helped widows, orphans, elder people and people who suffered from mental illnesses (Prain, 2007). Another important contribution of *The British Benevolent Society of Valparaíso* was the payment of the burial expenses of homeless people. Women were protagonists in charity work. There was the *Ladies Auxiliary Committee*, a woman's exclusive group, responsible for contacting different families in need of aid (Prain, 2007). There was another organization called *Guild Girls*. These ladies were in charge of doing handicrafts which were sold to collect money to be used to buy a house for Old Ladies and sick women of the British colony (Pinochet-Valdivieso, 2012).

2.2.4 Science and Technology

Having medical institutions is crucial for any community, and due to the British need to preserve their own heritage, they built an exclusive hospital for their people. Consequently, the British hospital, the German hospital in Cerro Alegre, and later the French Hospital, came to fill the foreigners' medical needs (Prain, 2007). The British Hospital in Cerro Alegre assisted the British community and at the same time, it helped the lower classes with a free clinic, with a capacity for 100 patients (2007). Unfortunately, it was drastically damaged after the 1906 earthquake.

British medicine, in particular, started in Chile's Independence period. According to Prain, there is some information regarding the existence of a British hospital at *Hospital Street* in Cerro Alegre preceding the 1897 British Hospital. It first came to be known as the British Naval Hospital, supported mainly by the British government (2007).

2.2.5 Education and Sports

In terms of Education, The Mackay School is the oldest private British boys School in Chile. According to William Edmundson, a British linguist and director of the Chilean-British Institute in Concepción, there were schools exclusively for young ladies in the 19th and 20th centuries in Chile as well, such as *The Giffen School* for girls, in Miramar; *The English Nuns' School* in Playa Ancha; and the *High School* for girls in Cerro Alegre (2009). According to Prain, there also was *The English School for young Ladies* in Cerro Concepción (2007).

The Mackay School acquired tremendous prestige in the 19th Century as it trained several national and international leaders, such as State Ministers, politicians, and even presidents, like Peruvian Presidents Billinghurst, Augusto Lejía y Piérola, Bolivian President Ballivian, and a few renowned Chilean people like the owner of "El Mercurio" Agustín Edwards, Jose Toribio Medina and Carlos van Buren, a renowned philanthropist and public figure, known for the foundation of Valparaíso's Fire Department and the reconstruction of San Juan de Dios Hospital after having been damaged in the 1906's earthquake (Prain, 2007).

Another powerful influence of the British colony was the integration of new sporting activities into Chilean culture, such as cricket, horse racing, and polo, tennis and football. The Cricket Club is the oldest sporting club in Chile, founded in 1860. It was “almost certainly the first sports institution to be established in Chile” (Edmundson, 2009). According to Prain, the students of the *Artizan school*, later named The Mackay School, used to practice cricket in Cerro Alegre ever since 1857 (2007). With the foundation of the Valparaíso Sporting Club in Viña del Mar in 1882, horse racing became highly popular, especially in Valparaíso which, according to Prain, was a pioneer in this sport in Chile, strongly influenced by British horsemen and breeders (2007). Some famous British equestrians were Alfred Louis Stewart Jackson, the brothers John L. Prain and Frederick Prain and Victor Raby (Prain, 2007).

When it comes to tennis, it is important to highlight that it dates back to 1864. It was played specifically in the area of *Las Zorras* in Valparaíso. However, the club was officially founded in 1881 in the famous *Gran Hotel* in Viña del Mar, the center of social life and meeting point of aristocrats. Subsequently, in 1910, championships were carried out at the Valparaíso Sporting Club. Soon, tennis started to gain popularity among Chilean people.

Football was another contribution of the British colonies in Chile, it is undoubtedly the most popular sport in Chile. It was introduced by English residents in the second half of the 19th century, and it spread rapidly. The students and ex-students of the MacKay school were responsible for this phenomenon.

2.2.6 The Press in Valparaíso

Due to the significant growth of the British population in Valparaíso, The British press According to Prain, in Valparaíso was born to promote communication between themselves, and their country. The press in Valparaíso was one of the most prominent in Latin America during the XIX century, not only for the personalities who forged it but also because it was among the oldest newspapers in the continent (2007). The first newspaper of Valparaíso was published under the name of “El telégrafo de Valparaíso” In 1826, founded by Pedro Felix Vicuña, father of the famous Chilean historian and politician, Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna (Prain, 2007)

In 1827, *El Mercurio de Valparaíso* was founded as an initiative of the North American Thomas G. Wells, and the Chileans Pedro Félix Vicuña and Ignacio Silva. Among its several owners, Agustin Edwards led the newspaper to a process of modernization: His son, Agustin Edwards Mac Clure, founded *El Mercurio de Santiago* in 1900. The main focus of this newspaper was related to the political, commercial and literary aspects of Chilean society. Also, it identified itself with the Chilean upper-class ideologies.

The British Press in Valparaíso had as an aim to cover news within the British community in the port, as well as international and local pieces of news. This constituted a common practice among the foreign colonies in Valparaíso. Two of the most important newspapers were *The Chilian Times* and *The South Pacific Mail*. *The Chilian Times* was founded in August 1861 in Valparaíso, subsequently, it gave rise to the famous *South*

Pacific Mail. English language and the spreading of the events that occurred in Great Britain made this media essential for those people who were part of the Anglo community.

2.2.7 *The Chilian Times* newspaper

The Chilian Times was founded in 1876 by the initiative of a French businessman called Gustavo Helfmann and other English shareholders. Imprenta *Universo* was in charge of editing, copying, and distributing the English newspaper published in Valparaíso. All sections were in English, with topics of national and international relevance (Memoria Chilena, 2018).

The Chilian Times was a weekly newspaper supported by immigrants subscribed to the newspaper with the publication of advertisements of many shops, banks, and business run by European and British immigrants mainly, and sometimes by Chilean entrepreneurs. The newspaper was also sold in the principal newsstands of the port or delivered to subscribers' homes. The newspaper, in general terms, always included arrivals and departures of ships and their cargo, an editorial that explained socio-political facts about the country, news, and stories that could be related to national or international affairs. Also, advertisements were present in the different editions of *The Chilian Times* in 1885.

The Chilian Times first issue was published on January 15, 1876, and finished abruptly on March 1907 due to, according to Couyoumdjian (1987), the severe economic and material damage caused by the Valparaíso earthquake in 1906. The first edition of

The Chilian Times included an editorial prospectus, declaring “the need of a journal in the language, and representing the opinions and interests, of the English and American residents in Chile” (Imprenta Universo, 1876, p. 1).

In addition, the editorial group supported their status as foreigners and their incompatibility to any active participation in politics of the country; restraining themselves as providers of a faithful resumé of political events. In the discussion of political events, the editorial group agrees that they shall act with the strictest independence and impartiality, seeking to ally our journal with no clique or party, and ready to accord justice and fair play to all. Establishing an earnest advocacy to support those measures that aim to contribute to the social well-being, moral and political progress to the people.

The contents of *The Chilian Times* newspaper are described as “a comprehensive abstract of Foreign news, together with a full account of such general intelligence as may be most interesting” (Imprenta Universo, 1876). This endeavor made by the newspaper was aimed at establishing a trustworthy correspondence with the capital, their provinces and its near countries. At the same time, to share reports of the markets, prices of current and commodities; news related to their importance merits.

Based on those previous assurances, the newspaper management wanted to establish confidence with their subscribers. Finally, the newspaper expected that the subscribers would trust the advertisements promoted in the newspaper based on this

established confidence in the journal. To check the complete document of the editorial's prospectus, please check Appendix S.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this section, we will provide the theoretical basis for this piece of research that aims to gather the different perspectives that had contributed to the study of language phenomena regarding discourse, the appraisal theory, and gender issues.

3.1 Approaches to Discourse

Discourse as a multicultural object of study has been explored from several perspectives regarding the social construction of identity as a discursive manifestation of the self. Nevertheless, the fact that different disciplines aim at defining discourse in their own terms, challenges the limits of the concept itself. In this sense, we have chosen for this research the concept of discourse by Jane Sunderland and Lia Litosseliti (2002) who have gathered different proposals for a holistic understanding of discourse as a complex construction that goes beyond structures and language categories:

A basic, linguistic understanding of discourse is that it is language beyond the sentence, and most analysts agree that discourse includes the idea of stretches of text, spoken and written (though sometimes the term is used to refer only to speech). From a more interpersonal focus, discourse is not only suprasentential but also functional in terms of language use (Edmondson 1980:272). Used in this

way, the term points to language which communicates a meaning in a context, for example, spoken interaction between people and groups of people in real social situations (Cameron 1998). It thus takes its meaning from knowledge about that context. More generally, discourse can also be used to refer to language characteristic of different social situations, such as classroom discourse or advertising discourse. (As cited in Sunderland & Litosseliti, 2002, p. 9)

As can be appreciated, discourse is in its nature a context-based collaborative construction of meaning among speakers. Authors such as Fairclough (1992), state that discourse is a social practice. Discourse as an interactional act, allows speakers to construct their own realities, in their own terms and in their own set of values and beliefs. Following this same line, the different perspectives that can bestow on content discourse studies, allow us to seek for answers establishing connections among disciplines. In this case, discourse studied from a gender perspective provides a new cultural insight that gives rise to the construction of identity as a discursive manifestation of the self, which is co-constructed in the interaction with their community.

3.1.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics

In this research, Systemic Functional Linguistics was selected as our linguistic approach to discourse in the belief that by studying language in use, it will reveal us the way women's image was constructed in *The Chilian Times* in 1885.

Many theories have been proposed as a means of revealing the function of language in society. Nonetheless, the Systemic Functional Linguistics approach proposed by Halliday allows us to study the phenomenon of language as a multidimensional system of meanings that works simultaneously in three different metalinguistic functions: 1) ideational; 2) interpersonal; and 3) textual (as cited in Eggins, 2004). According to Eggins, by proposing this semantic system of linguistics choices, we can study discourse and the different meanings that can be extracted from this system of choices as a result of the relationships between one linguistic choice and the rest of them (2004).

Through the study of language as a semiotic system of linguistic choices, we are able to seek in each choice a specific communicative purpose that is provided within a given context to a reader. Under the spectrum of Systemic Functional Linguistics as explained by Bawarshi and Reiff (2010), language plays a fundamental role in the constitution of cultures by means of the performative nature of this human manifestation of individuals in communities. The social conventions that we recognize as common practices can be seen as reiterative linguistic performances among speakers, configuring a prototypical linguistic performance in contexts of situations.

A Systemic Functional Linguistics approach to language allows us to study relationships between reiterative linguistic performances —situation types—, and semantic

and lexicogrammatical patterns, — giving, as a result, the tenor, field, and mode of the situation.

Halliday proposes that the way we can build relationships between contexts of situation and semantic features give way to the concept of register (as cited in Bawarshi and Reiff, 2010). Each level aims at describing the way language is thought as a system of activity within a particular linguistic community, involving cultural practices and a particular setting. Through the integration of context of situation and linguistic level of analysis, each label corresponds to a metalinguistic function, such as in the case of the ideational function which corresponds to the field (who is doing what, to whom, when, where); the interpersonal function to the tenor (the relationship between participants); and, finally, the textual metafunction to the mode (the description of flow of information) (Bawarshi and Reiff, 2010).

To summarize, the three-field, tenor and mode — constitute the register. In this way, we understand that language and register are two concepts that co-construct themselves; they reveal that the functioning of language is a highly-structured system of linguistic choices that orientates the connections that can be established between discourse and the social functions that are being accomplished by speakers in their linguistic communities.

By means of this approach, we can explore in *The Chilean Times* the ways that semantic resources of Appraisal theory perform both a social function and help in the construction of the image of women as revealed in *The Chilean Times*, 1885. That is to

say, the language resources that were used to express the image that the British Colony had of women living in Chile at that time.

3.1.1.1 Identification

Identification, as suggested by Martin & Rose (2007), is directly connected with tracking the participants, relevant when analysing the steps of introducing not only people but also things in discourse. A suitable identification is achieved by tracking the textual resources used to keep track of each participant introduced in the text.

3.1.1.1.1 Tracking the participants

According to Martin & Rose (2007), to know "who or what is being talked about at any point" (Martin & Rose, 2007) in a discourse it is necessary to keep track of the things or people that are being talked about in a text and that makes a text cohesive and coherent. Consequently, a wide range of lexical resources is available for not only introducing participants but also to keep a record of them.

3.1.1.1.2 Resources for tracking the participants

Martin & Rose (2007) present us various linguistic resources to introduce people or things in discourse such as *Presenting*, *Presuming*, *References* and *Comparison*. The lexical resources that introduce people are generally designated as *Presenting*, and in most of the cases are displayed as proper names accompanied by articles, or personal pronouns, nevertheless they are not constricted to a certain category. *Presenting* lexical resources may be displayed in any way that could be used to introduce a character; similarly, the lexical resources that help us track people, termed as *Presuming* references, can be displayed by using almost the same resources used in *Presenting*, since their function is to serve as a second or subsequent mention of the participant previously introduced within a text (Martin & Rose, 2007). Additionally, it is significant to highlight that both possessive and comparative resources can be used in nominal groups and that according to Martin & Rose (2007), they can present and presume at the same time. Possessive lexical resources can be displayed through possessive determiner while comparison's make use of any comparative lexical resources able to create a comparison between two elements.

Once the individual is introduced, the natural procedure is not only to track each participant by means of *personal* pronouns such as *him*, *her*, *it*, etc. but also to establish comparisons amongst individuals by using comparative references, for instance, lexical

items such as *another* or *someone else*. In addition, there are possessive pronouns, for instance, *his*, *her*, *yours*, that also help identify the participants.

3.1.1.2 Appraisal

Appraisal, from a Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) perspective, is the technical term for a set of systems that have been developed to map evaluation in texts (Macken-Horarik & Isaac, 2014). For Hunston & Thompson (2003) “evaluation is the broad cover term for the expression of the speaker or writer’s attitude or stance towards a viewpoint on or feeling about the entities or propositions that he or she is talking about” (p.5). Thus, we can state that Appraisal as a resource enables readers to track and analyze either explicit or implicit evaluative language when applying two different dimensions of Appraisal theory: Attitude and Amplification.

3.1.1.2.1 Attitude

As mentioned before, Appraisal theory deals with different kinds of attitudes which involve people’s feelings, emotional responses, judgement of behaviour and evaluation of things (Martin & White, 2005). In this sense, some of the most important domains “are Affect (people’s feelings), Judgement (people’s character) and Appreciation (the value of things)” (Martin & Rose, 2007, p.29). Martin & Rose (2007)

highlight the fact that every attitude involves negative or positive feelings, as well as implicit and explicit evaluations, with the exception of Appreciation, which is only concerned with the positive and negative evaluation of products and performances.

3.1.1.2.2 Affect

Affect is concerned with feelings and emotional response. These feelings can be either positive or negative, (*I am full of joy, I cannot stand this, etc*). In addition, feelings can be expressed in a direct manner using words that name specific mental states (*sad, anxious, happy, etc*), or they can be inferred. Martin & Rose (2007) explain that unusual behaviour is read as an indirect means of emotion (*drinking too much, just staring in front of him, etc*), which in context reflect what the subject is about, since these signs are surrounded by clear references to emotions (Martin & Rose, 2007). Besides, indirect affect may be manifested through figurative language such as metaphors (*high spirits, in the depths of despair, etc*).

3.1.1.2.3 Judgment

Judgment varies between personal Judgment of Admiration (*bright idea*) or Criticism (*What is wrong with him?*) and Moral Judgment of Praise (*he respects her*) and Condemn (*murderous*). Additionally, that same subdivision can be categorised into Direct (*to relinquish*) or Implied (*He worked with the criminals*), which (Martin & Rose, 2007).

According to Macken-Horarik & Isaac (2014), “Judgment involves opinions based on sociocultural standard of acceptable behaviour” (p. 72), that is to say, cultural or ethical appraisal of individuals’ behaviour who are influenced by social norms. Thus, this particular set of attitudes helps us to understand certain groups of people or cultures since they represent their values and beliefs in society.

3.1.1.2.4 Appreciation

The system of Appreciation is concerned with the evaluation of things; according to Martin & White, Appreciation includes: the impact things generate on people, the composition of things and their value (Martin & White 2005). That is:

TV shows, films, books, CDs; about paintings, sculptures, homes, public buildings, parks; about plays, recital, parades or spectacles or performances of any kinds; feelings about nature for that matter - panoramas and glens, sunrises and sunsets, constellations, shooting stars and satellites on a starry night. (Martin & Rose, 2007, p. 37)

As it was the case of Affect and Judgement, Appreciation can also be evaluated into positive and negative (*a beautiful friendship or broken relationships*).

3.1.1.2.5 Graduation

Gradability is a common property for all attitudinal meaning and it operates regarding two parameters: Force and Focus. On the one hand, and as defined by Martin & White, Force is concerned with “grading according to intensity or amount” (2005 p.137) and on the other hand, Focus is concerned with “grading according to prototypicality and the preciseness by which category boundaries are drawn” (2005 p.137).

As Martin & Rose add, both parameters then receive subdivisions. In the case of Force, we may find intensifiers, which amplify the force of attitudes, as in extremely or great. In the same line, attitudinal lexis that is presented as vocabulary items that include degrees of intensity, such as *suddenly* or *sundry*. In addition, metaphors, such as in the expression being *broken hearted*, along with swearing, which is used to infer strong feelings, as in *crap!* In the case of Focus, it presents softening, which deal with the blurring of semantic boundaries as in the case of *kind of pretty* or *quite dead* (2004). With regard to Sharpening, it depicts "maximal investment by the authorial voice in the value position (either negative or positive) being advanced and, hence, to strongly align the reader into the value position being advanced" (Martin and White, 2005 p.139). Sharpening, therefore, can be found in examples such as *real love* or *genuine friend*.

3.2 Linguistic community

The concept of Linguistic Community or speech community is used in terms of sociolinguistics and linguistic anthropology to describe a group of people who share the same language, speech characteristics, and ways of interpreting communication. As Labov (1972) stated:

The speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in the use of language elements, so much as by participation in a set of shared norms. These norms may be observed in overt types of evaluative behavior, and by the uniformity of abstract patterns of variation which are invariant in respect to particular levels of usage. (p.120)

Hence, for the purpose of this study, we will define Linguistic community as a group of people that share the similar linguistics norms, in order to preserve their own cultural practices and to construct their identity through interaction with others.

Those communities may cover large regions like an urban area with a common, distinct accent; or small units like families and friends. They help people to define themselves as individuals and community members and identify —or misidentify— others. De Fina (2003) addresses the idea of group membership, as “central to the

formation of social identities because these are often defined on the basis of the individual's sense of belonging to groups" (p.139)

This allows us to understand the conception of the British community that developed in Valparaiso during the 19th century. With the arrival of British citizens into the principal seaport of Chile, they have created their own neighborhood composed of other compatriots that share the same language and culture. Establishing the same parameters of social status, and for focus of this work, the gender role developed by the female segment of the population.

3.3 Genre Issues

Genre is a quite controversial topic that has been addressed in a number of fields. Nonetheless, Martin & Rose (2007) use the term genre to refer "to different types of texts that enact various types of social contexts" (Martin & Rose, 2007, p. 8). As expected, at the moment of recognizing genre, it might differ according to specific cultures with more or less expected patterns, giving us also the possibility to get to know the highly particular classification of genres (Martin & Rose, 2007).

Following the same line, genre has to be understood as a goal-oriented social process that according to Martin & Rose (2007) achieves its social role due to the fact

that we participate in genres with multiple individuals; goal oriented because we use genres to accomplish things and staged because we do them to reach our goals. (Martin & Rose, 2007).

3.4 Gender

In the following section, we will problematize the cultural heritage underneath the construction of gender, as a result of the emerging feminist insights in research that had contributed to question the role of women in current societies and, also, in the human history. On this respect, we will provide some theoretical basis that helped us to explore the discursive construction of women's image, in relation to gendered identity and the structure of the male-dominant culture in history.

3.4.1 Social Construction of Gender

Gender used to be conceived as the representation of the “characteristics taken on by males and females as they encountered social life and culture through socialization” (Wharton, 2005, p. 6), this narrowed conceptualisation of Gender considered maleness and femaleness as notions directly correlated to a biological and genetic approach. Nevertheless, it is not possible to achieve a complete separation from the biological and socio-cultural domains when referring to Gender, nor we can assume gender as a

characteristic exclusively of an individual; conversely, gender exists regardless of individuals (Wharton, 2005) thus, such definition could no longer be applicable to current studies nor it can stand alone to answer the question posited by modern societies regarding sexual liberties and inherent human rights which are being transgressed because of individuals' preconceptions towards people's gendered identities.

The theory in which we based our conception of gender is the Social Constructionism, which definition, according to Noelle Vance (2011, p. 25) is “a theory that describes social realities as a product of human interaction”, that is to say that everything we may consider as genuine or natural was in fact created by the hands of humans, and because of socialisation people are taught to accept it as real. The social construction of Gender describes it as a system of social practices and processes that are continuously being both “produced and reproduced” (Wharton, 2005, p.7) through human interaction. These instances of socialisation can be understood as the “process by which individuals learn to differentiate between what the society regards as acceptable versus unacceptable behaviour so to act in a manner that is appropriate for the needs of the society” (Wienclaw, 2011, p. 35). In other words, Gender arises from the processes of social interaction and the theory of social constructionism approaches it as something that is achieved through socialisation instead of being an individual property (Lindsey, 2016). Both male and female are evaluated by other male and female members of their cultural community in regard to how closely they follow the behavioural codes assigned to each gender. The results of these evaluations evidence the image that given society has about the different

genders, and therefore, how gendered identities had been constructed. From there, we can observe how gender is actually present in all aspects of society instead of being limited to individuals.

It is important to clarify that even though Gender needs to be understood as a social construction, it renders only one of the multiple categories created and shaped by society through the ongoing human interaction that can be found in the concept of identity

3.4.2 Gender Roles

The process of socialisation is ruled by cultural norms, and it contributes to the social construction of reality as well as to the assignation of fixed Gender roles. These roles refer to an expected performance that is always related to the social status that the individual possesses. The norms that govern social interaction play the part of guidelines and codes of behaviour, these norms are selected according to the different settings in which individuals will participate.

Jessica Chapman recognises three fixed values for Gender roles, the first one refers to the undeniable existence of them, the second, to the primary responsibility for childcare assigned to women and the third states that there is one set of values that acquire a dominant position, and it is always one of men. (Chapman, 1992). While individuals play

more than one role within a society, roles are always related to the position or status that the individual has at a given time.

The roles that women and men perform within a nuclear family —that is to say, a family composed by husband, wife and dependent children— are usually separated into different categories. The male members of a family tend to play an instrumental role, while women's role is related to expressions, maternity and household activities (Flynn, 2011). The differences between men and women in terms of reproductive roles had always been pivotal in the social construction of gender and in the assignment of roles in most —if not all— societies around the globe, nonetheless, this should not define women's identity regarding any other aspect of their life nor their relation to public matters such as politics or the working environment.

As it may be expected, the organisation and classification of gender roles and the differences between them poses great variations among diverse societies, that is to say, we cannot assume that gender roles are assigned following the same pattern of cultural norms in every social group or community. Nonetheless, as Chapman points out “the only cultural response to biological sex that does not vary from from [*sic*] one society from [*sic*] another... is that the attributes assigned to men, whatever they may be, are everywhere more highly valued and rewarded than those of women” (1992, p. 8)

This unfair stand towards women's attributes reflects the perpetuation and normalisation of the negative stereotypes that define the role assigned to women in society. The general belief about women's status being lower in rank than male status can be easily considered as sexism. Even though sexism can subordinate any gender, in most of the cases -at a global level- female is more likely to be affected by this kind of discrimination since the gender-related stereotypes they receive demote them to a less power and less prestigious status, almost always in regard to the private sphere and household contexts. It is common that this kind of stereotypes find their roots in the biological or genetic basis of gender and are enhanced and continued by patriarchal societies whose social structure promotes female oppression.

To summarize, we can agree that the hegemony of male values not only determines men's behaviour, but they also define women's relations and even their own set of principles, in other words, women are conditioned to function "within systems which have been set up by men for their own purposes and which reflect their values" (Chapman, 1992, p. 8)

3.4.3 Gender in the Victorian Era

During the times of the colonies, women acquired a different role that was soon vanished, they were actually an economic contributor in the family and in the community

as well. The activities in which women were engaged were gardening, weaving and making candle and soap among other related activities. Mainly all the product women made were for the household, nevertheless, they were active agents in the bartering and selling of the excess production (Lindsey, 2016). However, this soon changed: a new male-dominated marketplace appeared, making the family lost the central place it had on society, and consequently, demoting women back to activities related only with the private sphere of a household and child-rearing. The Victorian era saw magazines and books written specially to women which promoted the feminine ideal through a practice of domesticity, pureness and submissiveness as the right path to happiness and to perpetuate the social order (Lindsey, 2016).

Even though the Victorian era can certainly be associated with severe repression toward women and a strong expected pattern of behaviour, the period also saw women who transgressed the social norms by realising activities in which they were not used to be seen, these activities included drawing and painting, literary writing and journalism, retail, health care, clerical work and traveling. Women's intents to be a functioning agent in a male-dominated society such as the 19th century were always accompanied by men's negative reactions towards them, nevertheless, gender inequality and the unfair treatment that women had to endure helped in the construction of a solidarity bond between the female members of the community, resulting in initiatives that gathered women in activities aimed to promote the welfare of their society like charity work and service organizations (Lindsey, 2016).

3.4.4 Gender and Language

We can recognise fixed stages in the construction of social realities, first, a cultural product is generated through the ongoing interaction between humans, once created, the product becomes available for any member of the group. The next stage refers to the objectivization of the product, which is to say that the cultural product gains independence from its creator, and lastly, internalization. Here, the product is recognised by the group as facts, and it is internalised by the individuals through the spreading generated by socialization (Vance, 2011). The role that language plays in this process is the tagging and categorisation of things: for something to be represented and linked to a definition or set of beliefs, it first needs to receive a name.

Even though language is not the only social feature that influences people's reality, it is involved in all social institution such as family, mass media and education. Language renders a means of interaction for socialization processes to occur, it serves both in the transmission of social norms and also in the sharing of viewpoints and perceptions of the different aspects of reality, which aids in the shaping of people's perspectives through the sharing of views that occurs during the instances of human interaction.

To put it simply, language does not create reality, though it serves as a means of consolidation and perpetuation of individuals' understanding of it. By changing language,

we start conceiving the world in a different way (Vance, 2011), Therefore, if significant modifications are made to language, the way reality is perceived will be modulated by them.

3.4.5 Gendered identities

The social constructionist approach to identity defines it as “the result of affiliation to particular beliefs and possibilities which are available to them in their social context” (Ivanic, 1998, p.12); nonetheless, identity is better understood as a socially constructed process rather than as a set of fixed prospects. Hence, the term “identities” rather than identity makes more sense since it refers to the multiplicity of identities and how people may affiliate to a variety of social categories instead of only one. Therefore, identities draw from the person’s varieties of relationships with others and its steadiness may depend on how the relationships change (Litosseliti and Sunderland 2002).

As we have already commented about the plural of identity, we also have the notion of “discourses”. Eckert and McConnell-Ginet defined “varied discourses of gender” as “the workings of a particular set of ideas about gender in some segment or segments of society” (as cited in Sunderland, 2004 p.20). Nevertheless, what Sunderland does here is to merge both discourse and gender in order to obtain the adjective “gendered” which indicates, in her words, “that gender already is part of the “thing”

which gendered describes (and, indeed, that gender may have done that “Thing”)) (2004 p. 21); additionally, how the notion of “gendered discourses” gathers language use as well as gender representation. In relation to its construction, gender is constructed by discourse, but it is also “discoursally constructed in terms of identity” (2004 p. 23); however, it is important to add that “gendered discourses” commonly results in deleterious evaluations to women, frequently constituting them in conservative or constricted ways.

4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

After several discussions considering the multiplicity of perspectives that have been provided in the theoretical framework of our study, we have formulated three research questions:

- 1) How are language resources used in the different pieces of news of *The Chilian Times*' issues in 1885 to appraise women?
- 2) Is there a correlation between the role that women played in Chilean society and their frequency of appearance in the selected pieces of news of *The Chilian Times*' in 1885?
- 3) Do language resources contribute to portray the construction of a gendered identity of women in the selected 1885 *Chilian Times*' issues?

5. OBJECTIVES

Our research objectives were established considering a mixed research approach to guide the interpretation of our findings.

5.1 General objective:

- 1) To portray the image of women in *The Chilian Times* as a discursive construction that emerges from the language resources used by the author of the pieces of news, laying emphasis on the role they performed in the selected corpus from 1885's issues.

5.2 Specific objectives:

- 1) To identify the language resources used in the pieces of news in *The Chilian Times* to portray the gender roles in the Chilean society in 1885.
- 2) To analyze the semantic resources used by the author of the pieces of news in *The Chilian Times* in the appraisal of women in 1885.
- 3) To describe the role that women played in 1885 to establish a relation between their frequency of appearance in *The Chilian Times* and the position they occupied in the public sphere.

6. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this study has been designed considering the diverse complexities that women's image as a complex cultural construction address. By means of a mixed research approach, we hope to find the several language resources that function coordinately to portray the figure of women in *The Chilian Times*. On the one hand, a quantitative approach will be provided to describe the frequency of appearance of women in relation to the role they occupied in Chilean society. On the other hand, a qualitative approach will guide our analysis from a Systemic Functional Linguistics' perspective, in which languages resources will be studied as a means to unveil the different ways that the author appraises women in each piece of news.

We have selected the year of 1885 after several discussions regarding the historical context, the relevance of women in a specific period of time, and the position that the British colony occupied in Chilean society. In this regard, the year of 1885 is helpful for our research purposes due to the fact it allows us to explore the position of the British community in Chilean society three years after the foreign colonization policies encouraged by the Chilean government of that time ("Memoria Chilena, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile", 2018). Being precise, during 1882 and 1907 the number British immigrants represented a 7,1% of the overall sum of 50,000 European foreigners that arrived in Chile (Corbinos, 2015). Additionally, it was in 1885 that the official statistics of the Chilean population achieved by the first Census carried out after 1882 portrayed

an even-handed proportion among genders (INE, 1885). Moreover, another relevant historical fact that motivated our choice of 1885 is related to the modification that officially banned women of their right of voting in 1884 (Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional, 2018).

To summarize, after gathering the different events that help us to position women in a specific period of time, in 1885 we can observe that there is a proportionate ratio between the female and male population in our country. Even though the female population represented half of the country, we noticed that their role in the public sphere was not as representative as numbers show, motivating our study to explore both their presence in *The Chilian Times* and the way the author of the pieces of news appraise them.

6.1 Object of study

Even though several newspapers were considered for the study, we decided to explore *The Chilian Times* as it was a clear representative of the British colony in Valparaíso. Regarding this issue, the importance of the British colony in our country relies on the constitution of a set of both cultural practices and beliefs, challenging the way society was portraying the image of women during 1885 in newspapers. Three years after the Chilean attempt to promote the arrival of immigrants in our country by the promulgation of immigration policies as explained above, intercultural exchange began to appear within both cultures as a product of natural contact among communities. Considering that *The Chilian Times* represented a communication device of the Chilean 1885 Valparaíso's society we wanted to study the ways, in which the newspaper

constructed the female figure through the frequency of appearance in the issues of 1885, along with the different evaluations that the author made on women regarding the Appraisal theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics.

6.1.1 The Chilian Times' format: The 1885 editions

The first edition of *The Chilian Times* published in 1885 was on Saturday, January 3 in Valparaiso. 51 issues were published from January to December, 3 to 5 per month. The information covered by *The Chilean Times* was mostly about mercantile and shipping news. Indeed, the main objective of this newspaper was to be a gazette of these topics for the West Coast of South America. For instance, in every issue of the newspaper, there was always a section titled *Shipping* that informed the arrivals and departures in the port of Valparaiso. It covered, at the same time, news that occurred in the Chilean territory entitled *Provincial* around the area of Valparaiso entitled *Local*; pieces of news that happened in Santiago entitled the same; international news entitled *Foreign News* and a section entitled *Miscellaneous* or *All sorts of items* that covered unclassified pieces of news. The newspaper dedicated also a section to inform about fires that had occurred under the same title; a section called *Earthquakes* to inform about the recent telluric movements; and a section entitled *Obituary* to keep an account of deceased people. Finally, *The Chilian Times* included a section on adverts, which are concentrated especially in the first, third and fourth page. Even though adverts were not considered in

our research, they helped us understand the construction of women's image from the mass media perspective.

6.2 Corpus

In this section, the corpus of our research will be provided in order to explain the way our data was obtained, along with its relevance and purpose in this study. According to our research purposes, the pieces of news that were selected for the quantitative approach contemplate an overall sum of 17 pieces of news collected from three January, June, and December of 1885. According to women's frequency of appearance, we will analyze the main findings in contrast with male representativeness in *The Chilian Times*, gathering the whole information through a quantification of the pieces of news.

We have decided to select these three months as a means to explore the progressive construction of the female image during the whole year. Nonetheless, three of the overall sum of pieces of news were selected for our qualitative analysis, due to the fact our selecting criteria was orientated in texts where women played a leading role along the narration. Regarding the last issue, we have picked one representative piece of news of each month in order to portray the way women were appraised by the author in each text.

6.2.1 Qualitative Data

The data collection to be analyzed in this research have been taken from 3 months: January, June and December of the 1885 editions of *The Chilean Times*. We have selected three months to explore a reliable representation of women during that year. The year 1885 was chosen due to the information published by the *Sesto Censo Jeneral de la Población of 1885*, which revealed that the population of Chile was equally distributed between female and male citizens in the country (INE, 1885). This fact made it interesting to find out if women, as well as men, were successfully represented in the newspaper in the three selected months of the year 1885, considering that women made up half the country.

January, June and December had 13 issues of the newspapers. In these 13 issues, we selected 17 pieces of news where women were the protagonists or the central subjects in the news. Out of the 17 pieces of news, 3 were selected because of their explicit perspective on women. It is important to mention that the 17 pieces of news collected through the months January, June and December were analyzed according to Martin & Rose's (2007) model, emphasizing the tracking of participants and doing appraisal analysis. This first analysis made it easier for us to select the appropriate news for the purpose of our research.

The first piece of news is in the January 17th, 1885 issue. An important fact to be mentioned is that this article was an editorial of *The Chilean Times*, consequently, it

showed the newspaper's position on a certain topic. In this case, it addressed the issue of the concerns that male doctors had on the incorporation of female colleagues in the scientific-medical field. This piece of news provides some cultural insights into how women were restricted in their job opportunities.

The second piece of news selected was published on June 20th, 1885. In this case, we explored the perspective taken by The *Chilian Times* when referring to women's issues, what kind of evaluations are used to refer to them.

Finally, our third piece of news, dated December 3rd., 1885, was located in the section *Local* (p. 2), and is entitled *Viragos*, defined by the *Merriam-Webster dictionary* as "a loud overbearing woman" (Virago, 2018), in which a couple of women were described as "the two viragos were marched off to the station" (Imprenta Universo, 1885). We found this piece of news also relevant for our analysis as it would refer to women from a biased ideological perspective.

The selected pieces of news were thought to be reliable representations of the way in which women were viewed in the 19th Century, in the year 1885 where women were judged because they introduced themselves in areas where they were not allowed to in those days. Even though only these three pieces of news were considered appropriate in our analysis, the rest of the pieces of news can be found on the Appendix of our investigation.

6.2.2 Quantitative Data

In order to carry out the quantitative analysis of this research, we decided to select three different issues of *The Chilian Times* in 1885. We chose one issue of the previously selected months. Therefore, we resolved to select the issues from the 3rd January 6th June, and 5th December 1885. Once the issues were digitized, we counted the number of news located in Chile corresponding to both females and males. Consequently, we did not consider the pieces of news that were not directed to men or women (British or Chilean).

6.3 Instruments

In this section, we will define the instruments required for applying both our quantitative and qualitative analysis of the portrayal of women in *The Chilian Times*, 1885. For our research purposes, several instruments were needed in order to achieve a clear depiction of our object of study, which is *The Chilian Times*. The newspaper because of its nature represented a challenge in terms of the quality of the image, the availability of the microformats, the number of newspapers, just for mentioning some of the main difficulties that we encountered. Regarding this, the instruments such as OCR were helpful in the transcription of pieces of news, as same as Draw.io in the confection of tables. Further explanation of each instrument will be provided in the following subsections.

6.3.1 OCR, Crossword Solver and Draw.io

OCR is defined by the *Oxford Dictionary* as an acronym of Optical Character Recognition; it is usually linked to computational software that recognizes, analyzes and identifies printed characters and transfers it into raw digital text (2018). This software was used to simplify transcriptions even though the news were scanned documents or photos, reducing and helping in the conversion of old texts into digitized texts which could thus be modified, or read easier than in the original source.

For this research, we also used the *Abby FineReader* above other options (as Microsoft Office OCR service, or Google Docs OCR) because this program is simple to use and allowed us to modify and crop the images we needed. It also includes an intuitive word prediction for a faster and more accurate digitalization.

In those areas where the software was not capable of identifying a word appropriately, we used an online crossword solver. In this case, *Crosswordsolver.org* allowed us to simplify the search of the missing words from the digitization process. It has to be mentioned that the newspaper is a digitized version of the original and it has evident damage produced by time and wrong handling conditions. They have only recently been digitized due to a joint venture between Biblioteca Nacional and the Library of the College of Wooster, Ohio carried out by PhD Jennifer Hayward of the English Department of Wooster College.

Finally, the drawing of tables and diagrams was made possible with the use of the website *Draw.io*. in collaboration with all the members of this research group, this website granted us to edit and modify diagrams with more freedom than other programs such as Microsoft Word or Google Docs.

6.3.2 Qualitative Analysis

For this research purposes, keeping track of the participants in favour of knowing both "who or what is being talked about at any point" (Martin & Rose, 2007) and the attitudinal evaluations from part of the author of *The Chilian Times* when portraying women, was necessary to carry out our qualitative analysis.

6.3.2.1 Tracking the Participants

Since we are working with pieces of news of *The Chilian Times*, it is necessary to keep track of the participants proficiently. Keeping track of the vast number of identities of the newspaper texts will help us identify the participants that the newspaper talks about: people or things that played an important role in the community. To identify the participants in the newspaper texts, we have followed the model created by Martin & Rose *Working with discourse* (2007), as it helps not only to identify but also to track them.

According to Martin & Rose, we can efficiently keep track of the participants by means of diverse textual resources. For instance, *Presenting, Presuming, References, etc* (2007). However, for the sake of this research, we have decided to primarily focus on two subcategories. The first, related to the introduction of the participants, or the process that

introduces people in a text, called *Presenting*. The second is named *Presuming*, which helps by references that track the participants.

6.3.2.2 Appraisal

Since we are working with both the attitudes that are negotiated by the author/editor in pieces of news and their intensity, we thought appraisal would be the method that would provide us with the evaluation of the participants done by the author/editor best. We decided to focus our analysis on three different perspectives encompassing multiple options for either positive or negative evaluations as portrayed in *Working with discourse* by Martin & Rose (2007). The first one is related to Affect or the emotional evaluation of things, processes or states of affair (Martin & Rose, 2007). Affect is divided into 4 different subcategories: positive, negative, direct or implied. The second one is connected with Judgement, associated with an ethical evaluation, having the possibility to be either direct or implied, personal or moral. The last one is Appreciation which deals with an aesthetic evaluation. In the case of Appreciation, it has two different subcategories, positive or negative (Martin & Rose, 2007).

Moreover, we have selected Graduation as it deals with "how strongly we feel about someone or something" (Martin & Rose, 2007, p.42). It is also divided into two different subcategories, Focus and Force.

6.3.3 Quantitative analysis

Once the data was quantified, we designed graphs to illustrate the distribution in the occurrence of both men and women in the selected *Chilian Times*' issues. The purpose of this selection was to establish a relation between the number of occurrences between men and women and their correlation with the census and to see how women are appraised by the author/editor of the selected articles. According to *Sesto Censo Jeneral de la Población de Chile* (1885), the number of men in Chile until 1885 corresponded to 1,263,645 citizens (49,9% of the overall population). On the other hand, women corresponded to 1,263,675 citizens of the country corresponding to 50% of the whole population of Chile (INE, 1885). The correlation between the number of occurrences of men and women in the selected articles of The *Chilian Times*' issues, 1885 might prove that the number of women might be proportionally equal to that of men as also reflected in the Chilean census

6.3.4 Tables and instructive diagram

To analyze the collected data better diverse tables were designed in order to classify the data. As this research intends to analyze both Tracking the participants and Appraisal of women, the table design of Tracking the participants was adapted from in Martin & Rose in *Working with discourse* (2007). As for Appraisal, we followed the model of the tables designed to track participants. In addition, we tabulated for our

quantitative analysis, all the pieces of news where both men and women were the main figures.

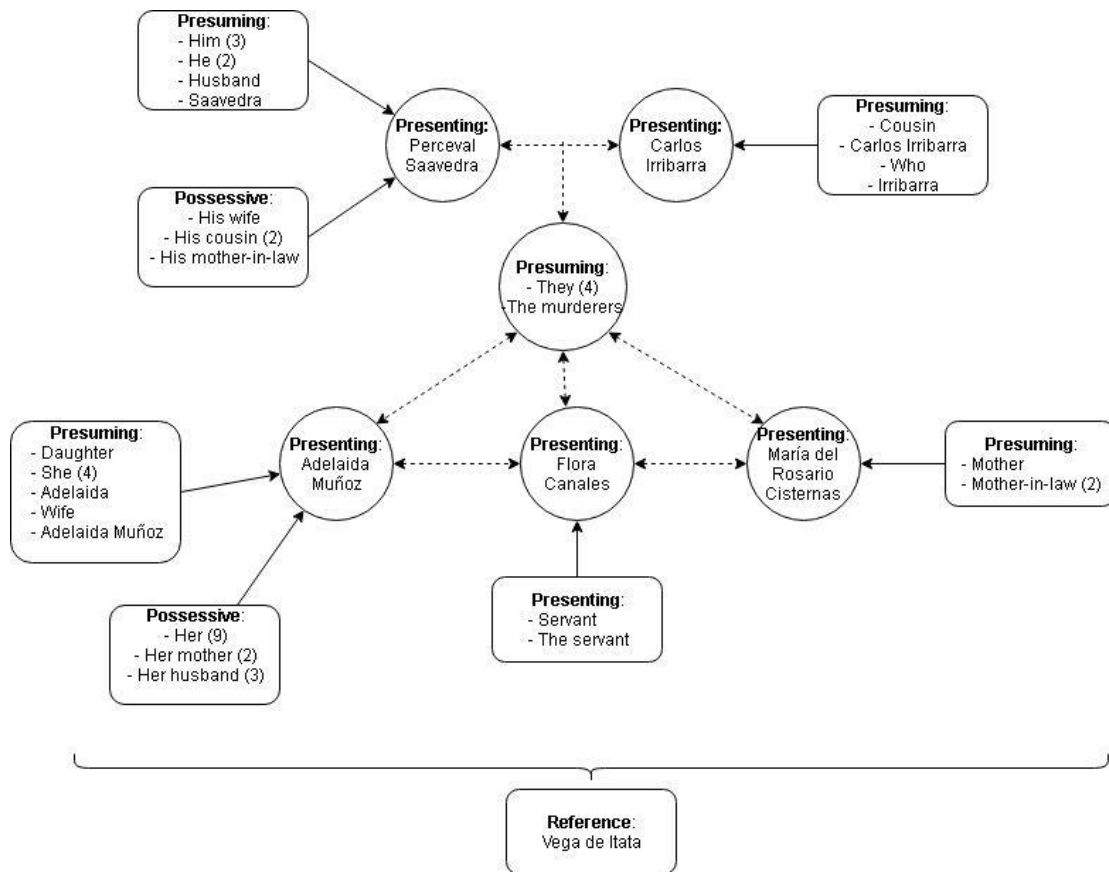
Identification diagrams were carefully designed with the purpose of illustrating every aspect of *Martin & Rose's* theory (2007) in this area.

We followed the principles of economy and order of appearance, hence, the first mention of a participant -the way they are introduced into the news story- was put within centric circles, while the rest of the resources (presuming, possessive, comparative and reference) were placed inside rounded rectangles and connected to the main circles in the order in which they appear in pieces of news.

Solid directional connectors indicate the relation between the words inside the rounded rectangles and the presenting words; while dashed bi-directional connectors signal the relationship between the participants.

Figure 1:

Example of Diagram of Identification



The table scheme below was designed to portray the analysis of Appraisal done by Martin & Rose in *Working with discourse* (2007). Thus, the options for Affect were the following:

Table 1:
Example of Affect in pieces of news

Positive		<i>A youthful miss</i>
Negative		<i>Have they stricken terror and consternation</i>
Direct	Emotional state	<i>Have they stricken terror and consternation</i>
	Physical expression	<i>a youthful miss</i>
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	<i>Drinking too much</i>
	Metaphor	<i>This imminent peril / at one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming; at the other her houseful of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex</i>

The table presented above considered the dimensions for Affect, whether positive or negative and direct or implicit. No changes nor adaptations were necessary.

For the Judgement section, we decided to keep the original design introduced by *Martin & Rose in Working with discourse (2007)*.

Table 2:
Examples of Judgement in pieces of news

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	<i>Vivacious</i>	<i>Top security structure</i>
	Criticize	<i>The irrepressible woman / ubiquitous ghost</i>	<i>She has brought chignons instead of pestiferous cigars into the post-office</i>

Moral	Praise	<i>To have the guts</i>	<i>I envy and respect</i> the people
	Condemn	<i>To lay a malicious spirit / woman exorcised</i>	<i>Those at the top</i> were again targeting

The table remained the same as we wanted to include every dimension of Judgement whether direct or implied, personal or moral and their respective subcategories.

The third table, Appreciation, also remained the same to the one introduced in *Working with discourse* (2007) by Martin & Rose.

Table 3:
Examples of Appreciation in pieces of news

Positive	<i>A beautiful flower</i>
Negative	<i>An unsuccessful friendship</i>

This table gave us the possibility of organizing the data into two different categories: positive or negative.

Finally, the last table proposed is related to Graduation. The table also remained the same as the one designed for Graduation by *Martin & Rose* in *Working with discourse* (2007).

Table 4:
Examples of Graduation in pieces of news

Force	Intensifiers	<i>! / that they shall / which is indeed</i>
	Attitudinal lexis	<i>The second part is awesome</i>
	Metaphors	<i>This spectre in petticoats climbs the crupper, or nails her tin sing across the way, a prophetic handwriting dreadful upon the wall as that which said to Belshazzar, “Thy Kingdom is taken from thee”</i>
	Swearing	<i>Dammit I thought I have done it</i>
Focus	Sharpen	<i>If there be any ancient spell</i>
	Soften	<i>In what kind of latin</i>

This table regarded elemental dimensions related to force and focus and their subcategories, respectively.

In order to quantify the pieces of news, we designed the table below to illustrate the relationship between males and females and their frequency of appearance in the selected news articles of *The Chilian Times*' issues, 1885. Consequently, the table designed considered the three selected months of January, June and December, quantifying the total number of occurrences of males and females in the selected pieces of news.

Table 5:
Example of the number of occurrences of males and females in the selected news articles of *The Chilian Times* in 1885

	January	June	December	Total
Men	5	25	21	51
Women	2	4	2	8

6.4 Procedures

The first stage was to start by checking the online documents available on the British-Chilean Newspapers” website, where we selected *The Chilian Times* newspaper. The majority of the online English language newspaper published in Chile were highly difficult to understand and hard to read. Because they could not be digitized by the *OCR software* either, we decided to collect the data directly from Biblioteca Nacional. We collected there, pieces of the news from the first edition of *The Chilian Times* in 1876 until the last number of the newspaper in 1907, adding emphasis on the three selected months: January, June, and December. After the recollection of the data, we related the year 1885 with the Chilean census of the same year. This provided us with a clear portrait of the 1885 population of Chile.

Another consideration for this work was the state of the newspaper preservation. The microfilms of the Biblioteca Nacional warned us that “The original collection has some pages and newspaper issues missing. Besides, there were also stained and torn pages. These problems are irreversible as this is the state in which the original collection of newspapers is” (Biblioteca Nacional, n.d.).

7. RESULTS

In this section, we will provide the results regarding the three pieces of news that were selected to be analyzed by means of a qualitative approach to discourse studies. Also, we will provide the quantitative tables and figures that gather the women's frequency of appearance along the corpus.

7.1 Qualitative analysis

Each piece of news was analyzed in relation to the Appraisal theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics. In this regard, one diagram for tracking the participants, along with four different tables corresponding to the categories of Affect, Judgment, Appreciation, and Graduation will be provided with a brief explanation of their content.

7.1.1 Piece of news 1

January 17th, 1885 (Page 2)

There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. We have reached it! If there be any ancient spell to lay a malicious spirit left in this work-day world, we demand that it be brought to light, and the irrepressible Woman exorcised. Wherever men have found comfortable judgement, place or power, there this unquiet ubiquitous ghost thrusts up her hungry visage now-a-days to push them from their seats. Most men have wit or courage

enough to either wrestle with this greedy adversary or to find discretion the true valor and yield at once. But others are weaker. The last appearance of this female apparition which is, we confess, but the ghostly caricature of the woman was made in Santiago on Monday evening in the midst of the members of the Medical Examining Board, there in solemn conclave assembled. No sooner had these grave and reverend Doctors comfortably seated themselves to felicitate each other on the blessings of vaccination and to groan over the successes of foreign practitioners, then the spectre appeared among them. A certain M. D., who is known as a Soul among his brethren, summoned her, or rather them, for they were two in number, and demanded for them the degree of bachelor's in medicine and pharmacy. We are not told in what questionable shape they came, whether fully "improved" according to the fashion of the day or panniered cap-a-pie or draped in the severe trousers of our Florence sisters, but none the less have they stricken terror and consternation to the souls of our good old doctors. The younger and boldest members of the profession are vainly trying to rally them and persuade them at least to parley with the enemy. They are fluttering together in wild confusion, like frightened hens, as though a hawk instead of a couple of doves had entered the poultry house. Day after day has passed without restoring equanimity to their dismayed spirits. Vaccinations, cholera, yellow fever, microbes, quacks, patent medicines, all are forgotten in this imminent peril. It is sad, indeed, to witness the discomfiture of such grave and ponderous dignity by so trivial a cause, and to listen to their wild cries of alarm and prophecies of disaster. Unable to cope with the female doctor even in this shadowy presentation, they are attacking with virulence the misguided men who have counselled and protected her, and they demand, -

nothing less will satisfy them-, that they shall be thrust without the camp. "He that hath touched the unclean thing let him be accursed," "In what college is she studying" cries one feebly. "in what kind of Latin will she write her prescriptions" "Can you purr?" said the hen to Andersen's Ugly Duck. "Can you lay hegs?" Then of what use are you in the world? For these hens always said "We and the world" knowing that they were half the world, and by far the better half.

Two old M. D.'s, their hair on end with nervousness, have just given us a picture of the female doctor and the disasters that lie in her Juggernaut progress, which is indeed lamentable enough to make angels weep. At one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming; at the other her houseful of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex. And the good doctors shuddered in concert at this picture of coming horrors. But our alarm is more immediate. What shall be done to restore the grave and respectable members of the profession to calm and composure? If the mere shadow of the Coming Woman has thus unfitted what will become of them when the usurper thrusts them from their broughams and victoriously mounts their saddle-bags? How can Doctors Childers and Maldonado clear their eyes to vaccinate Fitz-Gibbons's child, or write a prescription in pure Latin for Mrs. Tirakins' "nerves," when this spectre petticoats climbs the crupper, or nails her tin sign across the way, a prophetic handwriting dreadful upon the wall as that which said to Belshazzar, "Thy Kingdom is taken from thee." We have not leisure to share with our doctors their alarm for the families and patients of female doctors. They will share the fate, we suppose,

of the women in India, or those of other nations who for centuries were tended by their own sex. It is for us we tremble, whose faith is given to the doctors themselves. These gentlemen carry our lives in their pill-boxes and at the end of their lancets. Their courage and steadiness must be restored. Perish the whole race of women but save the doctors. The masculine half of the nation must take heart of grace at last, and march upon this encroaching woman. She has brought chignons instead of pestiferous cigars into the post-office, and we have submitted; she has brought "improvers" instead of mashers into the telegraph office, and we have borne it; she has introduced giggling and ogling instead of senatorial gravity in the tramway cars, and we have said never a word; but now when she would lay a sacrilegious hand on the time-honored, gossiping old gentleman who has distributed the same jokes and jalaps to two generations, we rebel. "Part Pistol, part Points, but don't part old Jack!" To the front gentlemen! Down with the women doctors!

Regarding the identification of participants, we have elaborated for this research a diagram that depicts through the use of rounded rectangles, dashed bi-directional connector, and centric circles the relationships that are established between the participants in each of the pieces of news.

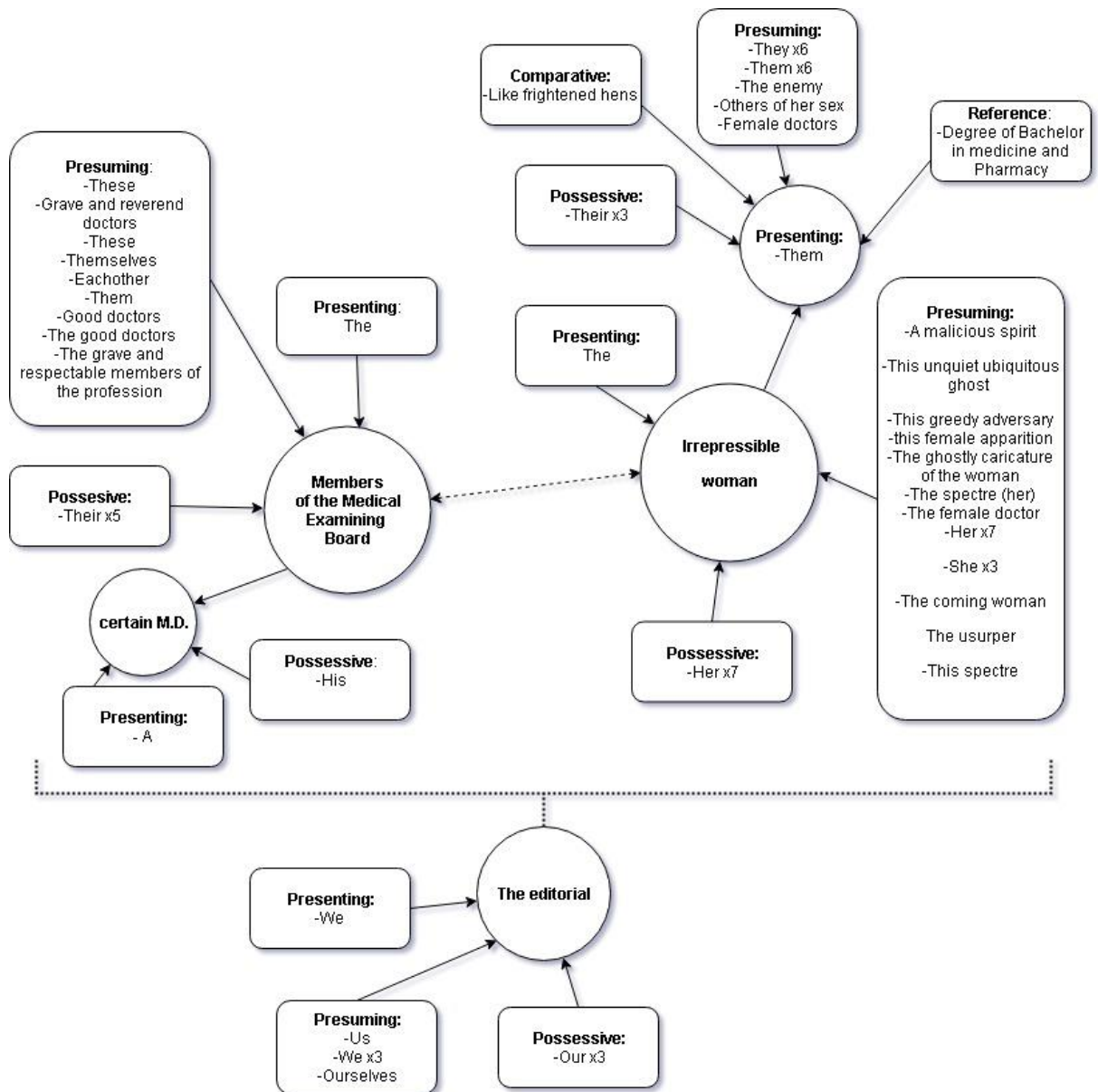


Figure 2: Tracking the participants in piece of news 1.

In figure 2, the diagram depicts the different participants that interact along the text. One of the main functions of keeping track of the participants is that by means of the Presenting and Presuming categories the reader is able to identify and to contrast the differences that are present when the author is referring to both men and women. On this

matter, the diagram offers us a complete identification of the participants and its appearances along the text.

In terms of Affect, the table was inspired and mimicked the ones introduced by *Martin & Rose* in their text *Working with discourse* (2007).

Table 6: Affect in piece of news 1

Positive		-
Negative		<i>Have they stricken terror and consternation / this imminent peril / nothing less will satisfy them / which is indeed lamentable enough / at one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming / at the other her houseful of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex / Perish the whole race of women</i>
Direct	Emotional state	<i>Have they stricken terror and consternation, nothing less will satisfy them, which is indeed lamentable enough</i>
	Physical expression	-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-
	Metaphor	<i>This imminent peril / at one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming / at the other her houseful of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex</i>

We have decided to group the results according to each category and subcategory of the emotional attitudinal evaluation, Affect. These categories were divided into either Positive or Negative evaluation, as well as Direct or Implicit. The categories that concern

the directness or implicitness of the evaluation had subcategories divided into Emotional state, Physical expression, Extraordinary behaviour and Metaphor.

As explained in the methodology section, for Judgement we decided to keep the original table model introduced by *Martin & Rose* in *Working with discourse* (2007)

Table 7: Judgement in piece of news 1

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	<i>The irrepresible woman / ubiquitous ghost / her hungry visage / this greedy adversary / the ghostly caricature of the woman, the spectre / in what questionable shape they came / to parley with the enemy / as though a hawk instead of a couple of doves / this imminent peril, they are attacking with virulence / at one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming; at the other her houseful of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex / this spectre</i>	<i>She has brought chignons instead of pestiferous cigars into the post-office, and we have submitted / she has brought "improvers" instead of mashers into the telegraph office, and we have borne it / she has introduced giggling and ogling instead of senatorial gravity in the tramway cars, and we have said never a word</i>
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	<i>To lay a malicious spirit / woman exorcised / this unquiet, her Juggernaut progress / the usurper, this encroaching woman</i>	<i>whether fully improved</i>

This table takes into account both Personal and Moral Judgement. In addition, these evaluations can be either Positive or Negative. However, it also considers subcategories that are divided into Admire, Criticize, Praise and Condemn.

In the Appreciation section of piece of news 1, we decided to keep the original model used by *Martin & Rose (2007)*

Table 8: Appreciation in piece of news 1

Positive	-
Negative	<i>Malicious spirit / woman exorcised / thrusts up / this greedy adversary / this female apparition / according to the fashion of the day or panniered cap-a-pie, or draped in / the severe trousers, this shadowy presentation, and the disasters / at one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming; at the other her houseful of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex / in petticoats</i>

Table 8 portrays the two possible divisions for the attitude of Appreciation: Positive and Negative. Nonetheless, in piece of news 1, we only found Negative examples of Appreciation.

In terms of Graduation, the model we used was the one designed by *Martin & Rose (2007)*.

Table 9: Graduation in piece of news 1

Force	Intensifiers	<i>! / that they shall / which is indeed</i>
	Attitudinal lexis	<i>Have they stricken terror and consternation / they are attacking / they demand, thrusts</i>
	Metaphors	<i>This spectre in petticoats climbs the crupper, or nails her tin sing across the way, a prophetic handwriting dreadful upon the wall as that which said to Belshazzar, “Thy Kingdom is taken from thee”</i>
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	<i>If there be any ancient spell / this unquiet ubiquitous ghost / this greedy adversary / this female apparition / they were two in number / whether fully improved / as though a hawk instead of a couple of doves / this imminent peril / this shadowy presentation / the female doctor, the female doctor / this spectre / for centuries were tented by their own sex / Perish the whole race of women / this encroaching woman</i>
	Soften	<i>Nothing less will satisfy the / in what kind of latin / at one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming / at the other her houseful of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex</i>

The Graduation table belonging to piece of news 11 exhibits the two main categories: Force and Focus, and their subcategories: Intensifiers, Attitudinal lexis, Metaphors and Swearing for the former, and Sharpen and Soften for the latter.

In this case, we found cases of Graduation in all of its subcategories except in the subdivision of Swearing.

7.1.2 Piece of news 11

June 20th, 1885. (Page 2)

Perceval Saavedra and Cárlos Iribarra have been sentenced to death by the Concepcion Court of First, instance for the murder of Flora Canales, and Maria del Rosario Cisternas, at Vega de Itata on the night of the 30th of December last. Saavedra is twenty-three years of age and is married to Adelaida Muñoz, daughter the ill-treatment she received from her husband had separated from him and was living with her mother at the time the murder was committed. Owing to the kind of life he led Adelaida refused to return to her husband, and her mother forbade him the house. He then conceived the idea of murdering his wife and mother-in-law and their servant, and he invited his cousin Carlos Iribarra, who is twenty-one years of age, to assist him. The latter consented, and on the night of the 30th of last December, they proceeded to the execution of the crime. After obtaining an entrance to the house Saavedra proceeded to the room in which his mother-in-law slept, and he clubbed her to death as she lay in bed. While Saavedra was killing his mother-in-law, Iribarra clubbed the servant to death. After the perpetration of the double crime they proceeded to the bedroom of Adelaida Muñoz, and having forced the door open they attacked her with clubs, but she contrived to escape from the house, but she was closely pursued by her husband and his cousin, and the latter coming up with her struck her on the head with a club and felled her to the ground, and her husband then struck her and kicked her several times, and the guilty pair they made off believing her to be quite dead.

In a few hours, however, she recovered sufficiently from her injuries to be able to give such information has led to the discovery and capture of the murderers.

As same as the previous piece of news, the following diagram illustrates the participants that will be track along the text. In this sense, depicting the way that participants interact in piece of news allow us to comprehend the different evaluations made by the author of *The Chilian Times*' texts.

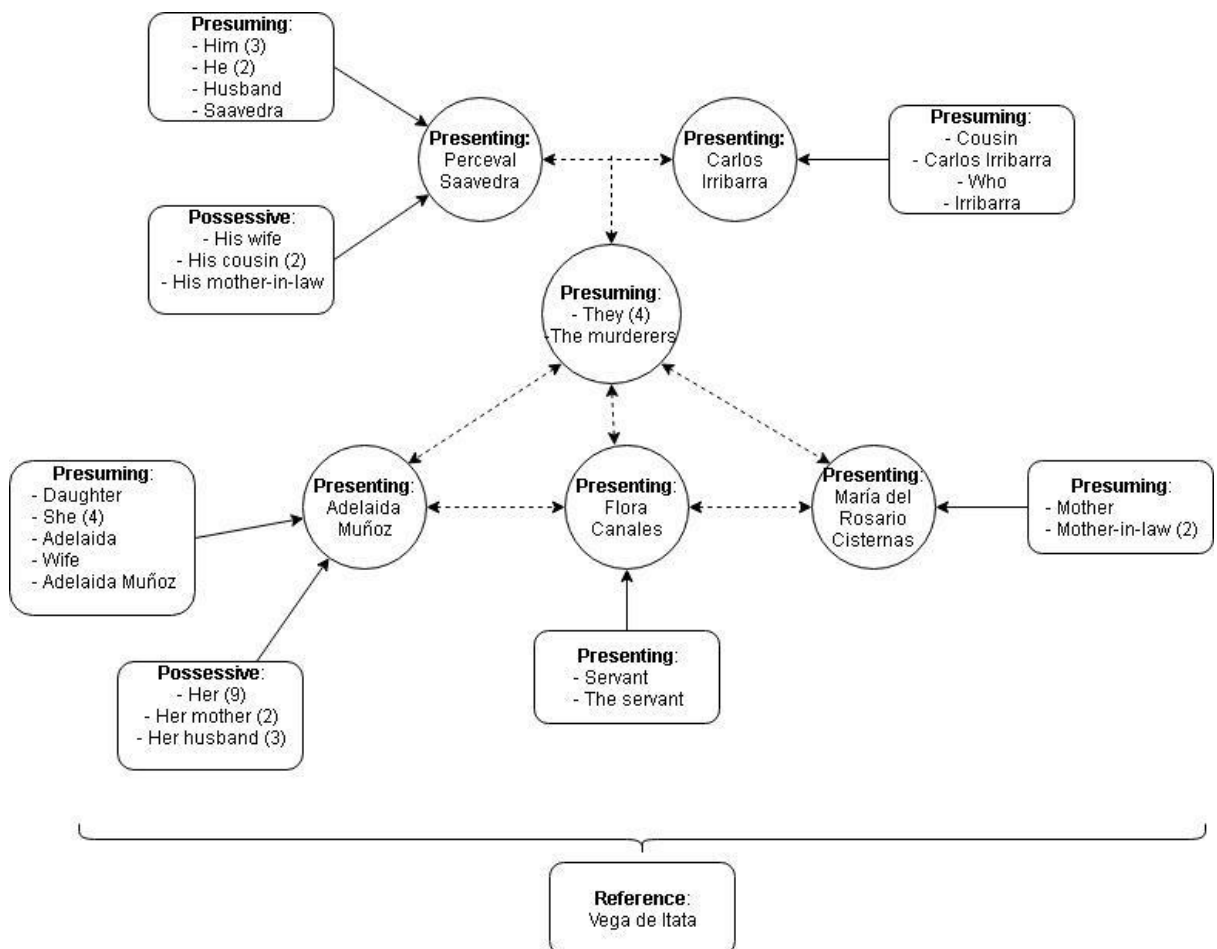


Figure 12: Tracking the participants in piece of news 11

In figure 12, we can observe how the participants in the text are presented by the author of this piece of news. In this respect, the identification of participants allowed us to establish some criteria regarding the relationship that the author establishes with the participants of this piece of news. Moreover, there are some degrees of proximity and remoteness that can be inferred from the information that this diagram offers us regarding the presentation and tracking of the participants.

In terms of Affect, the table was inspired and mimicked the ones introduced by *Martin & Rose (2007)*.

Table 46: Affect in piece of news 11

Positive		-
Negative		-
Direct	Emotional state	-
	Physical expression	-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-
	Metaphor	-

In addition, we have determined to group the results according to each category and subcategory of the emotional attitudinal evaluation, Affect. These categories were classified into either Positive or Negative evaluation, as well as Direct or Implicit. The

categories that concern the directness or implicitness of the attitudinal evaluation had subcategories that were split into the Emotional state, Physical expression, Extraordinary behaviour and Metaphor.

Nonetheless, in this singular piece of news, we found neither Positive or Negative evaluation nor Direct or Implicit.

In the Judgement section of piece of news 11, we decided to keep the original model introduced by *Martin & Rose* (2007)

Table 47: Judgement in piece of news 11

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	-	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

As previously depicted, this table design takes into account both Personal and Moral Judgement. In addition, these evaluations can be either Positive or Negative. However, it also considers subcategories that are divided into Admire, Criticize, Praise and Condemn

Nevertheless, in this particular piece of news, we found neither Positive nor Negative evaluation nor Direct or Implicit.

In the Appreciation section of piece of news 11, we have decided to keep the original model used by *Martin & Rose* (2007)

Table 48: Appreciation in piece of news 11

Positive	<i>she contrived to escape / she recovered sufficiently</i>
Negative	-

Table 48 displays both the possible categories for the attitude of Appreciation: Positive and Negative. Nevertheless, in piece of news 11 we only found Positive examples of Appreciation.

In the next section of Graduation, we continued using the original model designed by *Martin & Rose* (2007).

Table 49: Graduation in piece of news 11

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	<i>Her mother forbade him / he clubbed her to death</i> <i>They attacked her / struck her on the head and kicked her / to be able to give such information</i>
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	-
	Soften	<i>The kind of life / believing her to be quite dead</i>

The Graduation table belonging to piece of news 11 exhibits the two main categories: Force and Focus, and their subcategories: Intensifiers, Attitudinal lexis, Metaphors and Swearing for the former, and Sharpen and Soften for the latter.

In this case, the examples found refer to Attitudinal lexis in Force and Soften in the case of Focus. The rest of the subdivisions were not present in this piece of news.

7.1.3 Piece of news 13

December 5th, 1885 (Page 2)

Viragos

On a Sunday night a couple of females living in that delectable quarter of the city known as the Arrayan Hill, disturbed the peace of the entire neighborhood by their vociferation and imprecations, and they finally stripped to the buff and turned out into the street where

they fought, and scratched, and screamed and yelled, like a couple of demons for the space of half an hour, until a neighbor, longing for peace and quietness, set out in quest of a policeman, and having succeeded, after a diligent search, in finding one, the two viragos were marched off to the station.

Finally, the last diagram depicts the participants that are involved in piece of news 3. Regarding its relevance for this research, the elaboration of the diagrams helped us to clarify the way that interaction among participants was established by the author of *The Chilean Times*' pieces of news.

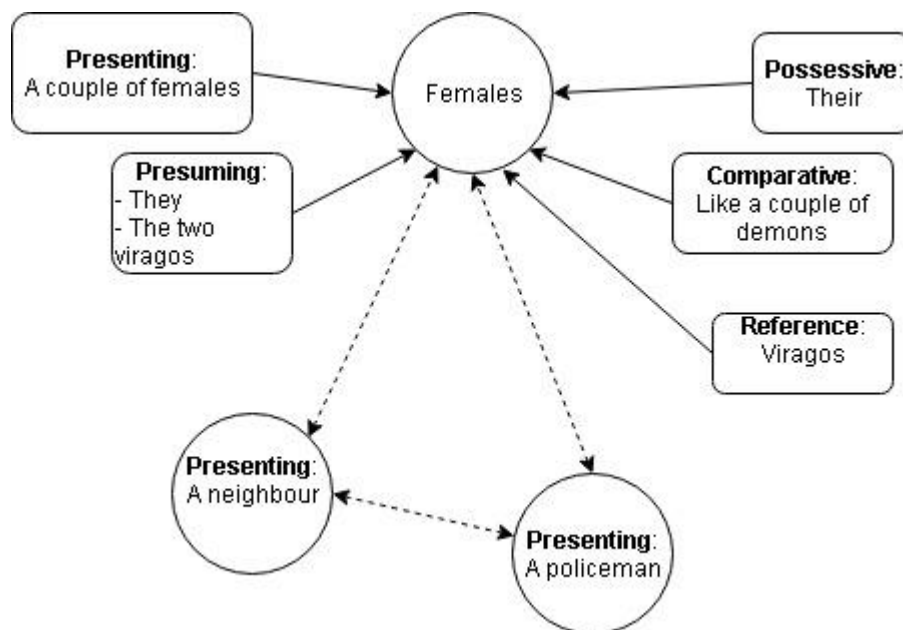


Figure 14: Tracking the participants in piece of news 13

In figure 14, keeping track of the participants was used as a procedure to compare the major differences present in the evaluations made by the author of the text, regarding both female and male participants. On this matter, by means of identifying the

participants, we are able to establish connections between them, besides the different interpretations that can be extracted from the information gathered by the diagram.

For the Affect portrayal of results, the selected table was inspired and mimicked the ones introduced by *Martin & Rose (2007)*.

Table 54: Affect in piece of news 13

Positive		-
Negative		<i>Their vociferation / they fought, and scratched, and screamed and yelled</i>
Direct	Emotional state	<i>Their vociferation / screamed and yelled</i>
	Physical expression	<i>They fought, and scratched</i>
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-
	Metaphor	-

As has been stated in this section, we have determined to group the results according to each category and subcategory of the emotional attitudinal evaluation, Affect, following the model presented by *Martin & Rose (2007)*. These categories were classified into either Positive or Negative evaluation, as well as Direct or Implicit. The categories that concern the directness or implicitness of the attitudinal evaluation had subcategories that were split into the Emotional state, Physical expression, Extraordinary behaviour and Metaphor.

In the Judgement section of piece of news 13, we decided to keep the original model introduced by *Martin & Rose* (2007)

Table 55: Judgement in piece of news 13

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	<i>A couple of demons marched off</i>	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	<i>disturbed the peace / Imprecations / the two viragos /</i>	-

In piece of news 13, the table design takes into account both Personal and Moral Judgement. In addition, these evaluations can be either Positive or Negative. However, it also considers subcategories that are divided into Admire, Criticize, Praise and Condemn, respectively.

For the Appreciation table, the original model designed by *Martin & Rose* (2007) was implemented.

Table 56: Appreciation in piece of news 13

Positive	-
Negative	-

Table 56 presents the two categories in which Appreciation is divided, Positive and Negative. Nevertheless, piece of news 13 did not have any case of Appreciation to be displayed.

In the following table of Graduation, the same model used by Martin & Rose was employed.

Table 57: Graduation in piece of news 13

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	-
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	<i>A couple of females / a couple of demons for the space of half an hour / the two viragos</i>
	Soften	-

Table 57 displays the two main divisions of Graduation, along with their subdivisions, in the case of Force we can observe Intensifiers, Attitudinal lexis, Metaphors and Swearing, and in the case of Focus, we have Sharpen and Soften.

However, the only instances of Graduation found in piece of news 13 were in Sharpen.

7.2 Quantitative Analysis

In this section, we will provide the portrayal of the distribution of appearances of both men and women in *The Chilian Times*' editions in order to prove if the fact that even though women were as proportionally equal to men the frequency of appearance varies considerably.

Table 74: Representation in *The Chilian Times* of both men and women in 1885

	January	June	December	Total
Man	5	25	21	51
Woman	2	4	2	8

As can be seen, the table above portrays the number of appearances of both men and women in *The Chilian Times*.

8. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

In the following section, we will share some of the most relevant interpretations extracted from the analysis applied to our corpus. In this regard, we will provide both the quantitative and qualitative analysis that have shaped our main findings among this piece of research.

8.1 Qualitative analysis

In this section, we will provide the analyses of the three pieces of news that were selected to be analysed by means of a qualitative approach to discourse studies with a gender perspective. The purpose of this analysis relies on exploring until what extent language resources enable the construction of women's image in *The Chilian Times* during the year 1885.

8.1.1 Tracking the participants

Regarding the participants involved in the selected pieces of news, several interpretations will be provided in the following subsections. Each piece of news will be analysed in detail laying emphasis on how tracking the participants allow us to position participants according to a highly-structured set of values that is revealed by means of language resources.

8.1.1.1 Tracking the participants in piece of news 1

As can be seen in Figure 2 in the results section, we can observe the way that participants are presented, under what terms they are referred to, and how language allows us to label participants in several modes that might reflect the attitudes of the author in piece of news 1 of *The Chilian Times*' newspaper. To begin with, the *presuming* of both the medical examining board and the irrepressible woman varies not only in terms of quantification but also in the connotation of the lexical resources used to keep track of them. Even though mass media can be understood as an objective device to inform and to generate debate among the community members, by means of this diagram we can appreciate that in *The Chilian Times*, also, it functions as a means of communication to reproduce and perpetuate certain stereotypes of women. The first appearance of the protagonist of piece of news 1 is by means of a biased perspective of female behavior, such as the case of being *an irrepressible woman*. Nevertheless, as the same narration continues, the different ways of referring to the female doctors are coordinated by the biased image that is being portrayed as women, such as in the case of *This greedy adversary*, *The spectre*, and *The usurper*, as was previously mentioned. Nevertheless, the linguistic resources that are used to refer to male doctors are on the opposite ideological vision of the female doctors. Male doctors are identified in this piece of news as *The good doctors* and *The grave and respectable members of the profession*, which allow us to understand that gender is not indifferent in the eyes of *The Chilian Times*.

Following the same line, another important fact that can be studied by means of tracking the participants is the appearance of the author in this narration through the use of lexical resources such as *our*, *we* and *ourselves*. That is to say, *The Chilian Times* is no longer a passive agent in this story. On the contrary, it takes a position on the issue addressed by the male doctors that feel uncomfortable with the female professionals by their side. As can be seen in figure 1, what can be extracted from this analysis is that the author of piece of news 1 uses language as a way of introducing gender prejudices that are being delivered to the British community in Valparaíso as official and reliable information of the female behavior in the scientific sphere.

8.1.1.2 Tracking the participants in piece of news 11

As can be depicted in Figure 12 in the results section, the organization of this narration can be illustrated in terms of the relationships that participants share between each other; in this case, *the murderers* and their victims. It is important to highlight the fact that one of the criteria applied when selecting pieces of news for this analysis was related to the relevance of the female figure in the narration. As same as in this case, we were able to appreciate within the whole corpus that women occupied a leading role in most of the pieces of news related to murders.

8.1.1.3 Tracking the participants in piece of news 13

In figure 14 in the results section, we can appreciate that the female participants of piece of news 13 were referred to as *a couple of demons* and *viragos*, which has led us to think that language resources can function as a tool to unveil deeply rooted prejudices about gender in *The Chilian Times*. Moreover, the study of this newspaper as a representative of the British colony perspective about Chilean society issues allowed us to re-evaluate the role of mass media in the construction of social representations of women during 1885.

8.1.2 Affect

Regarding the attitudes related to emotional evaluations involved in the selected pieces of news, a revision of the different insights that were obtained from our corpus will be provided in the following subsections. Each piece of news will be analysed in detail laying emphasis on feelings and emotional responses.

8.1.2.1 Affect in piece of news 1

As previously stated, Affect is directly related to emotional evaluations of items or processes. Regarding this, we can quickly recognise that most of the attitudes linked to the emotional evaluation in this piece of news appear to be negative rather than positive. Moreover, in most of the data analysed of this piece of news, the attitudes are emotional states that reflect the negative lexical resources mentioned before. For instance, *terror, consternation, imminent peril*.

The use of metaphors was also something that caught our attention due to the fact that in this piece of news they used to be direct, including implicit information seemed to be not as common as expected. Nevertheless, and as assumed, the metaphor used also had a negative connotation about female doctors, such as in the case of *nutriment turning to poison in her breast*.

8.1.2.2 Affect in piece of news 11

After an exhaustive analysis of the attitudes related to the emotional evaluation, we found neither cases nor lexical resources related to Affect in this piece of news.

8.1.2.3 Affect in piece of news 13

On table 46, we portray the appearance of emotional attitudes about a couple of women. In this case, the lexical resources used to depict the situation in which women were the protagonist were negative. For instance, *vociferation*, *fought* and *screamed*. Moreover, and similar to the first piece of news, this negative emotional evaluation is completely direct rather than implicit, being both emotional states and physical expressions. For instance, *vociferation* and *fought* respectively.

8.1.3 Judgement

Regarding the cultural and ethical appraisal of individual behaviour, which is influenced by social norms in the selected pieces of news, some of the most relevant

interpretations will be provided in the following subsections. Each piece of news will be analysed in detail laying emphasis on the attitudinal evaluations of personal behavior.

8.1.3.1 Judgement in piece of news 1

In this piece of news, we have found personal and moral Judgements about the female doctor figures. It is interesting to notice that the Judgement that they received is rather negative than positive. Indeed, in this piece of news, there is not a single positive Judgement. As we can observe on Table 7, female doctors are directly and personally criticized as *the irrepressible woman, ubiquitous ghost, this greedy adversary, the ghostly caricature of the woman, the spectre, the enemy, this spectre*, etc. The author of the text even criticized her medical efficiency assuming that because she was a woman she would be “*dodging from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex*” instead of assisting her patient who was dying from cholera. Due to this gossip, the author also states that she would not assist her houseful of infant babies, provoking that the new mother's breast milk would turn into poison.

Along with the explicit personal critiques, there are also implied ones. For instance, they state that the female doctor *has brought chignons instead of pestiferous cigars into the post-office, and we have submitted* —Chignons being a knot of hair arranged of a woman's head.— *she has brought “improvers” instead of mashers into the telegraph office, and we have borne it / she has introduced giggling and ogling instead of senatorial gravity in the tramway cars, and we have said never a word.* The author of

the text is implying that the female doctor had introduced characteristics or features that were especially related to women in those times into a prominent male atmosphere. For instance, the hairstyle *chignons*, the mashers — implying that she had quit her obligations such as cooking for being in the medical field—, *giggling* and *ogling* — implying that she would not be serious and reliable in her job due to her behaviour.

Additionally, in this piece of news, the female doctor is morally condemned as well. She is portrayed as a *malicious spirit*, a *woman exorcised* and even related with the word *Juggernaut*, which, according to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, refers to “a massive inexorable force (...) that crushes whatever is in its path” (Juggernaut, 2018). The words that had been chosen to address the female doctor express that the woman is indeed a powerful menace that would potentially cause chaos inside the medical field.

8.1.3.2 Judgement in piece of news 11

According to Table 47, in this particular piece of news, neither personal nor moral Judgement was found for the analysis.

8.1.3.3 Judgement in piece of news 13

In this piece of news entitled *viragos*, we have found both personal and moral Judgement towards two females who were causing trouble in the Arrayan Hill in Valparaiso. As can be seen on Table 55, the two women are personally criticized by being called *demons* and morally condemned by *disturbing the peace* of the people who live

around them and by being portrayed as *viragos* as the title of piece of news states. *Viragos* is a word especially related to loud women which, according to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, at first meant *female warrior*, nevertheless the meaning of the word changed towards a negative cline.

8.1.4 Appreciation

Regarding the impact of things on people, the composition of things and their value in the selected pieces of news, some of the most relevant representatives will be explained in the following subsections. The pieces of news will be analysed laying emphasis on the aesthetic of things/people addressed in the selected pieces of news.

8.1.4.1 Appreciation in piece of news 1

We have also found evidence of Appreciation about female doctors, which according to Table 8, it consists only of negative Appreciation. As suggested by Martin & White, Appreciation is mainly concerned about the impact that things provoke on people (2005). Therefore, these women were the victims of negative comments, and they are described in an exaggerated manner by the author of this piece of news. It is important to highlight that the image of women is caricatured through words such as *malicious* and *exorcised*, and the author even refers to their clothing to discredit them.

8.1.4.2 Appreciation in piece of news 11

Regarding the attitudes related to Appreciation, on table 48 we found only positive lexical resources that refer to women in this piece of news that highlight the courage of Adelaida Muñoz facing this dangerous situation.

8.1.4.3 Appreciation in piece of news 13

In piece of news 13, we have found neither positive nor negative lexical items related to Appreciation.

8.1.5 Graduation

Regarding Force and Focus in the selected pieces of news, the most important representatives will be explained in the succeeding subsections. The pieces of news will be analysed laying emphasis on the Graduation according to both “intensity or amount” (Martin & White, 2005 p.137) and “prototypicality and preciseness by which category boundaries are drawn” (Martin & White, 2005 p.137) in the selected pieces of news.

8.1.5.1 Graduation in piece of news 1

Regarding Graduation, a general overview of table 9 indicates how every instance of evaluation concerning this value aims at a biased viewpoint about women, with a clear influence from the context’s prejudice. In terms of Force, the examples shown as intensifiers were used with the purpose of making a negative remark about the two protagonists of the story. However, similar occurrences have been previously analysed in

the preceding tables (a similar phenomenon happens with the utterances used for Sharpening in the system of Focus).

The words used to describe the women's actions are clear evidence of the bigoted views of the author of piece of news: both *stricken* and *attacking* carry with them a negative connotation, added to *demand* and *thrusts*, which depict these women as if they have forced themselves into a strong authoritarian position over men. However, when moving forward to metaphors, we can see the climax of this skewed narrative when the willingness of these women to become doctors is compared with Belshazzar's foretelling of the upcoming fall of his kingdom of Babylon caused by his blasphemies against God; here, a woman doctor is seen as a sin and a cause valid enough to lead the world to its perdition.

Finally, the most remarkable use of the Softening value can be appreciated when the author diminishes the professionalism of women doctors by mixing work-related functions with motherhood -plus a false accusation of being a negligent mother- and female stereotyped attributions such as *gossiping with others of her sex* with the sole intention of belittling the labour of a female doctor.

8.1.5.2 Graduation in piece of news 11

Table 49 of piece of news 11 makes use of two different values of Graduation: the first one, Attitudinal lexis, belongs to the system of Force and —as defined by Martin & Rose— represents “vocabulary items that include degrees of intensity” (2005). For

example, in the first case, the word *forbid*, we know that within a spectrum of meaning from the minimum to an absolute maximum, the woman was not allowed to go back to her house with her husband, command uttered by a figure of authority which is represented by her mother, whose reasoning was ruled only by the wellbeing of her daughter. Next, we have *attack*, *struck* and *kick*, which under a scale of gradable meaning, we know that the action was not just carried out, but it went through in a planned and aggressive manner by Saavedra and Irribarra.

The second value, Soften, a subsystem of focus is used here to scale down the meaning of the word. This piece of news tells the readers that because of the lifestyle the husband was having at that time, Adelaida did not want to come back to him, however, with the use of the expression “kind of”, we can only imply or assume that it is referring to conditions that would possibly hurt her, only due to the outcome of the story, nevertheless, we cannot extract from what we read if the kind of life they are referring to has to do with infidelity, domestic violence or any other kind of vice or abuse.

8.1.5.3 Graduation in piece of news 13

On table 57, we can see how the system of Graduation was only used with the purpose of specifying quantities, particularly, regarding people and time. Nonetheless, it does not add any valuable information regarding Appraisal.

8.1.6 The main findings of the qualitative analysis

After providing different interpretations regarding Appraisal theory used in this analysis, some general findings can be discussed in relation to the image of women that *The Chilian Times* reproduced and reinforced through different language resources within the three pieces of news that were analysed in this research. Before our analysis started, we explored the way that participants were identified in the three pieces of news selected, giving, as a result, some degree of variability in relation to the proximity/remoteness perspective that the author established when reporting both female and male participants.

As was described in the three pieces of news, when referring to women the author transgresses the limits of politeness by means of certain linguistic choices, such as in the case of Figure 2 in *This spectre*. As was previously mentioned regarding piece of news 1, we conclude that a general practice performed by the authors of the pieces of news is the caricaturization of women by means of language resources. Regarding this issue, in piece of news 1, we can appreciate that the author reveals the asymmetrical relationship between the female and male figures in Medicine by assuming the Editorial voice in *The Chilian Times*. On the one hand, the female doctors are portrayed as malicious *spirits*. On the other hand, the identification of the male participants is directly related to positive attitudes that end up praising the figure of male doctors, such as in the case of Figure 2, where they are referred to as *The grave and respectable members of the profession*. Some of the main findings regarding the identification of participants, illustrate the position that the author of each piece of news assumes when referring to women.

Furthermore, tracking the participants has revealed us that the author tends to validate and appraise the male image as a respectable and knowledgeable figure of power. Nonetheless, the women who were identified within these pieces of news were a victim of gender-biased prejudices that contributed to the reproduction of a stereotypical image of the female figure in the public sphere. Following this same line, the author communicates through these pieces of news that his relationship with women is constructed from a privileged position of power. Once this was identified, it was easier for us to understand that women's image was portrayed under the spectrum of a male-dominant structure in Chilean society, giving, as a result, the configuration of a gendered identity of women in *The Chilian Times*' issues in 1885.

Regarding the emotional evaluation of the attitudes about women in the selected pieces of news in *The Chilian Times*, we can draw some conclusions, concerning either the directness or the implicitness of the evaluation by describing the lexical resources used by the author of the respective pieces of news. Even though we found neither cases nor lexical resources related to Affect in piece of news 11, some similarities were observed between piece of news 1 and 13 in this respect.

The first similarity is the null presence of positive evaluations of women, which reflects how women used to be depicted both violently and terrifyingly negative. For instance, on Table 1 we can observe how women were appraised with words such as *terror* or *imminent peril*, while, on Table 54 they were described with violent actions such

as *yelled, fought* and *screamed*. This situation discloses the role that society played at that time and the deeply rooted role assigned to each gender. In this case, we can observe how in each instance, in which women were doing something opposite to what they were expected to do, they were evaluated by means of negative lexical resources in the pieces of news. Consequently, it leads us to consider that the author of the text positions himself in the same gender perspective of the society of the time in which women were only expected to follow certain patterns of behavior.

Moreover, the directness of the evaluation caught our attention due to the fact that we found non-regular implicit resources but a metaphor, which was, indeed, part of a negative evaluation of women. The directness might be explained through a gender-biased perspective, in which by using direct evaluations the author might have tried to avoid ambiguity in the message.

Regarding the cultural or ethical appraisal of the behaviour of individuals, which is influenced by social norms in the selected pieces of news, and also in spite of the fact that we found no Judgement in piece of news 11, we can observe some similarities between piece of news 1 and 13. The first similarity is that both pieces of news, 1 and 13, account for either personal or moral judgement. These evaluations of behavior depict authorial negative evaluation of women, criticizing and condemning the behavior of women in general.

This controversial evaluation can be seen on Tables 7 and 55, where both direct and implied evaluations were used to portray the image of women. For instance, when referring to personal judgement, the *irrepressible woman* or *ubiquitous ghost* were the lexical items that helped the author to impose his ethical perspective. Moreover, moral judgement was also present in piece of news 1 and 13, where the author decided to depict women as a *malicious ghost* or *viragos*, respectively.

Negative depiction of women seems to be a regular editorial pattern in the selected pieces of news. Nevertheless, when comparing this with the emotional evaluation of people, things or processes, Judgement seems to consider implied resources with a similar relevance or frequency as the direct ones.

Moving our discussion to the Appreciation aspect analyzed among our corpus, some of the generalizable attitudes that the author of the pieces of news incurred in when referring to women are directly related to the use of lexical items as a means of discrediting female agency in the texts. On this matter, Appraisal theory contributed to this piece of research guiding our discussion and interpretations onto a wider spectrum of theoretical basis, which allowed us to explore the role of women in Chilean society in real-life contexts in *The Chilian Times* in 1885.

Continuing with Graduation, the main findings that we have found after the analysis of the three pieces of news are directly connected with the word choice of the authors, which reveals their biased views towards women figures. Regarding Force, we

want to emphasize the use of intensifiers in piece of news 1 to highlight negative assertions about the two female protagonists. A similar thing happens with attitudinal lexis in pieces of news 1 and 11, in which the author's word choices unveils his bigoted perspective towards the protagonists of the stories. The same thing occurs in piece of news 1 with the integration of metaphors, which are strictly used with the purpose of discrediting women by comparing them with a famous biblical sinner. Regarding Focus, the use of sharpening by the authors of pieces of news 1 and 11, has as objective the division of female participants from other participants of the news. Finally, softening has been used by the author in piece of news 11 as a way to level down through lexical items, a particular situation that occurred in the story.

8.2 Quantitative Analysis

In this section, we will provide the distribution of appearances of both men and women in *The Chilian Times*' editions of 1885, in order to depict how female representativeness is achieved in the newspaper, laying emphasis on the possible implications that might emerge regarding the construction of women's image during this period of time.

8.2.1 Results

As can be seen in the previous section, Table 74 portrays the number of appearances of both men and women in *The Chilian Times*. Nevertheless, in January, for instance, we can appreciate that there appeared twice as many men as women, and the

number seems not to decrease in the subsequent months. Moreover, in June there was a fourfold increase in the appearances of men regarding January, while on the other hand, women only halved the number of appearances in January. Finally, December depicts precisely an unequal representation in the news, due to the fact that the representations of women remains one in ten regarding men.

As expected, the table (74) depicts how even though women and men were equally proportional, the number of appearances in *The Chilian Times*' newspaper of both genders varies considerably reflecting the place women occupied in that particular period of time in the Chilean society.

8.2.2 The main findings of the quantitative analysis

Some general conclusions can be extracted from our quantitative analysis in *The Chilian Times*' issues in 1885. As was previously explained, our research purposes were oriented on reconstructing the image of women from a multidisciplinary perspective. After several discussions emerging from gender theory along with the quantification of our corpus, we can conclude that the presence of women in *The Chilian Times* should be revised in relation to their absences and silences as their presence in the months selected for this research is only 8 appearances, against 51 male appearances. On this matter, after locating the figure of women in 1885 through a historical revision of her role in Chilean society, we can conclude that female representativeness is, also, a consequence of the subordination to the male-dominant project of society of the time.

Even though the numbers have shown an evenhanded proportion among genders during 1885, it is important to highlight that low female representativeness in *The Chilian Times* depicts that the role women used to accomplish was directly related to the private sphere. In this regard, the possibilities that our quantitative analysis for this research purposes allowed us to put into perspective the traditional role that women have been forced to accomplish, such as internal affairs and the leadership achieved in the home. Being precise, the role that *The Chilian Times* played in the reproduction of gender roles in Chilean society relies not only on the language resources that were used by the author, but also with the way gendered identity was reinforced in the few pieces of news where women were the leading participants of the story. All in all, we have to discuss it in relation to *The Chilian Times* and its relationship with the British community in our country. As was previously mentioned, the absence of women in these pieces of news reflects the vision that the British members shared regarding the relevance of women in the public sphere.

As a final thought, some of the main findings of this analysis are embedded in a highly structured male-dominant society in Chile. Nevertheless, the absence of female representatives in *The Chilian Times* invites readers to question why women had a fixed role in the most intimate sphere, while in the public sphere they participated irregularly, according to the results that were obtained from this analysis. In addition, the frequency of appearance in *The Chilian Times* does not necessarily depict the different places where women participated in Chilean society. On the contrary, by making a comparison of the historical context provided in this piece of research, and the frequency of appearance of

women within our corpus, some main conclusions can be drawn regarding gender issues in *The Chilian Times* in 1885. To summarize, we can appreciate that female representativeness in the newspaper arises from a struggled fight for recognition in the public sphere, which is achieved by means of a masculinized depiction of Chilean society during 1885.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Along with this piece of research, women have been demonstrated to play an inferior role in the 1885 Chilean society in comparison to men, a fact that has been made evident through the analysis of the discursive resources used in *The Chilian Times*' newspaper with the aim of portraying the female figure. The biased approach towards women was illustrated by the use of negative undertones present in the instances where women were referred to in the analysed pieces of news.

Regarding the first research question of this study, the reiterative language resources used in the portrayal of women in *The Chilian Times*, render the biased representation that the female figure received during England's Victorian era in Chile. The British community was a reflection of the British Empire in Chile. With the use of Martin & Rose's Appraisal model for evaluation (2007), the bigoted view that the newspaper had against women was evidenced via detrimental assessments uttered by negative Judgement, Affect and Appreciation, plus the use of gradability, once again, to set down unfavourable remarks toward women through Graduation.

The second research question, regarding the correlation between the role women played in 1885 in relation to our quantitative analysis, depicts the appearance of women in *The Chilian Times*' newspaper as a consequence of an unequal distribution of privileges, duties, rights, and responsibilities concerning the gender roles that society assigns for each member of a community. Hence, some of the most challenging aspects

regarding gendered identities have their origins in the British colonial period, product of a highly-structured protocol of interaction assigned for each gender, as in the case of a Victorian lady-like behavior. Likewise, as a representation of an element of tension in relation to the development of women's identity, the absence of the female figure in many of the topics addressed in the newspaper –as in the cases of economy, sports, politics or shipping news – led us to conclude that women had developed their identity as political subjects in the private sphere, rather than in the public sphere.

The third question made reference to the contribution of the *Chilian Times'* language resources in the portrayal of the construction of female-gendered identity during the span of time analysed. Regarding this issue, the cultural construction of gender in Chilean society settles its basis in language in use. Being precise, language, as a multifunctional device in communication, which allowed us to explore the social asymmetries found among genders, laying emphasis on the use of lexical items in order to perpetuate a discursive representation of the female figure in *The Chilian Times*. Likewise, a study of language from a gender perspective was needed to explore the evaluations made on the female figure in *The Chilian Times*. Systemic Functional Linguistics helped us to understand that linguistic choices make of language an activity that accomplishes certain communicative purposes in the wide range of linguistic communities. In order to identify the nature of the biased construction of the female figure, Systemic Functional Linguistics offered us the possibility of studying the operation of common practices as contextualized linguistic performances in the different texts presented in this newspaper.

Additionally, we want to make emphasis on the fact that the role that women occupied in the year 1885 should be studied as a social issue with the requirement of diverse disciplinary insights. In this regard, the study of discursive constructions as a product of biased preconceptions about women should be researched, also, from a wider spectrum of oppression perspective. Following the same line, society, understood as a hierarchical structure of subordination allows us to debate about women's low frequency of appearance in the analysed newspapers as a mirrored image of the gender-biased coordination of both women and men as political subjects in Chilean society in the 19th century.

Some of our limitations in this piece of research were related to the low-quality resources available in Biblioteca Nacional in the form of microfilms, which as a result interfered with the process of selecting and transcribing helpful data. Consequently, we hope for the restoration and preservation of the microfilms and any other kind of available way to retrieve relevant antique or timeworn data, due to the fact that there are still some contrastive features that might allow us to understand the female representation issue in mass media as an ongoing process that is actually facing a new stage of development in our current society. In addition, we encourage researchers to focus on the establishment of connections among the different newspapers that the British colony founded for their community, as in the cases of *The Star of Chile* or *The Valparaíso English Mercury*, among others.

Finally, we expect that the arising gender perspectives in research incentivize new transdisciplinary studies to center their attention on the role that women played in the history of Chile. Further research in this fields would provide a more complete picture of not only the reality but also the tribulations that women faced simply because of their gender.

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11. APPENDIX

11.1 Appendix A

Piece of news 1

1885

January 17, Page 2

There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. We have reached it! If there be any ancient spell to lay a malicious left in this work-day world, we demand that it be brought to light, and the irrepressible Woman exorcised. Wherever men have found comfortable judgement, place or power, there this ubiquitous ghost thrusts up her hungry visage now-a-days to push them from their seats. Most men have wit or courage enough to either wrestle with this greedy adversary or to find discretion the true valor and yield at once. But others are weaker. The last appearance of this female apparition which is, we confess, but the ghostly caricature of the woman we used to know) was made in Santiago on Monday evening in the midst of the members of the Medical Examining Board, there in solemn conclave assembled. No sooner had these grave and reverend Doctors comfortably seated themselves to felicitate each other on the blessings of vaccination and to groan over the successes of foreign practitioners, than the spectre appeared among them. A certain M. D., who is known as a Soul among his brethren, summoned her, or rather them, for they were two in number, and demanded for them the degree of bachelors in medicine and pharmacy. We are not told in what questionable shape they came, whether fully "improved" according to the fashion of the day or panniered cap-a-pie, or draped in the severe trousers of our Florence sisters, but none the less have they stricken terror and consternation to the souls of our good old doctors. The younger and boldest members of the profession are vainly trying to rally them and persuade them at least to parley with the enemy. They are fluttering together in wild confusion, like frightened hens, as though a hawk instead of a couple of doves had entered the poultry house. Day after day has passed without restoring equanimity to their dismayed spirits. Vaccinations, cholera, yellow fever, microbes, quacks, patent medicines, all are forgotten in this imminent peril. It is sad, indeed, to witness the discomfiture of such grave and ponderous dignity by so trivial a cause, and to listen to their wild cries of alarm and prophecies of disaster. Unable to cope with the female doctor even in this shadowy presentation, they

are attacking with virulence the misguided men who have counselled and protected her, and they demand, -nothing less will satisfy them, that they shall be thrust without the camp. "He that hath touched the unclean thing let him be accursed," "In what college is she studying" cries one feebly. "in what kind of Latin will she write her prescriptions" "Can you purr?" said the hen to Andersen's Ugly Duck. "Can you lay hegs?" Then of what use are you in the world? For these hens always said "We and the world" knowing that they were half the world, and by far the better half.

Two old M. D.'s, their hair on end with nervousness, have just given us a picture of the female doctor and the disasters that lie in her Juggernaut progress, which is indeed lamentable enough to make angels weep. At one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming; at the other her houseful of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex. And the good doctors shuddered in concert at this picture of coming horrors. But our alarm is more immediate. What shall be done to restore the grave and respectable members of the profession to calm and composure? If the mere shadow of the Coming Woman has thus unfitted what will become of them when the usurper thrusts them from their broughams and victoriously mounts their saddle-bags? How can Doctors Childers and Maldonado clear their eyes to vaccinate Fitz-Gibbons's child, or write a prescription in pure Latin for Mrs. Tirakins' "nerves," when this spectre in petticoats climbs the crupper, or nails her tin sign across the way, a prophetic handwriting dreadful upon the wall as that which said to Belshazzar, "Thy Kingdom is taken from thee." We have not leisure to share with our doctors their alarm for the families and patients of female doctors. They will share the fate, we suppose, of the women in India, or those of other nations who for centuries were tended by their own sex. It is for ourselves we tremble, whose faith is given to the doctors themselves. These gentlemen carry our lives in their pill-boxes and at the end of their lancets. Their courage and steadiness must be restored. Perish the whole race of women, but save the doctors. The masculine half of the nation must take heart of grace at last, and march upon this encroaching woman. She has brought chignons instead of pestiferous cigars into the post-office, and we have submitted; she has brought "improvers" instead of mashers into the telegraph office, and we have borne it; she has introduced giggling and ogling instead of senatorial gravity in the tramway cars, and we have said never a word; but now when she would lay a sacrilegious hand on the time-honored, gossiping old gentleman who has distributed the same jokes and jalaps to two generations, we rebel. "Part Pistol, part Points, but don't part old Jack!" To the front gentlemen! Down with the women doctors!

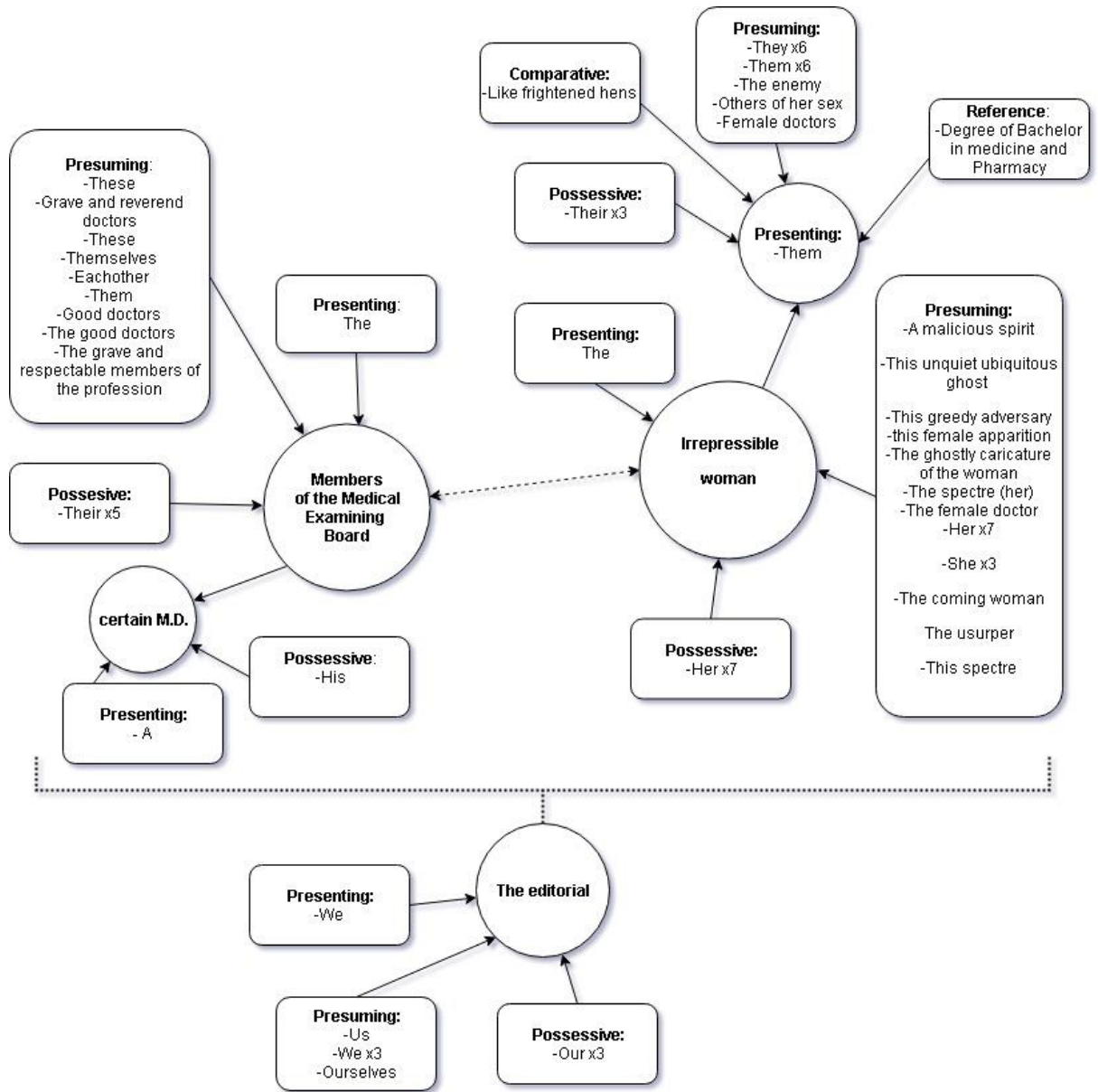


Figure 2: Tracking the participants in piece of news 1.

Table 6: Affect in piece of news 1

Positive		-
Negative		<i>Have they stricken terror and consternation /; this imminent peril; nothing less will satisfy them / which is indeed lamentable enough / at one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming / at the other her houseful of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex / Perish the whole race of women</i>
Direct	Emotional state	<i>Have they stricken terror and consternation, nothing less will satisfy them, which is indeed lamentable enough</i>
	Physical expression	-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-
	Metaphor	<i>This imminent peril / at one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming / at the other her houseful of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex</i>

Table 7: Judgement in piece of news 1

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	<p><i>The irrepressible woman / ubiquitous ghost / her hungry visage / this greedy adversary / the ghostly caricature of the woman, the spectre / in what questionable shape they came / to parley with the enemy / as though a hawk instead of a couple of doves / this imminent peril, they are attacking with virulence / at one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming; at the other her houseful of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex / this spectre</i></p>	<p><i>She has brought chignons instead of pestiferous cigars into the post-office, and we have submitted / she has brought "improvers" instead of mashers into the telegraph office, and we have borne it / she has introduced giggling and ogling instead of senatorial gravity in the tramway cars</i></p>
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	<p><i>To lay a malicious spirit /, woman exorcised / this unquiet / her Juggernaut progress / the usurper / this encroaching woman</i></p>	<p><i>whether fully improved</i></p>

Table 8: Appreciation in piece of news 1

Positive	-
Negative	<i>Malicious spirit / woman exorcised / thrusts up / this greedy adversary / this female apparition / according to the fashion of the day or panniered cap-a-pie, or draped in / the severe trousers, this shadowy presentation, and the disasters / at one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming / at the other her houseful of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex / in petticoats</i>

Table 9: Graduation in piece of news 1

Force	Intensifiers	<i>! / that they shall / which is indeed</i>
	Attitudinal lexis	<i>Have they stricken terror and consternation / they are attacking / they demand / thrusts</i>
	Metaphors	<i>This spectre in petticoats climbs the crupper, or nails her tin sing across the way, a prophetic handwriting dreadful upon the wall as that which said to Belshazzar, "Thy Kingdom is taken from thee"</i>
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	<i>If there be any ancient spell / this unquiet ubiquitous ghost / this greedy adversary / this</i>

Soften	<p><i>female apparition / they were two in number / whether fully improved / as though a hawk instead of a couple of doves / this imminent peril / this shadowy presentation / the female doctor, the female doctor / this spectre / for centuries were tented by their own sex / Perish the whole race of women / this encroaching woman</i></p> <p><i>Nothing less will satisfy the / in what kind of latin / at one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming / at the other her houseful of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex</i></p>
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11.2 Appendix B

Piece of news 2

1885

January 17, Page 2

In Valdivia a murder has been committed on a girl of 18 or 14 years, by a boy of about the same age!

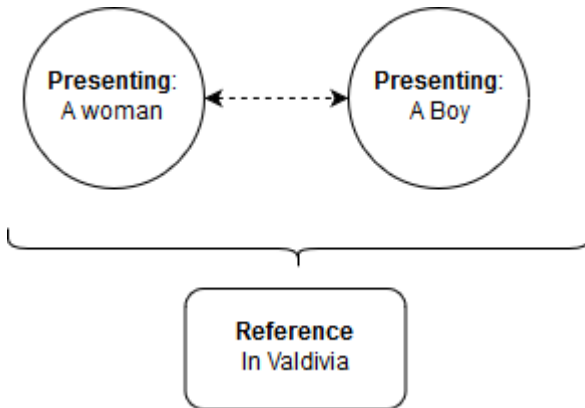


Figure 3: Tracking the participants in piece of news 2.

Table 10: Affect in piece of news 2

Positive		-
Negative		-
Direct	Emotional state	-
	Physical expression	-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-
	Metaphor	-

Table 11: Judgement in piece of news 2

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	-	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 12: Appreciation in piece of news 2

Positive	-
Negative	-

Table 13: Graduation in piece of news 2

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	-
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	<i>a girl of 18 or 14 years</i>
	Soften	-

11.3 Appendix C

Piece of news 3

1885

January 17, Page 2

A woman was run over by a coach on Thursday, in the calle de La Merced; she received sundry bruises, and a child she was carrying had a leg dislocated.

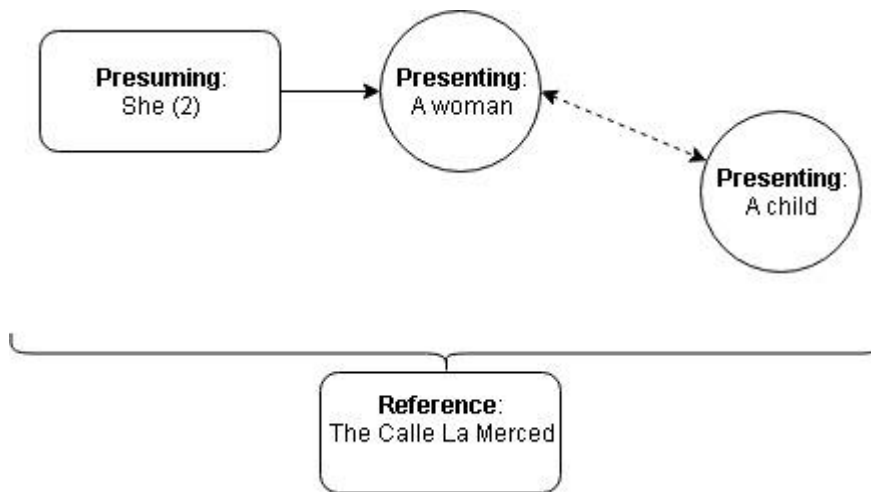


Figure 4: Tracking the participants in piece of news 3

Table 14: Affect in piece of news 3

Positive		-
Negative		-
Direct	Emotional state	-
	Physical expression	-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-

Metaphor -

Table 15: Judgement in piece of news 3

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	-	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 16: Appreciation in piece of news 3

Positive	-
Negative	-

Table 17: Graduation in piece of news 3

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	<i>sundry bruises</i>
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	-
	Soften	-

11.4 Appendix D

Piece of news 4

1885

January 17, Page 2

A woman has hanged herself at Boyen (Chillan) through jealousy.

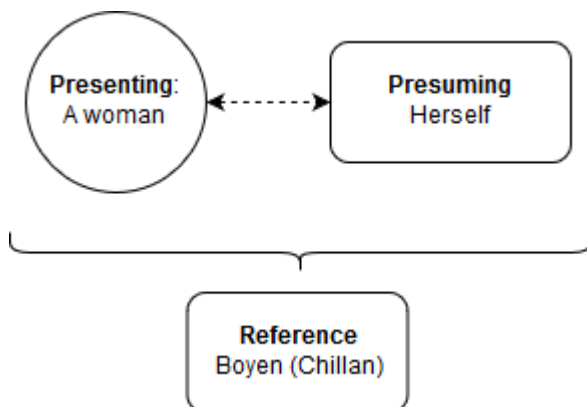


Figure 5: Tracking the participants in piece of news 4

Table 18: Affect in piece of news 4

Positive			-
Negative			<i>jealousy</i>
Direct	Emotional state	<i>jealousy</i>	
	Physical expression	-	
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-	
	Metaphor	-	

Table 19: Judgement in piece of news 4

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	-	
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	<i>Jealousy</i>	-

Table 20: Appreciation in piece of news 4

Positive	-
Negative	-

Table 21: Graduation in piece of news 4

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	-
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	-
	Soften	-

11.5 Appendix E

Piece of news 5

1885

January 17, page 2

A woman fell dead suddenly on the Cerro del Baron, on Thursday. The cause is supposed to be a heart disease.

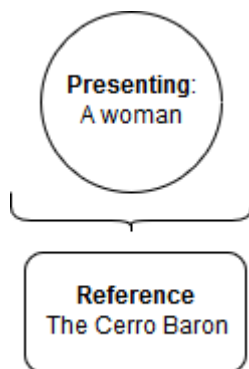


Figure 6: Tracking the participants from piece of news 5.

Table 22: Affect in piece of news 5

Positive		-
Negative		-
Direct	Emotional state	-
	Physical expression	-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-
	Metaphor	-

Table 23: Judgement in piece of news 5

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	-	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 24: Appreciation in piece of news 5

Positive	-
Negative	-

Table 25: Graduation in piece of news 5

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	<i>suddenly</i>
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	-
	Soften	-

11.6 Appendix F

Piece of news 6

1885

June 6, page 2

Longevity- in the list of death published on the 1st instant there is recorded the decease of Maria Aguirre, at the age of 103.



Figure 7: Tracking the participants in piece of news 6

Table 26: Affect in piece of news 6

Positive		-
Negative		-
Direct	Emotional state	-
	Physical expression	-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-
	Metaphor	-

Table 27: Judgement in piece of news 6

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	-	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 28: Appreciation in piece of news 6

Positive	-
Negative	-

Table 29: Graduation in piece of news 6

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	-
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	<i>at the age of 103</i>
	Soften	-

11.7 Appendix G

Piece of news 7

1885

June 6, page 3

A bright wife whose husband had contracted a club fever hit upon a brilliant scheme recently. She procured a partly-worn gentleman's glove and left it on the parlor sofa when she retired, after sitting up until 12 o'clock for her derelict lord. He does not go out in the evenings now.

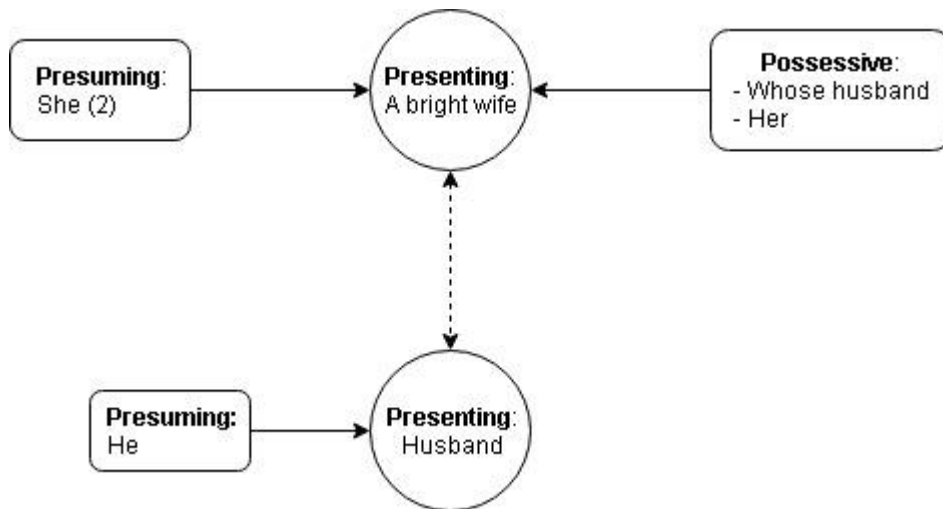


Figure 8: Tracking the participants in piece of news 7

Table 30: Affect in piece of news 7

Positive		-
Negative		-
Direct	Emotional state	-
	Physical expression	-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-
	Metaphor	-

Table 31: Judgement in piece of news 7

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	<i>A bright wife</i>	-
	Criticize	-	-

Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 32: Appreciation in piece of news 7

Positive	-
Negative	-

Table 33: Graduation in piece of news 7

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	-
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	-
	Soften	-

11.8 Appendix H

Piece of news 8

1885

June 13, page 2

On the night of the 6th instant a poor woman who was proceeding along the calle de Nataniel, was the victim of a brutal assault. She was followed by one of the legion of barefoot miscreants who infest the city, and when they arrived at a quiet and lonely part of the street, the brute struck her a blow on the head that felled her to the ground as if she had been shot. He then commenced to divest the victim of her clothing, and he had already made some progress in his nefarious task when he was pounced upon by a policeman, and was taken to the station.

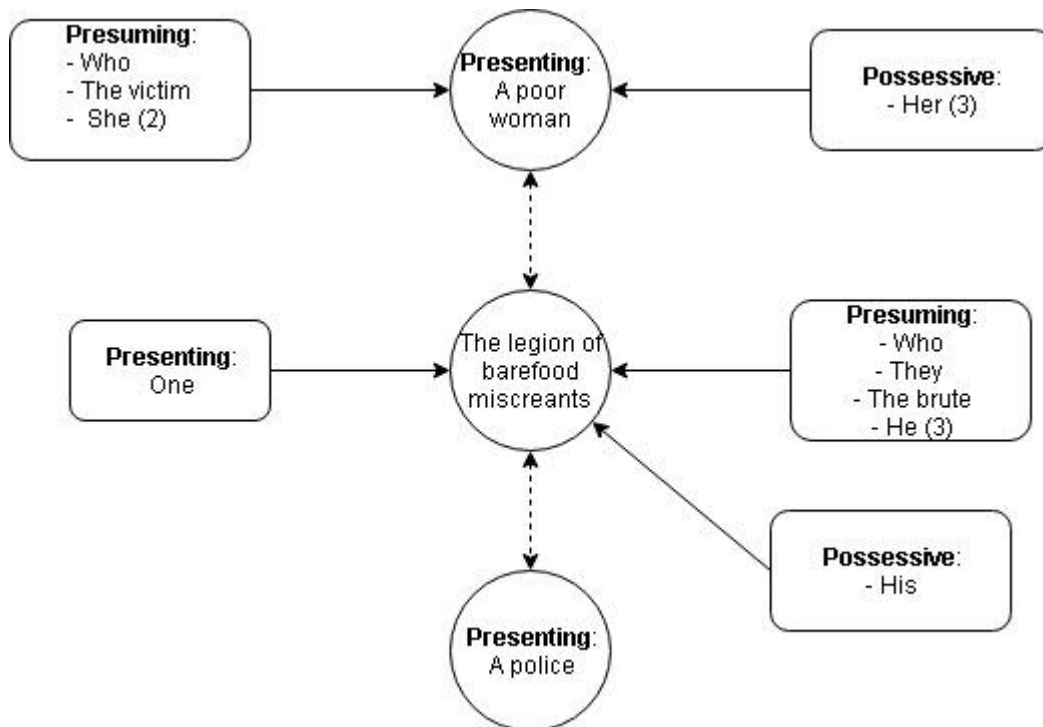


Figure 9: Tracking the participants in piece of news 8.

Table 34: Affect in piece of news 8

Positive		-
Negative		<i>A poor woman</i>
Direct	Emotional state	-
	Physical expression	-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-
	Metaphor	-

Table 35: Judgement in piece of news 8

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	-	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 36: Appreciation in piece of news 8

Positive	-
----------	---

Negative	-
----------	---

Table 37: Graduation in piece of news 8

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	<i>struck</i>
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	-
	Soften	-

11.9 Appendix I

Piece of news 9

1885

June 13, page 2

On the night of the 6th instant Evarista Gonzalez was proceeding tranquilly along the bank of the Mapocho aqueduct, carrying in her arms her infant boy of eight months of age, when a man named Luis Pira, who was running in the opposite direction, accidentally or intentionally, it is hard to say which, ran against her, and pushed her into the rapid and deep current. Owing to the force of the collision the poor mother relinquished her hold of her infant, and the poor little thing was carried rapidly away, and was subsequently found at some distance from the scene of the accident, drowned. The cries of the mother were

heard by a policeman and some passers-by who hastened to her assistance, and succeeded in rescuing her from her perilous position. The author of the mischief was taken into custody.

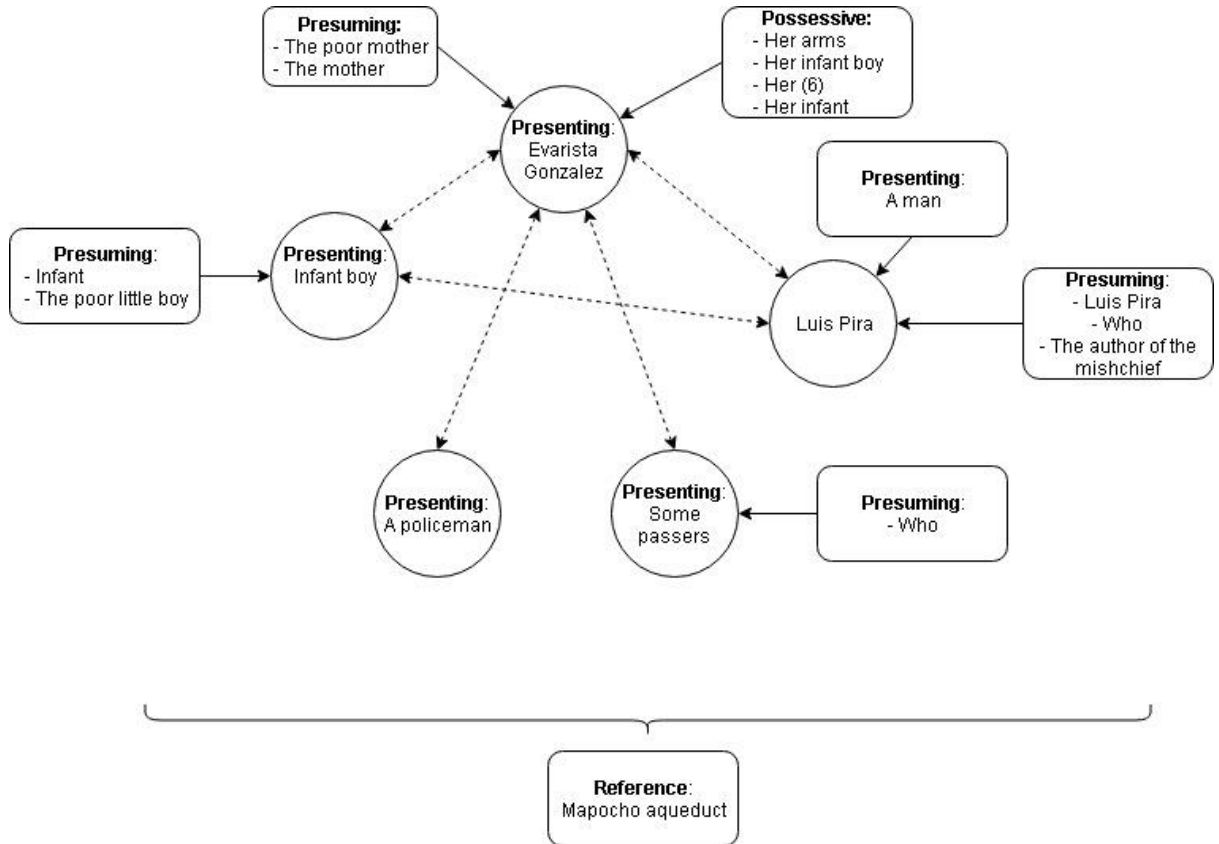


Figure 10: Tracking the participants in piece of news 9.

Table 38: Affect in piece of news 9

Positive		-
Negative		<i>A poor woman</i>
Direct	Emotional state	<i>A poor woman</i>
	Physical expression	-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-

Metaphor -

Table 39: Judgement in piece of news 9

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	<i>The poor mother relinquished</i>	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 40: Appreciation in piece of news 9

Positive	<i>Evarista Gonzalez was proceeding tranquilly</i>
Negative	her <i>perilous</i> position

Table 41: Graduation in piece of news 9

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	-
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	-

Soften

-

11.10 Appendix J

Piece of news 10

1885

June 20, page 2

We deeply regret to announce the death, on Wednesday morning, of Miss Grace Merwin, daughter of the Rev. Mr Merwin and Mrs. Merwin of this city, and we beg to tender our sincere condolence to the bereaved parents on the occasion of their very sad and trying loss. The deceased young lady had attained her thirteenth year, and she was beloved and esteemed by a large circle of friends.

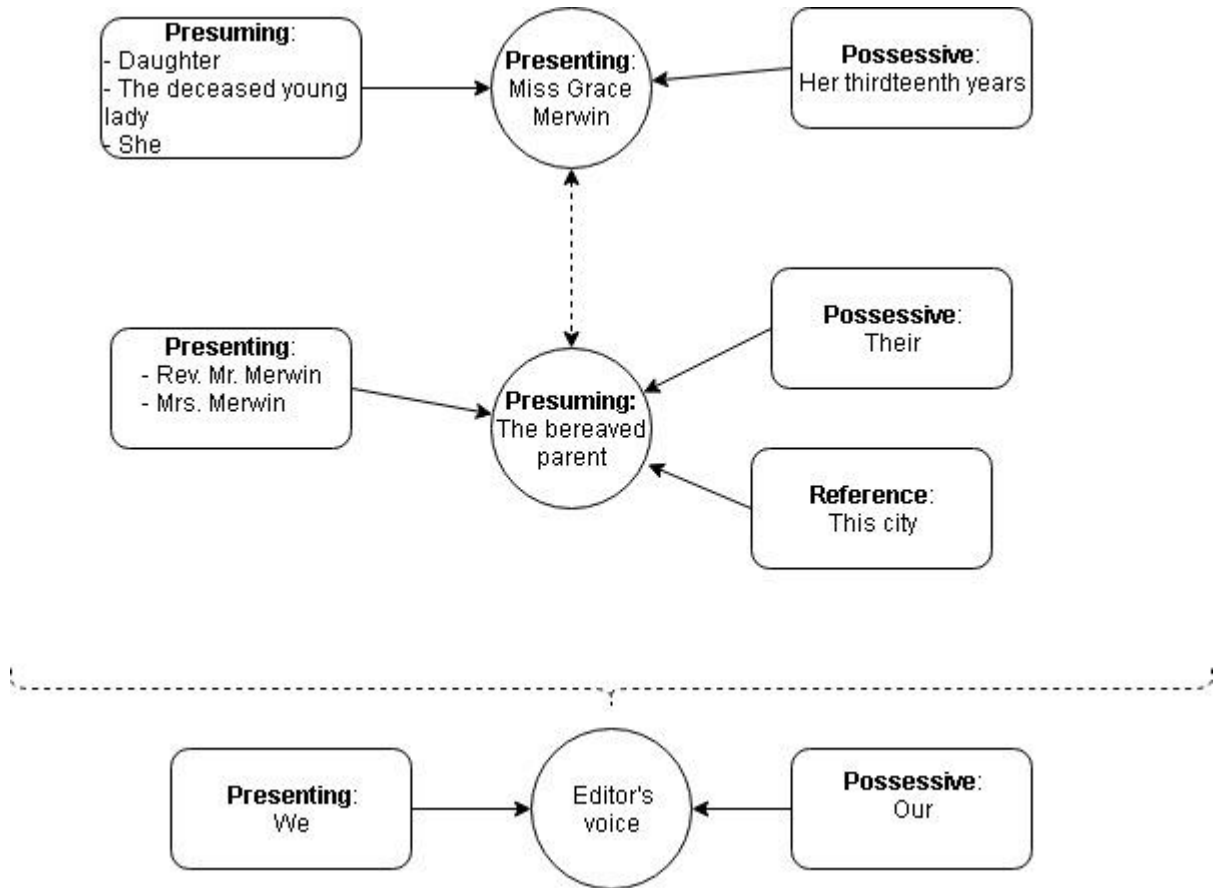


Figure 11: Tracking the participants in piece of news 10

Table 42: Affect in piece of news 10

Positive		<i>she was beloved and esteemed</i>
Negative		<i>We deeply regret</i>
Direct	Emotional state	<i>We deeply regret</i>
	Physical expression	-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-

Metaphor -

Table 43: Judgement in piece of news 10

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	-	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 44: Appreciation in piece of news 10

Positive	<i>The deceased young lady</i>
Negative	-

Table 45: Graduation in piece of news 10

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	-
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-

Focus	Sharpen	<i>The deceased young lady</i>
	Soften	-

11.11 Appendix K

Piece of news 11

1885

June 20, page 2

Perceval Saavedra and Cárlos Iribarra have been sentenced to death by the Concepcion Court of First, instance for the murder of Flora Canales, and Maria del Rosario Cisternas, at Vega de Itata on the night of the 30th of December last. Saavedra is twenty-three years of age, and is married to Adelaida Muñoz, daughter the ill-treatment she received from her husband had separated from him, and was living with her mother at the time the murder was committed. Owing to the kind of life he led Adelaida refused to return to her husband, and her mother forbade him the house. He then conceived the idea of murdering his wife and mother-in-law, and their servant, and he invited his cousin Carlos Iribarra, who is twenty-one years of age, to assist him. The latter consented, and on the night of the 30th of last December they proceeded to the execution of the crime. After obtaining an entrance to the house Saavedra proceeded to the room in which his mother-in-law slept, and he clubbed her to death as she lay in bed. While Saavedra was killing his mother-in-law, Iribarra clubbed the servant to death. After the perpetration of the double crime they proceeded to the bedroom of Adelaida Muñoz, and having forced the door open they attacked her with clubs, but she contrived to escape from the house, but she was closely pursued by her husband and his cousin, and the latter coming up with her struck

her on the head with a club and felled her to the ground, and her husband then struck her and kicked her several times, and the guilty pair they made off believing her to be quite dead. In a few hours, however, she recovered sufficiently from her injuries to be able to give such information as led to the discovery and capture of the murderers.

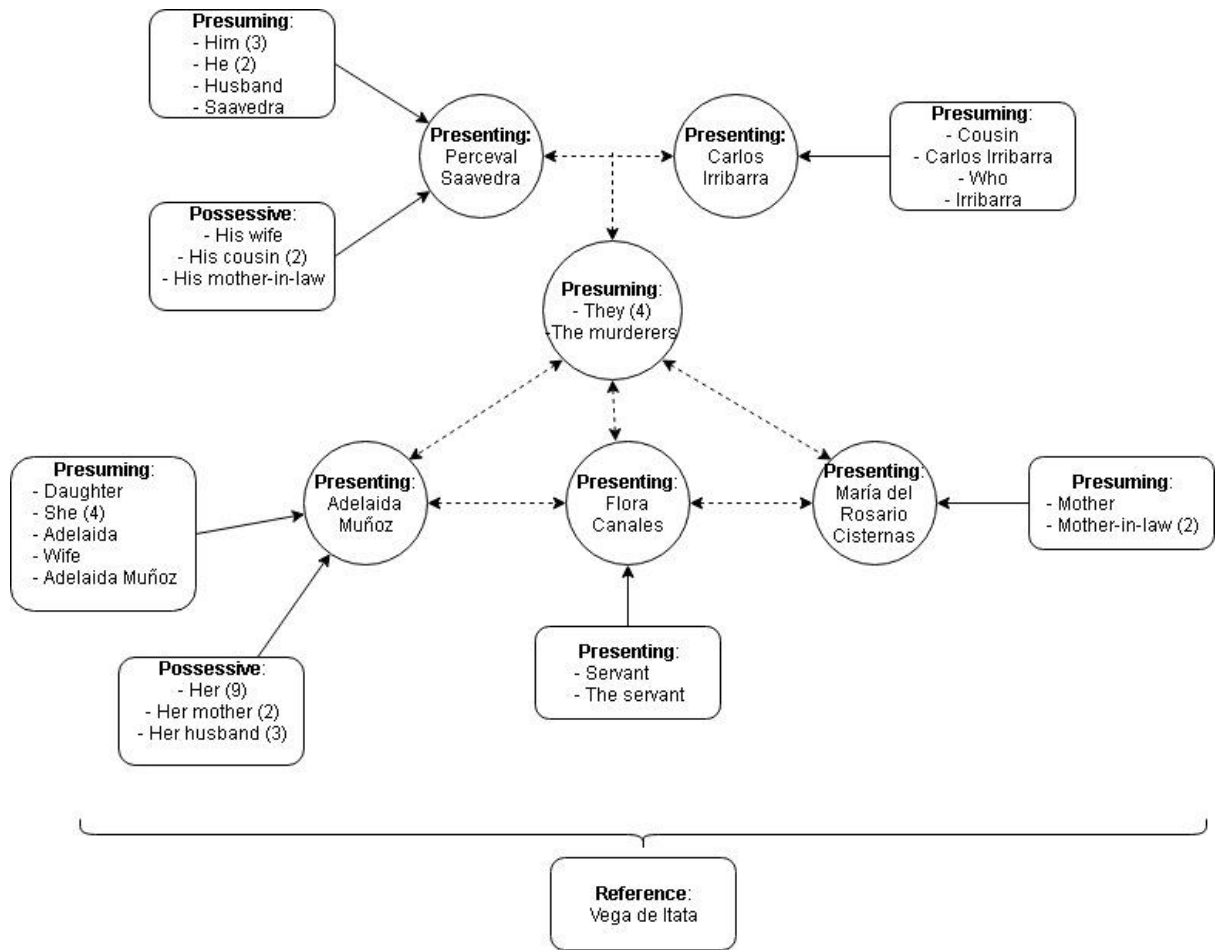


Figure 12: Tracking the participants in piece of news 11

Table 46: Affect in piece of news 11

Positive		-
Negative		-
Direct	Emotional state	-
	Physical expression	-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-

Metaphor -

Table 47: Judgement in piece of news 11

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	-	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 48: Appreciation in piece of news 11

Positive	<i>she contrived to escape / she recovered sufficiently</i>
Negative	

Table 49: Graduation in piece of news 11

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	<i>her mother forbade him / he clubbed her to death / they attacked her / struck her on the head and kicked her / to be able to give such information</i>

	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	-
	Soften	<i>the kind of life / believing her to be quite dead</i>

11.12 Appendix L

Piece of news 12

1885

June 20, page 2

On the 12th instant a woman named Tránsito Vasquez, who lived in the calle de Sotomayor, Santiago, was strangled to death by her husband.

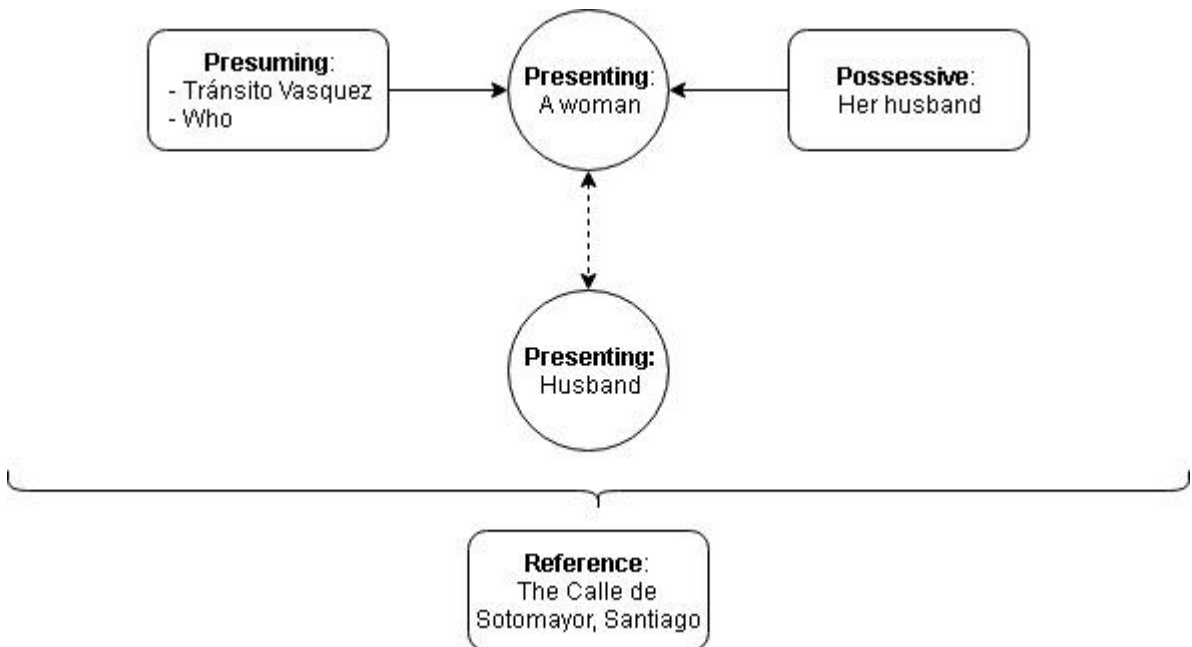


Figure 13: Tracking the participants in piece of news 12

Table 50: Affect in piece of news 12

Positive			-
Negative			-
Direct	Emotional state		-
	Physical expression		-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour		-
	Metaphor		-

Table 51: Judgement in piece of news n 12

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	-	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 52: Appreciation in piece of news n 12

Positive	-
----------	---

Negative	-
----------	---

Table 53: Graduation in piece of news n 12

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	<i>strangled to death</i>
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-

Focus	Sharpen	-
	Soften	-

11.13 Appendix M

Piece of news 13

1885

December 5, page 2

Viragos

On a Sunday night a couple of females living in that delectable quarter of the city known as the Arrayan Hill, disturbed the peace of the entire neighborhood by their vociferation and imprecations, and they finally stripped to the buff and turned out into the street where they fought, and scratched, and screamed and yelled, like a couple of demons for the

space of half an hour, until a neighbor, longing for peace and quietness, set out in quest of a policeman, and having succeeded, after a diligent search, in finding one, the two viragos were marched off to the station.

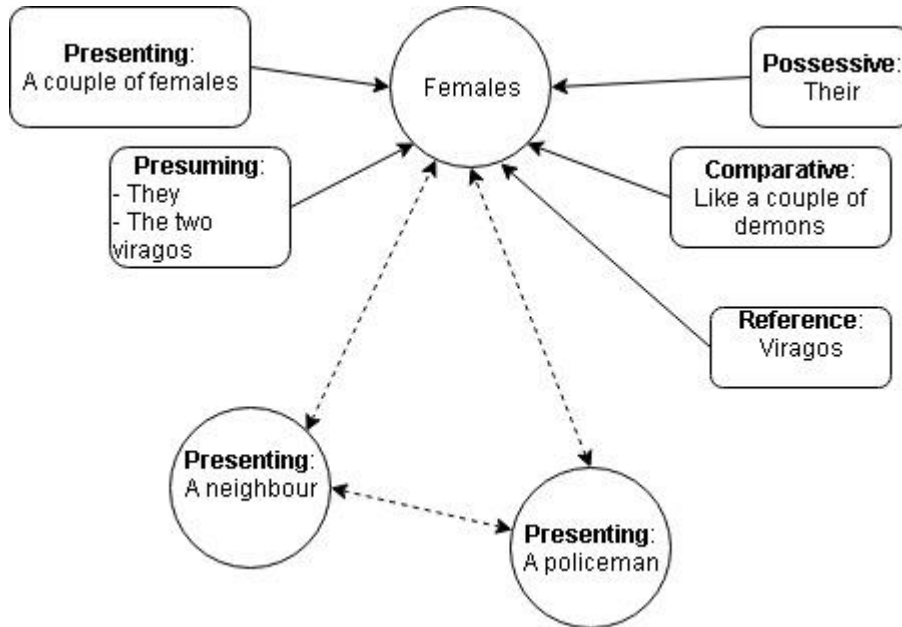


Figure 14: Tracking the participants in piece of news 13

Table 54: Affect in piece of news 13

Positive		-
Negative		<i>their vociferation / they fought, and scratched, and screamed and yelled</i>
Direct	Emotional state	<i>their vociferation / screamed and yelled</i>
	Physical expression	<i>they fought, and scratched</i>
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-

Metaphor -

Table 55: Judgement in piece of news 13

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	<i>a couple of demons / marched off</i>	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	<i>disturbed the peace / Imprecations / the two viragos</i>	-

Table 56: Appreciation in piece of news 13

Positive	-
Negative	-

Table 57: Graduation in piece of news 13

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	-
	Metaphors	-

	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	<i>a couple of females / a couple of demons / for the space of half an hour / the two viragos</i>
	Soften	-

11.14 Appendix N

Piece of news 14

1885

December 26, page 2

On November 30 there were 559 patients in the Asylum for the Insane, of whom 288 were males and 271 females. In November 13 males and 4 women patients were discharged cured; and 1 male and 2 females patients died. in the first fortnight in December 17 patients were admitted, of whom 9 were received in a single day.

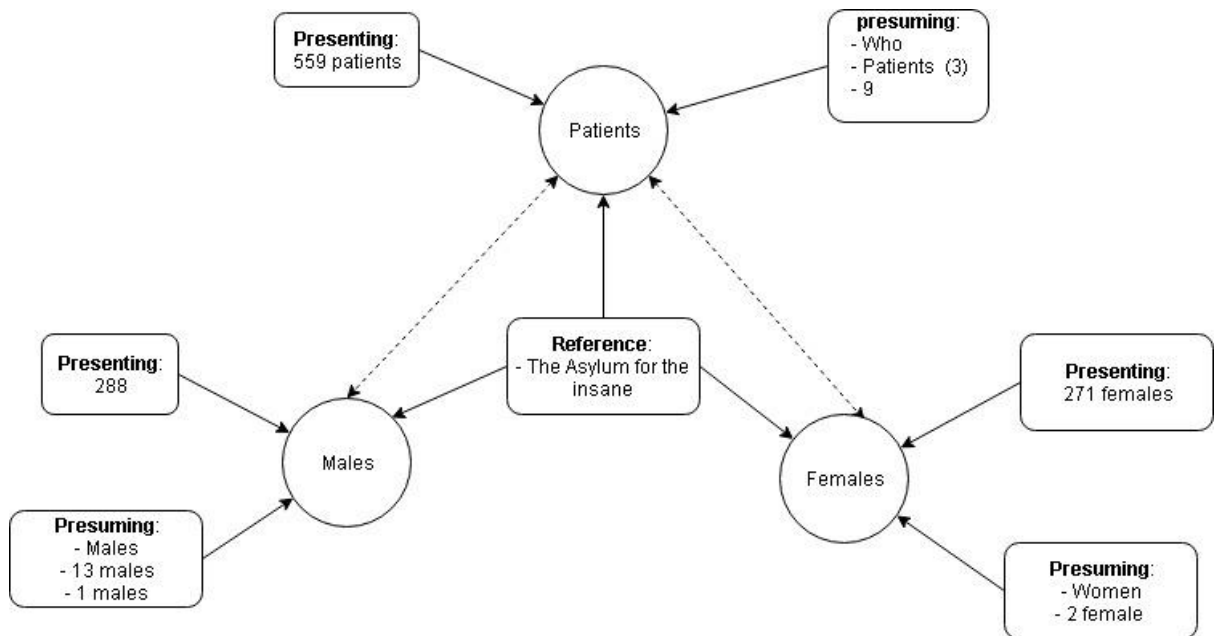


Figure 15: Tracking the participants in piece of news 14

Table 58: Affect in piece of news 14

Positive			-
Negative			-
Direct	Emotional state		-
	Physical expression		-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour		-
	Metaphor		-

Table 59: Judgement in piece of news 14

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	-	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 60: Appreciation in piece of news 14

Positive	-
Negative	-

Table 61: Graduation in piece of news 14

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	-
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	<i>4 women patients / 2 females patients</i>
	Soften	-

11.15 Appendix O

Piece of news 15

1885

December 26, page 2

A young lady named Amalia Venegas has just passed her examination in dentistry with flying colors.

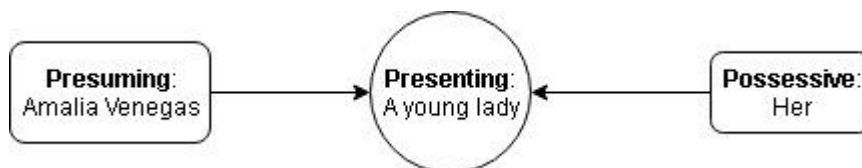


Figure 16: Tracking the participants in piece of news 15.

Table 62: Affect in piece of news 15

Positive		-
Negative		-
Direct	Emotional state	-
	Physical expression	-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-
	Metaphor	-

Table 63: Judgement in piece of news 15

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	-	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 64: Appreciation in piece of news 15

Positive	-
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Negative	-
----------	---

Table 65: Graduation in piece of news 15

Force	Intensifiers	-
	Attitudinal lexis	-
	Metaphors	<i>flying colors</i>
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	<i>A young lady</i>
	Soften	-

11.16 Appendix P

Piece of news 16

1885

December 26, page 2

MELIPILLA

A few days ago, a servant woman died in the hospital from the effects of injuries she received in consequence of her bed having caught fire. It is supposed that she retired to rest ... and that she left the lighted candle in too close proximity to the bed.

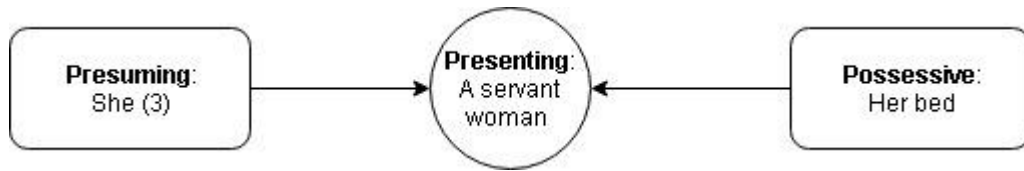


Figure 17: Tracking the participants in piece of news 16

Table 66: Affect in piece of news 16

Positive			-
Negative			-
Direct	Emotional state		-
	Physical expression		-
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour		-
	Metaphor		-

Table 67: Judgement in piece of news 16

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	-	-
Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 68: Appreciation in piece of news 16

Positive	-
Negative	-

Table 69: Graduation in piece of news 16

Force	Intensifiers	<i>too close</i>
	Attitudinal lexis	-
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	<i>a servant woman</i>
	Soften	-

11.17 Appendix Q

Piece of news 17

1885

December 19, page 2

On the 13th instant, a youthful miss of twelve, named Blanca Coo, attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself, and though she actually succeeded in wounding herself, the injury is not likely to prove fatal. The reasons which induced the young lady to make the rash attempt have not been made public. Her escape from instantaneous death will figure

amongst the remarkable ones of a similar nature. The ball, on leaving the revolver, instead of penetrating the breast at which it was levelled struck a button of the youthful would-be-suicide's dress, and glancing off entered below the skin of the left shoulder, and after describing in its course a segment of an (...), came out at the back. The weapon was discharged in such close proximity to the body of the rach (...) young lady that her dress was set on fire. Medical assistance was prompter procured, and the patient is programming very favorably.



Figure 18: Tracking the participants in piece of news 17

Table 70: Affect in piece of news 17

Positive		<i>A youthful miss</i>
Negative		-
Direct	Emotional state	-
	Physical expression	<i>a youthful miss</i>
Implicit	Extraordinary behaviour	-
	Metaphor	-

Table 71: Judgement in piece of news 17

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	-	-
	Criticize	<i>the rush attempt</i>	-

Moral	Praise	-	-
	Condemn	-	-

Table 72: Appreciation in piece of news 17

Positive	<i>the young lady / Young lady / the youthful</i>
Negative	<i>Suicide's drew</i>

Table 73: Graduation in piece of news 17

Force	Intensifiers	<i>She actually</i>
	Attitudinal lexis	-
	Metaphors	-
	Swearing	-
Focus	Sharpen	<i>a youthful miss of twelve / the young lady</i>
	Soften	-

11.18 Appendix R

Quantitative Analysis

Table 74: Representation in *The Chilian Times* of both men and women in 1885

	January	June	December	Total
Man	5	25	21	51
Woman	2	4	2	8

11.19 Appendix S

The Chilian Times’ prospectus

The need of a journal in the language, and representing the opinions and interests, of the English and American residents of Chile, will, we think, be too generally conceded for any lengthy exposition of its utility to be looked for at our hands; and therefore, in seeking the public support for this new candidate for their favor, we shall restrict ourselves to giving a brief outline of the course we purpose to pursue, guarding ourselves at the same time from making promises, of unlikely or difficult fulfilment.

As foreigners, any active participation in the politics of the country would be incompatible with the position we occupy. We shall, therefore, while endeavoring to give a faithful resumé of political events, endeavor to steer, clear of any course likely to lay us open to the charge of partisanship, except where a persistence in neutrality would be an obvious injury to the interests of those whom it is our special desire to represent In every case, in the discussion of political events, we shall act with the strictest independence and impartiality—seeking to ally our journal with no clique or party, and ready to accord justice and fair play to all—while always lending our earnest advocacy to the support of

such measures as may appear likely to contribute to the social well-being, and moral and political progress of the people.

A comprehensive abstract of Foreign news, together with a full account of such general intelligence as may be most interesting, will find a place in the columns of The Chilian Times, for which purpose we shall endeavor to establish a system of trustworthy correspondence with the capital, the provinces, and the sister republics; while Reports of the Markets, Prices Current of commodities, Shipping News, and all matters pertaining to Commerce, will receive that special attention which their importance merits. To carry out this object with greater effect, we earnestly invite the co-operation of our countrymen in the different places where they may be located, and especially those connected with Maritime and Merchantile affairs

With these few assurances we will rest content, in the confidence that a long experience in newspaper management will enable us to carry out our programme with credit to ourselves and satisfaction to our subscribers, and only expecting the confidence of the public in proportion as our exertions shall merit it; and as one of the main elements of support that can be accorded is that of Advertising, we hope that our friends will avail themselves, to a liberal extent, of the advantages offered for this purpose, through the columns of The Chilian Times.