



Universidad de Chile

Facultad de Filosofía y Humanidades

Departamento de Lingüística

**“The knife again”: Women’s role as victims and victimizers in the Yellow press of The
Chilian Times (1882-1890)**

**Informe final de Seminario de Grado para optar al grado de Licenciado en Lingüística
y Literatura Inglesas**

Autores

Catalina Marisol Avendaño Cardenas

Sara Patricia Escudero Vivanco

Joel Levi Escobar Bustos

Arlett Paloma Retamal Alucema

Profesora guía

Ana María Burdach R.

Santiago, Chile

Diciembre 2019

Abstract

In the field of cultural paradigm studies, researches have been done on the relevance of the British immigrants in Chile (Pinochet-Valdivieso, 2012); however, there seems to be a gap in the studies of not only the perception British immigrants in Valparaiso had about females residing in Chile, but also on the effects this sexist male-dominated cultural agenda had on the portrayal of women. We, therefore, focus on the portrayal of women in the crime news of *The Chilean Times* of the last part of the 19th century. The framework used to achieve these objectives is Martin and Rose's (2007) appraisal theory, Litosseliti and Sunderland's gender identity and discourse analysis studies (2002), and Kamaluddin et. al. (2014) and other authors criminalistic approach. A mixed research methodology was implemented for the analysis of a random sample of news ranging from 1882 to 1890 with the aim of studying the perception of the English immigrants in Valparaiso had about women residing in Chile. The analysis of Appraisal revealed that the British community in Chile saw themselves as independent from the Chilean society and that women's role was judged on the basis of the moral patterns of the English. Both Chilean and foreign women were not considered in the same way as they were expected to fit the moral pattern of the English.

Key Words: Gender Studies; Discourse Analysis; Appraisal theory; The British Colonies in Chile; *The Chilean Times*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Como seminario queremos extender nuestro agradecimiento a todas las personas que nos ayudaron en cada paso de desarrollo de esta investigación. Sin la presencia de estas personas esta tesis no podría haber sido escrita.

A la bibliotecaria de la corte de apelaciones de Valparaíso María Eugenia Cáceres, ya que a pesar de que los manuscritos de los años estudiados estuvieran bajo llave, para protegerlos, ella nos dio la oportunidad de entrar y leer aquellos históricos registros. Agradecemos que su filosofía de que “el conocimiento no debería ser limitado a unos pocos” (María Eugenia Cáceres, 2019) hiciera posible que viviéramos una experiencia inolvidable.

A la profesora Margarita Iglesias Saldaña del departamento de Historia de la Facultad de Filosofía y Humanidades de la Universidad de Chile, por ser su inmensa ayuda con la investigación sobre la historia de la mujer chilena a fines del siglo XIX.

A los bibliotecarios y guardias de la sección Periódicos y Microformatos, por su amabilidad al enseñarnos a usar los equipos y ayudarnos con cualquier duda que tuviéramos.

Finalmente a la persona más importante, la Profesora Ana María Burdach nuestra profesora guía los incontables tecitos con galletas en plena investigación, las risas, es intercambio de fotos de nuestras mascotas, usted fue un rayo de luz que iluminó nuestro camino y nos hizo disfrutar cada segundo en el proceso de esta tesis, su amor y pasión por el tema a investigar nos impulsó a seguir sin darnos cuenta, se podría decir que nos contagió su amor por el análisis de discurso

Este trabajo es para todas aquellas mujeres cuya historia fue olvidada.

Un gran agradecimiento a mi familia, por estar conmigo a pesar de la lejanía física, su apoyo constante y su ayuda para calmar mis dudas sobre el futuro me ayudaron no solo en la tesis, pero también en el desarrollo de la carrera, no podría haber deseado por mejores padres.

A mis compañeres de tesis y profesora guía, el grupo más talentoso, “aperrado”, y amigable de la faz de la tierra, siento que me gane la lotería con un grupo tan comprensivo, el que la experiencia de investigación y redacción de la tesis fuera lo más amena posible dada las circunstancias fue gracias a ustedes. A les amiges que hice a lo largo de estos cuatro años en la Universidad de Chile, las tardes llenas de risas y buenos ratos serán los recuerdos más preciados que guardé de este periodo de mi vida. A les profesores que me impartieron clases en la carrera que siempre estuvieron presentes para prestar ayuda en los momentos más difíciles que tuve en estos cuatro años, solo unas palabras de apoyo de ellos me ayudaron a superar muchos obstáculos. A mis mascotas, las tres perritas más hermosas: Tamy, Sasha y Kiki, las más fieles compañeras que uno podría desear, a mi hamster Rebecca por acompañarme en mis noches de estudio, y un agradecimiento póstumo a Pavel Chekov, el hámster ruso más “choro” de la historia.

Y por último, a Tomás morales, el mejor amigo y pareja que podría haber deseado en la vida, desde el 2016 me ha acompañado en el transcurso de mi carrera, y a pesar de mucho altos y bajos, ha sido el que más paciencia me ha tenido no solo durante el proceso de investigación y desarrollo de la tesis, pero con mis mañas, te amo.

No hay palabras para distinguir cuánto le agradezco a todes les anteriormente mencionades, gracias a todes ustedes pude terminar esta tesis y mantener la cordura.

Muchísimas gracias a todes.

Catalina Marisol Avendaño Cardenas

Quiero partir agradeciendo infinitamente a mi grupo de seminario y a nuestra profe, quienes me acompañaron y apoyaron durante todo el año, gracias por todos los tecitos y galletas compartidos, aprendí mucho de ustedes y los quiero caleta, real que fueron el mejor grupo.

Los más grandes agradecimientos para mi mami y mi hermana, quienes me aguantaron ser y dejar el desorden en toda la casa, y por no molestarse (tanto) cada vez que planeaban una salida familiar y yo me quedaba en la casa escribiendo la tesis.

También muchísimas gracias a todos mis jefes de práctica en el Activo Fijo de la Clínica Alemana, por ser los que más me motivaron a seguir estudiando, les agradezco demasiado por eso, y por enseñarme a usar Excel para hacer las tablas y cálculos cuantitativos de la tesis, y en verdad porque sin ellos probablemente seguiría contando cosas en una bodega o algo así.

A las profesoras Rosa, Pascuala e Irina, por ser lejos las mejores profesoras de lengua (y de la carrera), sin ustedes, su apoyo y exigencia creo que nunca hubiese terminado la carrera.

A mis mejores amigos de la u, Lucas y Yihad, por las risas, la paciencia, las salidas, por guardarme puesto cuando llegaba tarde, y por mil cosas en verdad, los quiero caleta.

Al Angelo, aunque no sepamos qué será de nosotros en el futuro, mil gracias por todo el apoyo y por hacerme barra durante los 4 años de carrera, y gracias eternas por tanta paciencia.

A mi Valpo querido, por ser mi tierra natal y formar parte de mi tesis después de tantos años en Santiago, porque de alguna forma u otra una siempre termina volviendo a sus raíces.

A mis dos viejitas, mis gatitas, que me dejaron a pocos meses de terminar la tesis, gracias infinitas por los ronroneos que me dieron durante tantos años. Y, finalmente, a mi gatita menor, mi Lizzie (aka la bendición), por estar ahí cada vez que necesitaba apoyo emocional, y por no dejarme dormir sola ni una noche, aunque le molestara la luz del computador.

Sara Patricia Escudero Vivanco

Agradezco a mis padres, por el apoyo que me dieron después de mi fracaso del año pasado, y que me apoyaron durante este año también. Agradezco a todas mis compañeras de seminario, por ser tan secas, tan pacientes conmigo, tan buena onda y motivadas para con este gran trabajo de esta tesis. Este año fue difícil para todas, y es admirable y me siento orgulloso de haber trabajado junto a ustedes. Gracias por guiarme y muchas veces literalmente decirme que hacer. Nunca fui muy bueno en trabajos grupales, y este ha sido el trabajo grupal más grande que he hecho, y me cuesta creer el resultado.

Gracias a nuestra profesora obviamente, quien hizo posible este trabajo, que nos guió constantemente, nos tuvo paciencia, y tuvo oído atento a todas nuestras opiniones, comentarios y sugerencias.

Agradezco a mis mascotas, simplemente por ser ellas.

Agradezco a las Bibliotecas Nacional, de Filosofía y Humanidades de la Chile, y a la Municipal de Parral por haberme prestado sus computadores y conexión a Internet para trabajar en la tesis.

Joel Levi Escobar Bustos

Quiero agradecerle a mi abuelita Carmen por nunca rendirse sin importar el obstáculo que la vida le pusiera por delante; por ser siempre positiva; por enseñarme que las mujeres somos capaces de todo, por ser mi mentora y siempre creer en mí. Estoy orgullosa de decir que soy su legado y como tal todo logro mío es también suyo. La amo y todo esto es para usted y el resto de las mujeres Porteñas que le dieron vida a Valparaíso.

A mi mamá por leerme cuentos todas las noches cuando pequeña y a mi papá por inventármelos. Gracias por celebrar el que fuera mujer; enseñarme a ser una mujer fuerte e independiente; por darme tanto amor; dejarme siempre tomar mis propias decisiones; apoyarme en mis locuras y aceptarme tal y como soy.

A la Mariana por ser como una hermana, porque siempre serás una de las personas más importantes en mi historia. Al Diego y la Roció, por ser los mejores amigos de la vida.

A las personas que conocí en la universidad. En especial a la Vale, te agradezco enormemente el que me hayas abierto los ojos a la realidad de mi país, no sería quien soy hoy sin ti. Gracias por la lealtad y darme un espacio donde no tuviera miedo de ser yo misma. A mis profesores; la profe Tabilo, el profe Giorgos y mi querida miss Coty; ustedes son a los que me llevo en el corazón, aunque ya no estén todos aquí conmigo.

A la Isa por serlo todo para mí, porque jamás pensé que podría conocer a una persona tan preciosa como tú y doy gracias al universo el que nos hayamos convertido en amigas porque yo no estaría aquí sin ti. Gracias por existir, no sé qué haría sin ti.

A mis compañeros y profesora de seminario. Jamás pensé que iba a tocar un grupo tan maravilloso. Sin ustedes no creo que lo hubiera logrado, son lo máximo. Gracias por todo, por dejarme ganar preciosas amigas y una maestra, en el camino.

Finalmente, a mis gatos y la Amy por siempre estar ahí cuando lo necesite, por hacerme feliz, llorar y preocuparme. Porque son mis bebés y los amo más que nada en el universo.

Arlett Paloma Retamal Alucema

TABLE OF CONTENTS	8
1. INTRODUCTION	11
2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT	14
2.1. English context	14
2.1.1. The situation in England	14
2.1.1.1. The British immigration to Chile	16
2.1.2. Women in England	19
2.1.2.1. The laws and rights of women	19
2.1.2.2. Feminism in the Victorian era	20
2.2. Chilean Context	22
2.2.1. Political and Economic context	22
2.2.2. Sociocultural context	24
2.2.3. Women's Role	24
2.2.3.1. The immigrant women	25
2.2.3.2. The Chilean women	26
2.2.3.2.1. The Chilean elite women	26
2.2.3.2.2. The Ordinary women	28
2.2.3.2.2.1. The Living spaces	28
2.2.3.2.2.2. The Working-class Women	30
3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	33
3.1. Written media	33
3.1.1. The newspaper narrative genre	35
3.1.2. The newspapers of the time	37
3.1.2.1. The Chilean Times	38
3.2. Discourse analysis	39

3.2.1. Appraisal Theory	40
3.2.2. Identification and Tracking	40
3.2.3. Tracking Participants	40
3.2.4. Judgement, Affect and Appreciation	41
3.2.5. Graduation	41
3.3. Psychological and Psychosocial profile	42
3.4. Feminism	44
3.4.1. Gender	45
4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS	47
5. OBJECTIVES	47
5.1. General objectives	47
5.2. Specific objectives	47
6. METHODOLOGY	48
6.1. Corpus	48
6.2. Instruments	49
6.3. Categories of analysis	50
7. RESULTS	52
7.1. Criminal analysis	52
7.2. Space	57
7.3. Time	58
7.4. Social Class	60
7.5. Home country	61
7.6. Marital status	61
7.7. Work	62
7.8. Motivation	63

7.9. Attitude	65
7.10. #Lancsbox	66
8. DISCUSSION	70
8.1. Identification and tracking participants	70
8.2. Time and space	73
8.2.1. Time	73
8.2.2. Space	74
8.3. Graduation	75
8.3.1. Force	75
8.3.2. Focus	77
8.4. Attitude	77
8.4.1. Affect	78
8.4.2. Judgement	80
8.4.3. Appreciation	84
8.5. Criminal analysis	86
8.5.1. Planning	86
8.5.2. Alcohol use	88
8.5.3. Methods	89
8.5.4. Weapons	91
8.5.4.1. General findings	91
9. CONCLUSIONS	94
10. REFERENCES	97
11. APPENDIX	101

1. INTRODUCTION

Recently within the field of linguistics there has been a wide interest in discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis and gender studies. As the social movements have been bringing to light gender inequality in different aspects of social life, the relevance of demonstrating how our language standardise inequality and violence against women has had a significant increase. Femicides and gendered-violence against women have become more and more frequent, as the crimes committed against women have been put in the spotlight (Lazar, 2008).

The study of gender identity within discourse analysis studies have shed light on the different roles attributed to women in different contexts. However, the specific role of women as victims and victimizers in different crimes have not yet been thoroughly examined. It is in this context that discourse analysis provides us with a powerful instrument to identify the beliefs behind these social acts. Since aspects of culture are embedded within the discourse produced interactively between social actors, they can be interpreted through the analysis of the speaker's voice (Martin and Rose, 2007).

According to van Dijk (1997) discourse analysis investigates how language is used, who uses it, why and when it is used. Our research considers what Fairclough (2004) describes as 'textually oriented discourse analysis' (p.2), particularly, feminist critical discourse analysis (Lazar, 2008). This view provides us with a closer approach to the social meaning behind discourse and to the understanding of the intentions of the speaker. It is through the analysis of the language used in newspapers, in this case, *The Chilean Times*, that we can identify and understand the patterns, similarities and common knowledge shared by the communities where it was published, as the writer inevitably projects their 'vision of the world' in discourse.

As gender studies within discourse analysis have focused mostly on sexual violence and sex crimes when analysing pieces of news, few researchers have studied the role of women

in the yellow press news. Therefore, additional studies are needed to cover this media genre to understand how different linguistic and cultural communities report on this particular subject when referring to the inhabitants of a country that is not their home country.

To analyse one hundred pieces of news selected from *The Chilean Times* newspaper's yellow press between the years 1882 and 1890, Martin and Rose's *Working with discourse* (2007) is taken as guidance. This newspaper was one of the most popular among the British colony in Valparaíso.

Our basis for understanding media discourse and the relationship between society, language and media is Matheson's *Media Discourse* (2005). It is almost impossible to be neutral whenever we communicate. Our words always reveal something about ourselves and the social conventions we live by, that is why, in Matheson's words, "discourse analysis of the media allows us to describe and assess this sharing of meaning" (2005, p.1).

This research attempts to identify women's role in society at the end of the XIX century through their representation in the British newspaper *The Chilean Times* as well as the evaluation the narrator does of them when reporting crimes committed in the Chilean territory. The main focus of this research is to recognize how women were portrayed as victims and victimizers in the yellow press news and how their description helps us to understand who they were, what they did and where they lived prior to the crime. Furthermore, we seek to find how their interaction with others was in society, how they were seen by their peers and most importantly, how the British immigrants referred to them within their community.

The structure of this research was organized as follows. First, the historical context, where both English and Chilean culture, politics, economy, technological developments and society are described, each followed by specific information about the rights of women, traditions, education and working conditions in their country, with an emphasis on Chilean women. Next, the selected theoretical framework, where discourse analysis concepts such as

appraisal focusing on identification, affect, appreciation, judgement and graduation, among others, are presented together with the description of the newspaper's narrative genre, feminism and gender.

Along with discourse analysis, and in order to draw some more comprehensive conclusions, some previous research from the field of criminal psychology is also included. To help the purposes of this research, we focus on different factors such as killing methods, weapons used, use of alcohol and premeditation to recognize the psychological traits and cultural context of the crime. The following section contains the methodology, where our corpus, instruments and both categories for discourse analysis and criminal analysis are described. The methodology section is followed by the results and their discussion, followed by the conclusions, further research recommendations and bibliography.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

For this research it is vital to introduce the reader not only to the political and economic structures of Chile but also to the cultural environment of the nation, especially in Valparaíso in the 19th century, when the British community and their traditions began to play an important role in the main ports of Chile. We would also like to go deeper into gender and the representation of women in society from 1882 to 1890.

This section is divided into two main topics, the English historical context and the Chilean context to provide an overall idea of the organization and evolution of the British and Chilean society. Both topics will take into consideration gender and the different legal aspects of being a woman at the end of the nineteenth century.

2.1. English context

As to the English historical context, the social and economic development of Great Britain during the 19th century, will be taken into consideration. More specifically, the antecedents of the Industrial Revolution in England and the different changes that were simultaneously occurring at various social levels during the Victorian period will be examined. A description of the English immigration process in Chile, focusing particularly on the city of Valparaíso, will also be included. An account of the Chilean reception of these immigrants and the economic relationship between these two nations will also be provided.

2.1.1. The situation in England

The Industrial Revolution was the greatest antecedent for the English supremacy over the rest of the other European nations. The factors that enabled the Industrial Revolution to take place in England were mainly the rapid technological advances that occurred in this nation, supported by a strong interest in sciences predominant throughout the 18th and 19th century.

England went through a general improvement in the quality of life of the English people: a decrease in mortality rates, an increase in wages and better job opportunities, a rise in the literacy rates and the thrive of capitalism and factory-based activities in the country.

One of the major inventions that were the backbone for the Industrial Revolution process was the steam engine, commercially first created by Thomas Savery (1698), innovations to which continued all through the 19th century. In addition, the British vastly improved the production of textiles, iron, coal and agricultural industries, among others.

Another important factor that played a relevant role in the rise of England as a significant economic power in the 19th century was the huge increase in the general quality of life of the British people. Thanks to the Industrial revolution, the technological and scientific developments in agriculture and other industries made food and clothing more affordable for most of the population. The medical sciences were also developed, and milestones like the introduction of vaccination in Europe, first applied in England, highly decreased the mortality rates and improved the average lifespan of the English inhabitants. According to Gráda (2016), this improvement determined British leadership above other nations. In Great Britain, people had better health, had a better labour force, and thus higher levels of productivity. They also had rising levels of literacy and by the end of the 19th century, most people would know how to read and write. Sharing and spreading knowledge was thus made more accessible for more and more people.

The 19th century was, therefore, the era of inventions, discoveries and innovations. As more people were able to read, the creation and widespread of periodicals, the advance of literary production together with the rise of the novel, and the business that came with it, made England advance into modernity. As a result, more attention was given to science and history in universities. Ideas like democracy, collectivism and bureaucracy started to spread among the intellectuals of the period. New parliamentary Reforms and Acts provided rights for working

men, gave more power to the growing Trade Unions and primary education for everyone. Regarding women, feminism was introduced to English culture and started invading all social classes.

As to maritime matters, England undoubtedly had supremacy in shipping and overseas trade. "In 1885, a third of the world's sea going ships were British, including four fifths of the world's steam ships" (Travelyian 1942, pp 559). The always improving English railway system also helped the advance of maritime trade, by improving the connections from cities and towns to the main ports. As a result, many of these populated areas, like Barrow, Grimsby, Cardiff and Tyneside, flourished or experienced a "revival".

Thus, thanks to the economic prosperity that reigned over the nation, people were now able to afford better food, clothing and furniture. More and more people started to engage in different outdoor activities, like sports, sightseeing and going to the seashore for their holidays. Going abroad became more common and affordable, not only for tourism but also for scientific, cultural and economic motivations as well. As the ideas of Charles Darwin were quite well established in the British scientific and academic culture, going around the world and visiting "exotic" foreign places was registered in the many travelling journals of the numerous English men and women. Tradesmen and merchants went sailing looking for new markets. In this way, the English produced the goods that underdeveloped countries needed, and imported the raw materials they produced in return. Chile was one of these countries, and the Chilean economic conditions were most favourable for the development of a relationship of dependency with Britain.

2.1.1.1. The British immigration to Chile

The economic environment in Chile was very positive for the English. Chile was a fresh self-made republic, which had obtained independence from the Spanish Empire just a few

decades before. It had lost its economic dependency from Spain and was open to new options to trade the goods that the nation was not able to produce. British merchants saw this opportunity and took advantage of this situation by migrating to Chile, setting up practically a monopoly of British manufactured goods and equipment. The creation of an economic relationship between Chile and Britain was mostly done by expatriate English merchants and Chilean capitalists, who looked sympathetically at the British way of doing business.

The way the British did business was quite different from what Chile was used to doing during the Spanish empire era. Instead of forcing themselves into the Chilean economy, into its political areas and create a monopoly that would only benefit the greater nation, the British did something that scholars termed, an “informal empire”. This meant that “the republic's political independence as a sovereign nation was always fully accepted by Britain, despite the strong economic links between the two countries” (Mayo 1981, pp. 96). This situation was similar to that of other previous colonies like Australia, Canada and South Africa, by then already self-governed nations.

These “strong economic links” were generated by the British, who had the economic and technological interests that the “informal colony” might have in mind. Thus, the British would supply what the colony needed or demanded and would take what the colony was able to give them. This gave way to a favourable state of economic stability between the two nations.

The trade figures in Chile, between 1850 and 1890, reveal the great economic predominance that Britain had over the South American country. In 1850, Britain was taking a share of about 30% of all Chilean exports. By the next decade, the number abruptly increased to over 70%, and the figures kept being about the same until 1890 (Mayo 1981). Additionally, Britain supplied over a third of the Chilean imports throughout the period. Chilean exports consisted primarily of raw materials (mainly copper and nitrate, the latter being more important after the War of the Pacific) and agricultural products (wheat in particular). Textiles were the

most imported items from Britain during the second half of the 19th century. Other items included coal, hardware, rails and engines, agricultural machinery and mining equipment -all items related to the extraction, production and transport of the materials and products that Chile exported to Britain.

Valparaíso, the main Chilean port at that time, received most of the English population. Around the 1850s, the British population was around 2,000 and grew to a little more than 5,000 at the end of the century. About a third of them had established themselves in Valparaíso. The rest of them were scattered throughout the Chilean export provinces of Concepción, Atacama, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Tarapacá (the latter two after their inclusion to Chilean territory after the War of the Pacific) and a not so significant number in the capital, Santiago.

Most of the British residing in Chile worked on trade and financial-related activities, like merchants, bankers and salesmen and on skilled professions, such as carpenters, miners, sailors, engineers, artisans, or smelters (Mayo, 1981). Besides these trades and professional fields, many British immigrants dedicated themselves to provide services for their English national fellows: teachers, doctors, gardeners, artists and barbers. The British immigrants did not mix much with ordinary Chilean people, most of whom still lived in rural areas. Nevertheless, the Chilean government, as well as the Chilean elite were quite content with the British immigration and gave freedom to English capitalists to “operate in any part of the economy they chose” (Mayo, 1981, p.105).

Chile progressed in its economy and communications thanks to the English influence. The banks at this time were mostly ruled by English management. The British had way more experience with the banking business than Chileans at that time. As to transport, the British were the main promoters of the railway industry in Chile as well as the steam navigation business. They needed faster and more efficient transportation of goods and people from which the Chileans also benefited from. Additionally, the introduction of the telegraph in Chile,

uniform postal rates, as well as other improvements in communications were achieved thanks to the British influence.

2.1.2. Women in England

In order to understand the role of British women in society in the 19th century in England, it is important to be conscious of their rights, ideology and obligations during the Victorian era. It is crucial to have in mind what women were allowed to do (or not) and what they did to participate in society. Therefore, a brief summary of women's rights will be provided, including education and working condition laws. In addition, to understand women's ideology before the British migration to Chile, a brief chronology of the rise of feminism and other women-related movements in England will be described.

2.1.2.1. The laws and rights of women

According to historians, it was in the context of Victorian Imperialism when feminism first emerged in Britain resulting in a long discussion on women's rights (Roberts, 1995; Burton, 1961). Feminism involved a revolution that made the British parliament analyse the current laws which negatively affected women with the aim of providing a solution to the issues which affected mostly women and children.

During the Victorian period, women did not have the right to vote. It was not until 1869 that this issue became relevant with the publication of *The Subjection of Women* by John Stuart Mill, allowing women vote in 1888, but only in local country and borough elections (Roberts, 1995). Another achievement of the period was the Criminal Procedure Act of 1853, which established punishment for men who attacked women and children, but they could be imprisoned only up to 6 months.

It is common knowledge that women in the 19th century did not have the chance to be independent. Instead they were subordinated to their father's will until marriage. Once married, they became a property of their husbands, under whose authority they were responsible for any of their actions (Prochaska, 1980). In this context, it was not until 1882, when the Married Women's Property Act was proclaimed, which stated that women did not own or inherit property, as any inherited legacy was automatically assigned to her husband, which until 1870, included any earnings from her work (if she had any). Additionally, in 1878 in the case of violence against women, a new law allowed women to get divorced from their husbands.

Regarding the working conditions of women and children, several laws were proclaimed during the Victorian era. In 1842, the Mines and Collieries Act prohibited all women, girls and boys under 10 to work underground after an analysis of human degradation provided by the Royal Commission. In The Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1860, the age limit was raised to 12.

In an attempt to regulate working conditions and after a long discussion and several insufficient Factory Acts, the 1847 Factory Act, also known as the Ten-Hour Act, stated that women and children could only work 10 hours a day in textile factories. The Factory Act was extended to all factories in 1867. In 1878, a restatement of the Factory Acts declared that women could not work more than 56 hours per week.

In terms of education, it was not until 1868 that women were first admitted to university in Britain; nevertheless, they were not allowed to be awarded degrees until 1880. Before this, women were only awarded certificates of proficiency.

2.1.2.2.Feminism in the Victorian era

According to Midgley (1993), the most relevant signs of feminist thinking can be traced back to the 18th century, when Mary Wollstonecraft first published *A vindication of the Rights*

of Women (1792). As a pioneer advocate for women's rights, Wollstonecraft criticised male supremacy and their view of women as subordinated or objectified properties of men. She promoted equality between men and women, advocating for women's dignity and independence through improvements in education and social relations. As expected, this piece of work was negatively received by her contemporaries and was widely criticised outside her liberal intellectual circle. This rejection increased after the publication of William Godwin's memories in 1798, where he wrote about Wollstonecraft's previous relationships, including the birth of an illegitimate daughter of hers, which ended up disregarding all of her work (British Library, 2019).

Other popular female authors during the period were Jane Austen, the Brönte sisters, Frances Burney, Elizabeth Inchbald, Maria Edgeworth and Elizabeth Gaskell. Each of them wrote about female characters, most of them rebellious women, who disagreed at some point with the rules of society. Some of them wrote under pseudonyms, for example, the Brönte sisters used male names to publish their work to avoid criticism and rejection.

As a response to different manuals for women's conduct there appeared *Sermons to Young women* (1766) by Reverend James Fordyce and *An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex* (1797) by Thomas Gisborne as popular religious manuals for women's conduct. Fordyce's manual is considered as old-fashioned and out of place in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* (1813). The works of Sarah Ellis's *The Women of England* (1839), *The Wives of England* (1843) and *The Daughters of England* (1845), among others, discussed women's role in religious and cultural contexts, their behaviour, habits and duties, and their influence on men as a contribution to society.

2.2. Chilean Context

In 1810, Chile was established as a nation and not as a colony of Spain. Fast forward into the nitrate era, Chile experienced an economic boom and nitrate became the main material of exports produced in the country (Collier & Sater, 2004). The last period of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century can be considered as a transition stage from a traditional Chilean society to a modern one. Urbanization, economic changes, parliamentarism and the rise of new artistic and literary movements portrayed social criticisms, and the growing influence of women in different communities of the nation.

2.2.1. Political and Economic context

From the rise of a nation to the development of it, Chile can be considered a country full of history. Chile was also a country with a vast quantity of natural resources, such as wheat and nitrate (Collier & Sater, 1996). In 1813, when the Trade law which promoted immigration was passed, immigrants had the same rights of the possession of franchises as Chileans had, but only after having lived in the nation for a minimum of four years (Valdivieso, 2012). Chile was able to establish a new economic system that would insert the nation into the world market (Valdivieso, 2012). However, social structures did not suffer any change. European foreigners were on top of the social ladder and education was directed mainly at the 'sons of haciendas' and at families of distinguished communities of immigrants, such as the British people in Valparaiso (Valdivieso, 2012).

During President Pinto's office (1876), Chile went through an economic crisis. The price of copper fell 20% and the exports of it 16%. There was at the same time a drought that harmed the croplands. However, in 1877 the rain washed away roads and land destroying livestock and crops on its way (Collier & Sater, p. 125). Banks started to lose money, and by 1878 almost every bank in the country lacked funds (Collier & Sater, p. 125). Even though the

“law of inconvertibility” was able to save the banks, the rest of the nation was still walking on thin ice. Due to this crisis, over 50,000 Chileans emigrated. Approximately over 2,4% Chileans of the lower class had to flee the country or turn into crime (Prain, 2007) Being mugged became a common affair, and many feared to leave their homes (Collier & Sater, p.126). The 1835 census showed the presence of approximately 1,103,036 habitants in the country (Memoria Chilena, 2019). However, by 1875 the 4th national census revealed that the population seemed to have doubled (2,075,971).

The armed conflict between Peru, Bolivia and Chile -the War of the Pacific-, started in 1879 in the north of the country. The main issue was the Chilean exploitation of nitrate in places that were not clearly delimited as Chilean or Bolivian. But the main cause was the confiscation and auction of the Chilean mining companies by the president of Bolivia general Hilarión Daza (Collier & Sater, 1996). The Peruvian-Bolivian alliance lost against Chile in 1881 after the capture of Lima, and an official truce was signed in 1884 (Collier & Sater, 1996). The provinces of Tarapacá and Antofagasta were officially part of the Chilean territory, leading to an economic boom. Chile became the main producer and exporter of nitrate in the world (Memoria Chilena, 2019)

Between the years 1882 and 1907, after the foreign colonization policies had been instaurated by the Chilean government (Memoria Chilena, 2019), over 50,000 European immigrants moved to Chile. A third of this new population came from Spain, followed by 24.4% French, 22.3% Italians, 8.9% Swiss, 7.1% British and, last but not least, 6.6% Germans (Blancpain, 1987a, quoted in Corbinos, 2015). Although the number of immigrants from the UK was rather low, their presence in the market was not. By 1895 British owned companies located in the north of Chile were in charge of roughly 60% of the export of nitrate. The Chilean government deemed it more cost-efficient to allow foreigners to do the task and assume the costs of production (Corbinos, 2015).

2.2.2. Sociocultural context

With the increasing number of immigrants, Valparaíso became one of the most cosmopolitan cities of the nation (Prain, 2007). It was a regular affair to see young people looking to settle down and work in Cerro Alegre. From doctors to humble labourers, each contributing to the culture of this new community. A new social stratum was on the rise. The middle class of this stratum consisted mainly of immigrants who were even “more respected and recognized than the rich” (Prain, 2007, p.12). With their arrival, their traditions followed. Outdoor activities were a common sight in districts like el Almendral, el Cajón de las Palmas, el Panteón and Cerro Alegre (Prain, 2007).

Nonetheless, the celebrations of the people of Valparaíso were not in the interest of the British community. They mainly looked for a peaceful and clean place to live, without mixing with the daily affairs and hustle of Valparaíso (Pain, 2007). The creation of social clubs, a traditional cultural practice among the British communities like the Union Club (1842) and the English Club (1873), became part of the city and were recognized as “patriotic labour” (Prain, 2007). With immigration, the community in Valparaíso changed greatly. In spite of an underlying class segregation, technological advancement took the lead particularly with the construction of railways (Prain, 2007).

2.2.3. Women's Role

Immigrant and Chilean women were different. Their morality, social background and lifestyle had little in common. However, both of them belonged to a gender that would suffer in Chile discrimination and lack of rights the most. The following sections describe the lives of those women to understand their role in Chilean society.

2.2.3.1. The immigrant women

In the 19th century, immigrant women were mostly seen as company to their husbands. Women were not independent individuals, but rather an extension of men. The role of immigrant women in this period is therefore scarcely registered (Estrada, 2013). Nevertheless, their influence in the social circles of the country contributed to the construction of a model for Chilean women to follow. The morality of the immigrant women was perceived as superior which was not attributed exclusively to their foreign origin, but to the social class they would belong once in the country. However, in the case of Valparaíso, many immigrant women became beggars and did not form part of the elite.

The immigrant women of the elite were distinguished by their devotion to charity work. They created the *Lady Auxiliary Committee* to help to organise aid to peers in need to the poor, children and the sick (Prain, 2007); they also helped to create the Children's Hospital Jean and Marie Thierry of Valparaíso; gave clothes to the poor and education to the children. The charity work of immigrant women was important for the improvement of the life of the people in Valparaíso.

The lifestyle of the immigrant women was defined for their like for simplicity. They did not pay much attention to new fashion trends, in spite of always being mindful of their appearance and would rather concentrate on gardening and decorating their home (Cavieres, 2006). Housework was not in their minds as they all had servants. The children were handed over to a nurse in charge of raising them and when the time came, to a Governess who would take care of their education. Going to the theatre with their husbands, attending social gatherings and doing charity work would take up most of their time.

Migrant unmarried women would work as governesses. Nevertheless, the need for women to marry was such at that time that they would eventually find a husband. Widows would usually marry again with a man of the elite. Since immigrant men were keen on marrying

only women of their own nationality, they would bring women from their home country for such purpose. Endogamy was thus a normal occurrence (Estrada, 2013). However, it was also common to see immigrant men marry women from the Chilean elite mostly to improve their social status.

Overall the life of British immigrant women in Chile was not very different from the lives they led in their home country. However, as their social circle was very exclusive, they did not normally interact with the Chilean society, except with the Chilean elite. Charity work was the only interaction they apparently had with ordinary Chilean women.

2.2.3.2. The Chilean women

For the Chilean women, the end of the 19th century was a period of change brought by the instauration of the capitalist model in Chile (Brito, 2008). The process triggered a restructure of the social norms and roles of the country's inhabitants. Nevertheless, the results of the transition to the new model were only present in the more developed cities of the country. The more rural areas were not affected by it until the following century.

2.2.3.2.1. The Chilean elite women

The women of the Chilean elite were the ones that established the model to follow for the rest of the women in the country. Nevertheless, they took foreign women as an example of morality, as the pinnacle of good and respectable women.

In comparison to the British immigrant woman, the Chilean elite woman was very interested in the new fashion trends. They would dress the latest Parisian fashion and buy unique dresses to differentiate themselves from their peers (Cruz, Pereira, & Maino, 1978).

In general, contrary to their grandmothers and mothers, the women of the second half of the 19th century experimented more freedom. They would take their daily walk alone,

although still accompanied by a chaperone when meeting a suitor. Mothers and daughters would go shopping daily. The social life of these women was very active. At that time, women were not expected to take care of the housework or raise their children, but to see who their daughters would marry (Cruz et al., 1978).

The Chilean elite women, following the example of the British immigrant women, began to dedicate their time to charity work as well. Nevertheless, this is said to be one of the main reasons why they started to drift away from their roles as mothers and wives (Cruz et al., 1978). In spite of this, mothers were still in charge of their children's religious education.

The "Tertulias" were the principal weekly social gatherings (Cruz et al., 1978). The debutante balls were the most important nights for the young girls. They would dress to impress and dance with men all night. Yet, the affinity young women had for all kinds of outings was frowned upon by the older generation of women, who questioned the morality of such behaviour.

The Chilean elite women were the first to go to the university. In 1877, Miguel Luis Amunátegui, minister of Chile, declared that women were able to obtain a professional degree. This new law was the result of a long battle against conservative groups of the Chilean society, which saw the education of women as a threat to the traditional roles women and men had in Chilean society (Carrasco, 2008). The desire women had to continue their studies was brought about by the new socioeconomic system. The women of the elite started to question their role in society, their marginalization from spaces outside their homes and social gatherings and their lack of political power and independence (Carrasco, 2008). Among these women was Eloisa Díaz, who at the age of fifteen was the first Chilean woman to be admitted to the medical school of the Universidad de Chile.

The path women decided to follow against the conservative Chilean society to pursue higher education was harsh. Women like Eloisa Díaz and other female university students at

her time were strongly discriminated and had to attend their lectures in the company of a chaperone (Sepulveda, 2008). Despite all the backlash they had to suffer, most of these women were able to earn the respect of their peers and achieved successful careers.

However, most women of the elite went only through primary education, and women's place in society was reduced to their natural role as mothers. Hence, the Chilean elite women were expected to achieve this role as an example for the rest of the women in the country.

2.2.3.2.2. The Ordinary women

An ordinary woman's place in society went through several changes in this period, which resulted in a new identity based on the new sociocultural context (Brito, 2008).

The identity of the Chilean people in the 19th century was the outcome of the identity constructed in the colonial period through miscegenation, where women were acknowledged only through their role as mothers. The perception of women was dual as they were seen as submissive towards men and defined according to their role in society; notwithstanding, at the same time their role as a mother revealed they were hard-working, independent, and were a constant presence in their children's lives (Vivallos, 2006). It was the latter that gave women the ability to experiment a self-sufficient lifestyle characterized by an unusual independence, even though they were living in a patriarchal society, which considered them as dependent on men.

2.2.3.2.2.1. The Living spaces

Contrary to their counterparts in England, Chilean women were capable of owning property. There were two types of property-owning women, the ones that lived in the countryside and the ones that migrated to the city. Women who owned a farm in the countryside did not have any economic independence as their husbands were in charge of administering it.

However, the ownership of the land gave them the power to demand from their husband's money to pay for their living expenses and their children's. In the cases in which this was not complied by the husband, women were able to sue for divorce (Vivallos & Brito, 2010).

The second type of women landowners were ordinary women that migrated to the cities. They obtained a farm or a rather small piece of land mainly through municipal charity. They made use of their social position as vulnerable women applying for a small piece of land in the surrounding areas of Santiago (Brito, 1995).

Nonetheless, most ordinary women in Santiago were unable to own property. They rented instead small pieces of land in the outskirts of the city to settle in them in the second part of the 19th century. The urban structure of the capital of the country was marked by the existence of these "ranchos" where vulnerable women and their children settled down. In these urban structures' women were the figures in power. The structure of the "ranchos" made it possible for women to be independent, self-sufficient and to maintain the lifestyle they had in the countryside. They cultivated their food and created a small trade circle and sold their craft to other women. Another form of self-sustaining commerce was "Chincanas", which were also "ranchos" but these opened their doors to the public turning into gathering places for people to buy food and alcoholic drinks. The "Chincanas" created a space for social meetings where the community would interact and create bonds that became the foundation of these unique urban spaces where women were able to enjoy their own lives (Brito, 2008).

Nevertheless, in the second part of the 19th century, a new architectonic process started in the capital. The purpose was to tackle the problem of the lack of sanitation and the outdated state of the urban architecture of the capital which did not agree with the new economy of the country and with the tastes of the elites who wanted to implement a European city model in Santiago. The need to eradicate the "ranchos" constituted a big problem for the authorities as they did not know what to do with the women and children that lived in them. The proposed

solution was the “Conventillos”, a structure that consists of a set of small adjacent rooms, with no windows or any other type of ventilation, where the only common space was a little hall that divided a set of rooms from others (Brito, 2008).

The overcrowding and poor sanitary conditions of the “Conventillos” was the new environment in which women lived. They were reunited with men as they also migrated to the city due to job scarcity. Poverty, reduced space and poor living conditions precipitated, according to Brito (2008), the start of violence and family abuse, a constant in the interactions between the different inhabitants of the “Conventillos”.

Ordinary women in the “Conventillos” experienced the loss of the self-sufficient lifestyle the “ranchos” had given them, the independence and ownership of their own lives. The working-class family in the elite’s speech did not exist, nor did the old “rancho” system where women could be somehow autonomous and independent (Brito, 2008). The only thing the elite had brought about with this change was segregation and violence to these women's lives. Nevertheless, ordinary women continued to fight for survival and for a place in the new system.

2.2.3.2.2.2. The Working-class Women

The loss of their self-sufficient lifestyle impelled women to find a new place as active participants in the economy of the country. The working spaces available for women were few and limited to jobs that allowed them to still have time to fulfil their role as mother and wife.

The job of a seamstress was the most popular and was highly regarded in terms of morality. Women were able to work as a seamstress as an independent or dependant worker in a factory. Most of them worked for a few days in the factory, the others at home. This made it possible for them to look after their duties as a housewife and mother. Most seamstresses

worked to contribute with an extra income to their family finance (Brito, 1995), and most of them were wives of working-class men and depended on their salary.

The other job that allowed women to combine their working hours with their social responsibilities as a mother was that of a laundress. They normally worked in the "Conventillos" and from there delivered the clean clothes to their customers. One of the problems of this job was that due to the necessity of money. At times, the laundress had to pawn the clothes of their customers and was thus accused of crime. Another problem was the sanitary conditions of the "Conventillos", since women washed the clothes inside their rooms with no ventilation, the soap would make thus the air unbreathable and the water they used was employed for all kinds of purposes, from cleaning the dishes to doing the washing up (Brito, 1995).

In addition, was the work of hawker, a job that was not regarded as moral as the others since women had to leave their homes to work and were not able to fulfil their role of mother and wife. This job took place either in certain established places of the city or in an unauthorized manner. In both cases, they were strongly harassed by the authorities. The different regulatory policies to control the hawker's jobs were oriented towards the complaints of the elites against their lack of sanitary awareness and the disturbance of the aesthetics of the city. On one hand, hawkers were forced to work because of their poverty and, on the other, they were judged by the elites through their moral discourse (Brito, 1995).

The most respected job a woman could have, according to the elites, was that of a maid. The socioeconomic changes that had taken place in Chile brought the elite women to concentrate more in her social role rather than in her role as mother and housewife. There was therefore, a huge need for maids in charge of these responsibilities. The life of a maid was hard. Most of them were not given a salary as their employers considered that feeding them and giving them a place to sleep was more than enough as payment (Brito, 1995). They were

abused, raped and unfairly accused of crimes and punished. Nevertheless, it was considered the best work for a single woman. Young girls in the countryside were frequently educated to come to the city to work as a maid.

The last field of work to open for women in the 19th century was that of education. After establishing that girls could also receive education, a new space for women was created. It was not an easy transition and the elite questioned the morality of it.

Finally, the oldest work and most repudiated by the elite was that of the sex-workers. They were especially important in Valparaíso which as a seaport had a constant presence of ships from all around the world and the sailors were the principal customers of the prostitutes. What is more, Cavieres (2006) remarks that the demand for sex-workers was such that even though one in ten women of the city was a prostitute, they were still not able to cover the demand for their work. While in Santiago prostitution incentivized the human trafficking of young girls from the countryside, in Valparaiso most prostitutes were women that had come to the city in their own volition looking for a better future. The work as a prostitute was hard. They worked at the edge of the law and were strongly judged by society as immoral women; however, the truth was that these women were forced by their poverty and lack of education to do any kind of work that would make it possible to earn money to survive.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Given the complex interdisciplinary nature of the present research, the theoretical framework will consider theoretical tools from different fields to support the analysis of the collected corpus of written media like discourse analysis and its relationship with the role of the media in society and genre and gender studies. What follows includes a review of the historic context of the newspapers of the time as well as their common conventions. A general overview of The Chilian Times, the newspaper from which our corpus was taken, will be provided as well. Appraisal theory, a SFL based discourse analysis theory, the basis of our analysis, will be described as well. Psychological theoretical perspectives will also be helpful to reinforce the understanding of the psychological profile of the criminal minds of the protagonists in the news. Gender studies are also present in this research since our focus is on women as victims and victimizers.

3.1. Written media

The media plays an important role in society. The shared worldview that each individual and each community has is defined particularly by the influence that television, newspapers, online articles, social media and other means of communication exercise on them. For the process of communication to be possible, we must have a shared understanding of the world: common meanings, activities, knowledge and assumptions about the planet, sociological communities and life itself. This shared understanding is particularly acquired through the consumption of written media.

Written discourse analysis attempts to study this shared understanding of the world, by examining the realization of the representations of the social aspects of the world in the written media, the relationships and interactions between them and society, by studying the different

ways in which a given culture, community, group or individual expresses meaning through a wide range of media texts and their underlying ideologies.

The representations found in the media are not equal in power. Just as in society, there are hierarchies of power among the different media production entities. Bourdieu (1991) refers to this difference of power as the “the oracular power of dominant institutions in society”:

If I, Pierre Bourdieu, a single and isolated individual, speak only for myself, say ‘you must do this or that, overthrow the government or refuse Pershing missiles’, who will follow me? But if I am placed in statutory conditions such that I may appear as speaking ‘in the name of the masses’...that changes everything. (Bourdieu, 1991, as cited on Matheson 2005, p.2)

Thus, meanings are shared by members of society, although media institutions like political, economic or religious institutions will usually have more control on making and sharing different meanings than a single individual, a small community or a lesser institution with a narrower demography. These powerful media institutions can authoritatively communicate about the world and what is and is not happening on it, as well as claiming how other individuals, groups or communities are, act or feel, sometimes with complete disregard of what these entities have to say about it.

For these ideas to be spread in the written media, two processes are constantly taking place. One of them is the continual renewal of ideas by means of their recurrence and repetition throughout history, in different contexts and periods of time. This means that any time a textual instance is produced, the ideas in a text are in constant contact with other textual instances, each being built upon others. This is what is understood as intertextuality. Therefore, any of these instances has the potential of being studied and analysed critically. The second process is to place the entity or entities that have produced a text in the power hierarchy of society. This

means that the production of a text is understood as a social action. Whenever a text is produced, it communicates something to an audience. The producer must place itself within the perspective of his audience and with the other members and institutions of society. What is being communicated is then understood as a way of enforcing or challenging power over other entities who are higher or lower in the hierarchy and shows solidarity and support for the ones at the same level in the hierarchy.

When analysing written media, differences and similarities, e.g., patterns can be distinguished between different texts. These patterns are considered genres by discourse analysts. Martin and Rose define genre as a “staged, goal oriented social processes” (Martin and Rose, 2008)

“Staged, because it usually takes us more than one step to reach our goals; goal oriented because we feel frustrated if we don't accomplish the final step (...); social because writers shape their texts for readers of particular kinds” (p. 6).

Thus, every text has something to communicate to someone, and to do so, each text has an underlying structure that is best suited to deliver the message. The structure is determined by the genre to which each message belongs. Every single text is part of a specific genre and can be studied by analysing the different stages and goals it has as well as the relationship with other genres, its differences and similarities.

3.1.1. The newspaper narrative genre

The media is one of the best examples of the exercise of power in society. News act as a window to a snapshot of the world in a given society and as a tool for the institutions and communities that hold power to construct and shape their view to their own liking and interests. In order for pieces of news to be understood as relevant pieces of information, and to achieve

their goal as a genre, their meaning must be related to established social conventions and world perceptions. Discourse Analysis studies how news media achieve this goal, how journalists express the information contained in the news, and what the underlying implications that the accomplishment of this goal entail.

These ways are termed conventions of the news genre, which set apart this genre from others. Matheson (2005) describes two types of conventions: journalistic and social. Journalistic conventions are related to what the news genre is expected to be, to "how a text should begin and end, what readers are thought to be interested in, what they should know and when a news story can claim something is true" (Matheson, 2005, p. 16). In other words, conventions related to the inner sphere of news as a genre and their relationship with its readers and audience. Also, there are wider social conventions, in which the news depends on being relevant as a genre for its message to be understood. Matheson, for instance, determines social conventions such as "what people are like, what words mean, what is natural and commonsensical, who gets to speak in society and what is real" (Matheson, 2005, p.16). Therefore, "News discourse is", Matheson explains, "the result of the coming together of a variety of norms and principles and unstated assumptions" (2005, p.16).

The goal of news media as a genre is supposed to inform about relevant and newsworthy events of the world. For Discourse Analysis this claim is far from the truth, since the news draw upon social conventions to express their message and they have a role in helping to perpetuate or challenge social conventions with their inherent power to convince and manipulate (Matheson, 2005). According to the author, lexical selection is one of the greatest tools journalists use to achieve this purpose.

Lexical selection is meant as "the range of possible vocabulary items that a reporter could have chosen" (Matheson, 2005, p.20) to refer to something in a piece of news. News reporters and journalists do not choose their vocabulary at random. Vocabulary does not only

mean single words but phrases, conjunctions and grammatical items as well. For instance, a frequent and powerful type of lexical selection in news media are labels. These are used to sort people into different social categories. Matheson explains: "The act of labelling a person (or group or thing) defines how members of the society can understand and judge any action done by that person and allows them to generalize about them" (2005, p.24). With these techniques, news media have the power to make the audience sympathize or refute the participants of a certain piece of news and to give more relevance to certain aspects of these individuals or to emphasize the context of the news. These strategies have a huge impact in supporting the building and strengthening of ideologies and interests of the greater media institutions that hold the communicative power of the genre.

3.1.2. The newspapers of the time

Chile was a country that received European immigrants with a positive attitude. The different cultures coexisted with the written media of the time by publishing the news they considered relevant for their audience (Prado, 2018). The British population settled mainly in the city of Valparaiso and were considered the most important representatives of commerce in number, and wealth (Prado, 2018). The main goal of the media they published was to keep in touch with their homeland and traditions. It also helped the colony to keep their language alive, for the new generations born in Chile were not surrounded by English as their parents were (Prado, 2018). Politics were left aside, and value judgments were expected to be a rare occurrence (Prado, 2018).

The press in Chile, specifically British newspapers, had two precursors: *The Chilian Times* in 1876, and *The Anglo-Chilean Times* in 1907, which turned into *The South Pacific Mail* in 1909 (Edmundson, 2009). The press had a massive success, not only within the nation but from Lima to Punta Arenas the *Mail* circulated on its prime, in over 60 towns (Edmundson,

2009). To follow the legacy of *The Chilian Times*, *The South Pacific Mail* was established, after the former fell into bankruptcy after the earthquake of 1906; *The Mail* followed the shift of the economic centre of the Nation, moving from Valparaiso to Santiago in 1950 (Edmundson, 2009).

Commerce was the main focus of the English press in general. *The Chilian Times* published the prices of exports and imports, ships that docked in the port on the following days, and the fluctuation of the stock market. This can be appreciated in the first pages of each issue of the newspaper. The English press was a way of representing the opinion of both Americans and British immigrants, to share the current affairs of their home country and Chile and not to interfere with the political climate of the nation (Prospectus, *Chilian Times*, 1876).

3.1.2.1. The Chilean Times

The Chilian Times, a mercantile & shipping gazette for the west coast of South America, was founded in 1875 by Guillermo Helfmann, the owner of Imprenta Universo in Valparaiso. This was the first newspaper published in English in Chile, and the first illustrated newspaper in America. *The Chilean Times* is one of the English newspapers with the longest publishing history in Chile consisting of in all 40 volumes the first being published in 1876 and the last in 1907 (Memoria Chilena, 2019).

It was published once a week providing, as mentioned before, mercantile and shipping information, plus articles on national and international news including cultural activities, news about the English royalty, regular updates of major events, accidents or crimes, among others. It also included advertising spots of different specialized shops offering tools, machinery, shipping supplies or products such as tea and clothing.

In its Prospectus, *The Chilian Times* states that it was created to fulfil the need of having an English-written journal to represent the opinion of the English and American

residents of Chile. They agreed to provide a faithful 'resume' of the national political events while keeping a neutral opinion about any subject discussed. As foreigners they could not take any active participation that might be incompatible with their status nor ally their journal with any political party of the country. They state that they would only like to contribute to the political and moral progress of the community and the social well-being of the people.

Regarding foreign news, they explain that they will have a column with a comprehensive abstract of international news, and an account of general intelligence which they consider would be interesting for the readers. For this purpose, they planned to establish a system of trustworthy correspondence with the different provinces, sister republics and the capital, paying particular attention to commerce and any related issue. They would also invite citizens who might be related to maritime and mercantile affairs to cooperate with them on this matter.

3.2. Discourse analysis

Discourse is a multicultural object of study which can be explored under several perspectives depending on the social construction of identity under the discursive manifestation of the self (Martin and Rose, 2007). As many disciplines try to define discourse under what fits best their standards, it is difficult to give an exact definition of it. For the sake of this research we will focus on different concepts that fall under the macro definition of discourse taken from *Working With Discourse* by Martin and Rose (2007), *Appraising Appraisal* by Macken-Horarik and Isaac (2014) and *Evaluation in text: Authorial stance and the construction of discourse* by Hunston and Thompson (2003), all of which based on Systemic Functional Linguistics.

3.2.1. Appraisal Theory

According to Macken-Horarik and Isaac, following the lines of SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics), appraisal is a term used for systems that are developed to map evaluations in texts (2014). Evaluations express the speaker/writer's attitude towards the referred subjects as described in *Evaluation in text: Authorial stance and the construction of discourse* (Hunston and Thompson 2003). Thus, appraisal is a resource that helps readers to trail the author's path of ideas and analyse both explicit and implicit evaluative language in a text (both written and uttered), channelled through attitude and amplification, both distinctive dimensions of appraisal theory.

3.2.2. Identification and Tracking

As stated by Martin and Rose (2007) in *Working with Discourse Meaning Beyond the Clause*, Identification is directly correlated with tracking the participants or to keep track of what is introduced in the discourse, both people or things is relevant for the appropriate comprehension of the text.

3.2.3. Tracking Participants

When tracking the participants identification is the first step in the procedure. Identifying the subjects (in this case people) and following them along the text to see who is referring to what at any point in the text is fundamental (Martin & Rose, 2007). In discourse it is vital to keep track of the people or things that are being referred to in the text to make the text cohesive and coherent. This is done through a series of lexico-grammatical resources to introduce and keep track of the participants like *Presenting*, *Presuming*, *Possessive* and *Comparison*. The first, reveals how participants are presented, usually through proper names or personal nouns. *Presuming* depends on the use of pronouns a lexical resource, which

means that the subjects previously introduced can be *presumed* and kept track (Martin & Rose, 2007). The category of *possessive* and *comparison* are usually realized as nominal groups, and both can *presume* and *present*. *Possessive* lexical resources depend on *possessive* determiners, while *comparison* is linked to *comparative* lexical resources.

3.2.4. Judgement, Affect and Appreciation

Judgement according to Martin and Rose (2007) refers to the judgement that is being made of a person. This can be positive or negative; implicit or explicit. It can also be classified as personal, which is divided into criticism or admiration, and moral, can be separated into condemnation and praise. These categories are realized by semantic resources in the form of lexical-grammatical structures. An example of Judgement would be, “a *bubbly vivacious* man” (Martin & Rose, 2007, p.28). Appreciation refers to the attitudes that an entity has towards objects, actions, performances or any concrete phenomena that exist in the real world. Unlike Judgement, the “appraiser” gives an evaluation of external and aesthetic characteristics and does not involve the assessment of right or wrong. However, Martin and Rose (2007) point out that the “thing can be appreciated positively and negatively” (p. 37). An Appreciation example would be “a *beautiful* relationship” (Martin & Rose, 2007, p.28). On the other hand, Affect is related to the expression of feelings and emotional states or responses of individuals. It can also be positive and negative, as well as direct and indirect. An example of an Affective appraisal would be “She was *torn to pieces*” (Martin & Rose, 2007, p.28).

3.2.5. Graduation

Graduation is related to the gradability of attitudes and is divided into two forms of amplification. The first, Force is related to the amplification of meaning through different levels of intensity. It can be made through the use of intensifiers, although, “we can also be guided

by the prosody of feeling that colours a whole phase of discourse” (Martin & Rose, 2007, p.45) and the type of genre of the text as it tends to show different levels of amplification. An example of Force would be “*sharply* intelligent” (Martin & Rose, 2007, p.28) where *intelligent* is being amplified by *sharply*. The second, Focus, not only works as a lexical resource with the intent of placing a certain level of interest on a participant, but it also has the ability to “sharpen and soften [different] types of qualities” (Martin & Rose, 2007, p.46), *ergo*, through this amplifying attitude, the speaker/writer adjusts how strongly s/he feels towards a specific subject, participant or object (Martin & Rose, 2007, p.47). Two clear examples of Focus, provided by Martin & Rose, would be “after *about* three years” (p.47) where the lexical feature *about* is used for softening a certain period of time. However, in “after *exactly* three years” (p.47) *exactly* is used with the intent of sharpening how they refer to the same period of time.

3.3. Psychological and Psychosocial profile

In order to provide a better understanding of how women were described in the selected British newspaper published in Valparaiso, we considered it convenient to make reference to criminal psychology for a better understanding of the relationship between the victim and victimizer and for the identification of the psychological traits of the different murderers. It will also complement the analysis of appraisal and the identification of women.

For Silverman and Mukherjee (1987), homicide is understood as the result of violent social relationships, where the instability of a relationship is a factor that increases the possibility of homicide. For both authors, homicide is characterised as a social event, composed by a social relationship and at least two social actors: the murderer and the victim. They also state that the social relationship should play a key role in the analysis of homicides.

It is said that, when talking about intimate relationships and homicide, the intensity level of the social relationships is likely to play a critical role in the type of homicide. Through

earlier studies, the authors state that, in Canada, 87% of all 'incidents' involved some type of prior relationship between the victim and the transgressor, where 60% of the incidents associated with female victims were most likely to include some domestic relationship. It is important to keep in mind that this data will vary depending on the period and place from which it is taken.

The authors further state that research has found homicide to be a male-dominated act as both victims and offenders are mostly men. Nevertheless, when speaking of intimate relations, this is an act that usually involves the killing of someone of the opposite sex. Furthermore, the ratio of suspects starts from the immediate family to the extended family, being the closest people the most likely to commit the crime. Silverman and Mukherjee paraphrasing Gillis (1986) findings, state that "the closer the ties between offender and victim, the more often homicide seems to be a spontaneous, emotion-laden act" (p.39) and that the type of weapon, used as an indicator of the previously mentioned 'spontaneity', can evidence some differences between intimate homicides and non-intimate ones.

As to the relationship between crime and psychology, Mohammad-Rahim et al. (2014) arrives to the conclusion that there are specific psychological traits that underlie the type of murder and the different killing method used. It is said that murderers who use multiple killing methods (e.g. strangulation and stabbing) are more aggressive and/or hostile than the ones who use a single method. It has also been found that these multiple-method murderers tend to use minimisation when referring to their acts, as a way of rationalising their misdeeds or to refer to others through dehumanizing labels while protecting their self-image.

The association between alcohol and violence is discussed by Wieczorek et al. (1990), where the findings indicate that about 50 percent of the offenders in their sample were under the influence of alcohol at the moment of committing the crime. The authors concluded that alcohol consumption, particularly in large doses, was directly involved in half of the homicides

in the sample; however, the exact mechanism by which alcohol produces an increase of aggressiveness leading to murder is not known and requires further research, the author says.

3.4. Feminism

The Feminist Approach to Linguistics is the study of language through the scope of the concept of feminism. In the beginning, feminist researchers were mostly focused on the study of language as a tool to discriminate women. For instance, “male dominance” theorists, who investigated the discrimination of women through the use of specific lexical items and grammar structures proposed a list of inclusive terms to be used (Litosseliti and Sunderland, 2002). These theories studied gender as binary, identifying them only as men or women. This proposal is now being questioned as it not only negates the existence of other varieties of gender (queer gender of which women also form part), but also of the differences between women. Nowadays, the attitude of academics towards this topic is careful to “acknowledge the differences that exist within the group 'women' and to guard against ethnocentric and class-biased (over)generalizations” (Cameron, 1998, p. xi).

The problem with the lack of the actual representation of gender is also linked with the concept of identity. People's affiliations to their environment, especially their relationship with different social groups, can contribute to create their identity. A generalized study of women does not take into account the fact that people's identity is constructed by more than one factor and it can change through time.

Linguistics as a discipline had a concept of feminism that was outdated in comparison with other social sciences (Bucholtz, 1999). As this is a thing of the past, the biggest concern now for feminist language research is to use the critical awareness of language to struggle against the use of language that promotes the imbalance in gender relations. The main focus of feminism is therefore to obtain an equal language relation for everyone. However, it is

necessary to be aware of the context in which discourse takes place as a progressive use of language can exist, but there can still be lack of feminist progress, e.g., women are still living in oppression (Litosseliti and Sunderland, 2002).

3.4.1. Gender

Litosseliti and Sunderland (2002) establish in Gender Identity the connection between gender identity and discourse analysis. Their focus is language use rather than language as an abstract system. They state that using discourse facilitates the study of the different ways in which gender identities are represented through language. Gender is thus understood as a “continuous construction of a range of masculine and feminine identities” (p.1) rather than as a set of differences and is therefore, crucially fluid and dynamic. The importance of context and situated meanings is highlighted along with the need for a sustained feminist vigilance in terms of how discourse constantly shapes gendered relations and identities.

According to the authors, early works related gender and language through discourse and connected feminism and language studies. By doing so, the distinction between parole (gender and language use) and langue (gender ‘bias’ in a language as an abstract system) was made. Later theorists focused on exposing male dominance and on the re-evaluation of any gender differences as ‘cultural differences’, either from a liberal or a celebratory perspective. These differences resulted in the representation of masculinity and femininity as both gender “binary”.

Gender representation (in the English language as an abstract system) was criticised due to the dominant male bias, this was exposed in three different ways. The first, regarding grammatical uses, disclosed the invisibility of women through masculine ‘generics’ (e.g. chairman). The second, uncovered the stereotypical manner in which women were represented by certain words in the lexicon. And the third, made evident how some lexical items served to

degrade women. From there on, attempts to use 'non-sexist' language items were made, such as creating guidelines and checklists for writers.

During the 1990's the idea of 'gender differences' was criticised for underplaying the importance of context and for being conservative, among other reasons. The idea of the differences seemed to be presented as a form of cultural determinism which implied that the way of speaking of women and men was shaped by whether they were female or male. This made "gender" seem like the equivalent of "sex" turning it into a convenient variable equivalent to age in sociolinguistics. Regarding the idea of 'language as sexist, words could not simply be disregarded as sexist. The community determined if the term was considered offensive or not. In addition, gender-neutral words can be used in a sexist way and 'sexist' words can be used ironically or in non-literal ways.

The problematic nature of gender and language studies was somehow 'solved' by the acknowledgement of the importance of discourse. With a discourse approach, it is possible to "accommodate ideas of individual agency, and of gender (identity) as multiple, fluctuating, and shaped in part by language" (Litosseliti and Sunderland, 2002, p .6). By representing gender as 'variable' and essential in both social and individual terms, it is possible to acknowledge each of the variations among different generations of language users.

In terms of identities, broadly described as the sum of different choices, beliefs and possibilities that somehow 'define' a person, the study of the multiplicity of gender identities, that as to say, different masculinities and femininities, was originated by the decentring of the notion of 'essential identities' (e.g. man or woman). These multiple nature studies lead to several findings, for instance, that the masculine 'morphology' is more rigid than the feminine. Moreover, a crisis of identity was discovered, in the sense that to be a man or a woman was not strictly correlated to the discourse that was used to define them.

4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following are the research questions of this study

1. What was the perception of women in The Chilean Times newspaper in the news about women as victims or victimizers?
2. What are the language resources used in the portrayal of women in the yellow press?

5. OBJECTIVES

5.1. General objectives

To identify and highlight the role of foreign and Chilean women in the yellow press published in The Chilean Times in the last decade of the XIX century, in Valparaiso.

5.2. Specific objectives

1. To describe the function of the yellow press in *The Chilean Times*.
2. To identify the yellow press news that present women as victims and victimizers in *The Chilean Times*.
3. To apply evaluation theory to the analysis of the selected yellow press articles.
4. To identify and analyse the attitude of the author(s) of the selected yellow press articles.
5. To identify the perception that the British immigrants of Valparaiso had of women according to *The Chilean Times*.
6. To analyse how The Chilean Times portrayed women involved in crimes depending on their role as victims or victimizers in Chilean society.

6. METHODOLOGY

This research is a mixed-method research that attempts to examine the role of foreign and Chilean women in the Chilean society as portrayed in the yellow press of *The Chilean Times* between the years 1882 and 1890. The analysis will include qualitative discourse analysis based on the theory proposed by Martin and Rose (2007) and quantitative analysis of the criminals' profile and frequency concordance lines of the corpus.

6.1. Corpus

The corpus for this study consists of 100 pieces of news extracted from "*The Chilean Times, a mercantil & shipping gazette for the west coast of South America*". The selection of the newspaper is based on the fact that it is the longest-established newspaper in the English language in the 19th and 20th century; besides, its creators and object audience were the English immigrants in Chile. The pieces of news were selected from the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile's collection of newspapers and microformats. The period selected was from 1882 to 1890, which includes the time span when the immigration law was modified to the end of the 19th century, a time of socio-economic transition.

As the newspaper is nowadays only available in microformat in the National library, it was necessary to search for the corpus in the microfilm and take photos of it with a camera. The gathered news went through a careful selection process looking for the topic of women as victims and as victimizers. The news that did not have women in such roles were discarded. In the end, 100 pieces of news were selected in newspapers ranging from 1882 to 1890.

The corpus is not modified in any form; hence any kind of grammatical errors present in it belong to the writer of the pieces of news. Furthermore, for each piece of news a code was assigned, using the year; month and day in which it occurred, followed by a dash "-" and the

position of the news within the year it occurred, for example, if the date was 14/01/1882 and it corresponded to the first pieces of news of the year, the code would be 820114-01.

6.2. Instruments

For the analysis of the corpus several digital tools were used. One of the instruments used is the #LancsBox 4.5, a “new-generation software package for the analysis of language data and corpora” (Brezina, 2017) developed at Lancaster University by Brezina, McEnery and Wattam (2015). This software according to Brezina et al. creates collocation networks when a search for a specific node is performed. It is also a compound of several tools that can carry out different analyses at the same time. For our analysis we will make use of two of its tools. The first, is KWIC analysis, which can search for “the frequency of a word or phrase in a corpus” (Brezina, 2017).

This format is called keyword in context, where the keyword as the node occurs surrounded by the context in which it appears in the text (Brenzina 2017). These concordance lines help us to have an insight into how the word we add in the search bar co-occurs most frequently with other words. Additionally, we will use a second tool called GraphColl which “identifies collocations and displays them in a table and as a collocation graph or network” (Brezina, Timperley & McEnery, 2018, p.20). The setting for our search will be the following; Span 5<>5 (five words to the left and five words to the right); Statics: frequency; Threshold may vary between 5,2 and 1 according to the number of occurrences of the node; and for the unit we will use Lemma in order to filter the results by type of word.

Another digital tool that was used was ABBYY's PDF Transformer software, which was used to transform the pictures taken from the Biblioteca Nacional into pdf format so that the #LancsBox program would analyse all the data collected at once.

Lastly, we will use the XMind Zen software, a mind mapping tool developed by XMind Ltd. in 2018. This instrument will be used to create mind maps of the analysis of Appraisal in the corpus.

6.3. Categories of analysis

For the purpose of this research we will work with semantics units hence the lexicogrammatical units will be ranging from function words to noun phrases. Furthermore, the data collected considers first, the category of social status of the female participant, that is to say, the ordinary, working-class women and its elite counterpart, the high-class women. The following category is crimes that occurred in the rural areas vs. crimes that occurred in the urban areas. Once these four categories are established, the analysis will proceed with the identification of the participants in the news events by tracking them according to the methodology developed by Martin and Rose (2007). The following step is to identify the attitude of the writer towards the participants in terms of the categories of Affect; Judgement and Appreciation (Martin and Rose 2007). Finally, and within social status, four categories of analysis based on criminal psychology were created with the objective of distinguishing the different types of crimes and to have more information about the victims' common background and differences.

The first of the four criminal-psychology-based categories is the identification of 'premeditated' murder versus 'passion' murder. The second category divides crimes committed under the influence of alcohol from those committed while being sober. The third category separates the murders by the killing method used by the criminal into single or multiple. Finally, the fourth category identifies the different weapons used in the crime.

The first and third category were selected on the basis of the study of Mohammad-Rahim et. al (2014) in which the different killing methods are described and the psychological

traits of the criminal identified. In their investigation they discovered that most murderers use a single method of killing and that the ones who use multiple methods are more aggressive. They define multiple methods as “the combination of two or more different types of killing methods, such as a combination of strangulation and stabbing” (p.44). Some of the conclusions of their psychological analysis, such as the identification of verbal aggression and the common motives for killing, will also be useful for this investigation.

The second category, the influence of alcohol, was selected due to the considerable number of news which presented the aggressor as an alcoholic or as drunk at the time of the crime. To support this category, the investigations from Wieczorek et. al, (1990) and Goodwin (1971) will be used. Both pieces of research focus on crimes committed under the influence of alcohol.

The fourth and last category, the types of weapons used in the crime, is related to the killing methods presented by Mohammad-Rahim et. al (2014), which can be adapted to suit the purposes of this research. Furthermore, the concepts taken from Silverman and Mukherjee (1987) on this issue, will be used to describe violence within the social relationships between the victims and their victimizers. For homicides that include more brutal killing methods, further analysis will include references to Häkkänen-Nyholm et. al. work (2009).

7. RESULTS

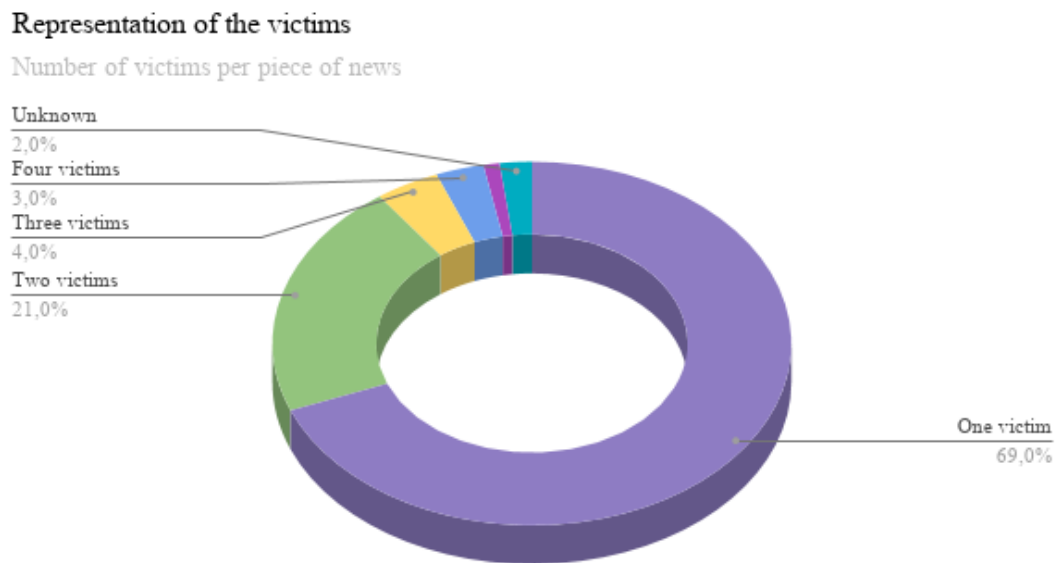
From a total of 100 pieces of news, the analysis both quantitative and qualitative, sheds light on the role of women and the perception that the British newspaper *The Chilian Times* had on them during the 1880s.

7.1. Criminal analysis

In general terms, results indicate that 69 pieces of news present only one victim, 21 two victims and 10 pieces of news have three or more victims. It is estimated that at least 140 individuals were victims during these crimes, but the exact number is unknown as not all cases specify the exact number of people involved. Out of the first 69 pieces of news, the victim was a female in 63 times, while in other 5 cases, the victim was a male. In one of those instances the victim was an infant, whose gender was not specified. From the 100 committed crimes, there were 11 times where the victim was male and 72 times where it was a female. The cases that included both female and male victims are 16, from which the majority consisted of married couples.

The following graph presents a summary of the number of victims found per piece of news. As shown, the majority of the cases presented one victim, and in only a small percentage of the cases the number of victims was not provided (2%).

Figure 1



Regarding the victimizers, in 17 cases the crime was committed by a female victimizer and in 70, by male victimizers; 57 of these crimes were committed only by one man and the other 13, by two or more, including “gangs” were the number of participants was not always specified. In 6 instances, the identity of the murderer is not revealed or unknown at the moment of writing the pieces of news. The remaining 7 crimes are said to have been committed by both female and male victimizers together, usually being relatives or lovers. The following table summarizes the number of victims and victimizers according to their gender.

Table 1

Victims and victimizers and their gender

	Single victim	Multiple victims	Single victimizer	Multiple victimizers	Unknown
Male	11	-	57	13	-
Female	63	9	17	-	-
Both male and female	-	16	-	7	-
No identified/Unknown	1	-	2	1	3

For the criminal analysis, the cases that confirmed the use of alcohol were 25, while the times where it was not made explicit or denied reached 75 instances. It is relevant to mention that in 11 of the latter cases, the crime occurred on Sunday, a day where, as will be discussed later on, it was usual for people to drink.

Regarding the planning of the different crimes, in 43 cases the crime was planned or intended while in 48, it was made explicit or inferred. In other 9 cases, it was impossible to determine if the crime was planned or not. The main reason for it was the lack of information about the crime. The table below portrays both the use of alcohol, the premeditation of the crimes, and the relationship between them.

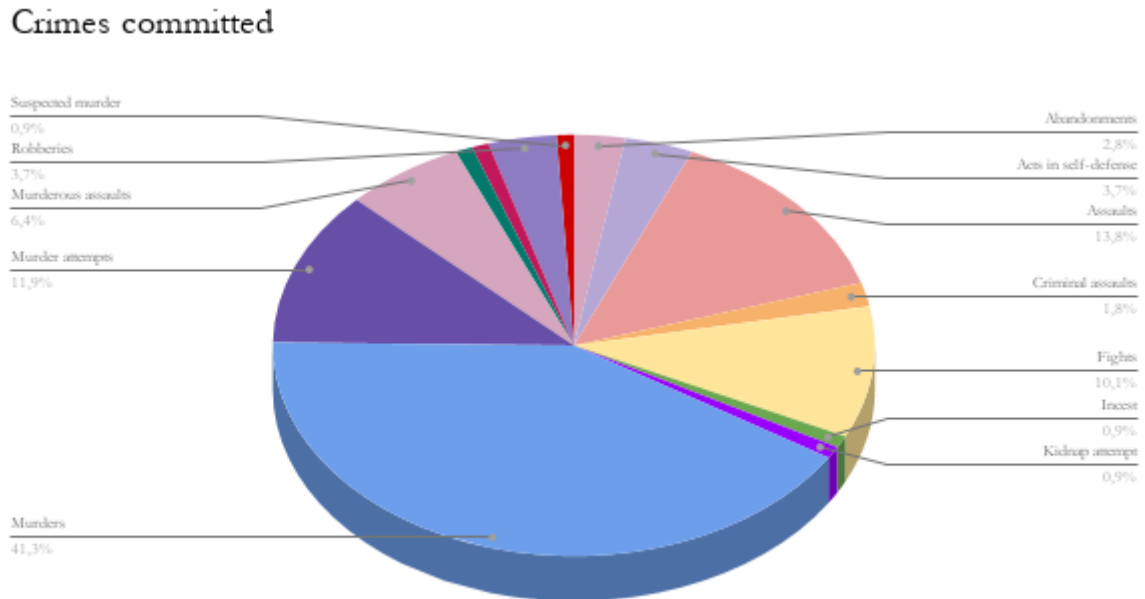
Table 2

Relationship between premeditation and alcohol consumption

	Alcohol	No alcohol	Unknown	Total
Planned crime	4	32	7	43
Unplanned crime	20	26	2	48
Unknown	1	6	2	9
Total	25	64	11	100

The crimes examined in the sample include cases where only one offence was committed and cases where two or more were committed at once. The sample presents 45 *murders*, 15 *assaults*, 13 *murder attempts*, 11 *fight*s, 7 *murderous assaults*, 4 *robberies*, 4 *acts in self-defence*, 3 *abandonments*, 2 *criminal assaults*, 1 *rape*, 1 *rape attempt*, 1 *suspected murder*, 1 *kidnap attempt* and 1 *incest*. There were also 2 *suicides* and 2 *suicide attempts* related with some of the murders and murder attempts. As a curious finding, it is interesting to mention that one of the assaults resulted in the excommunication of the victim.

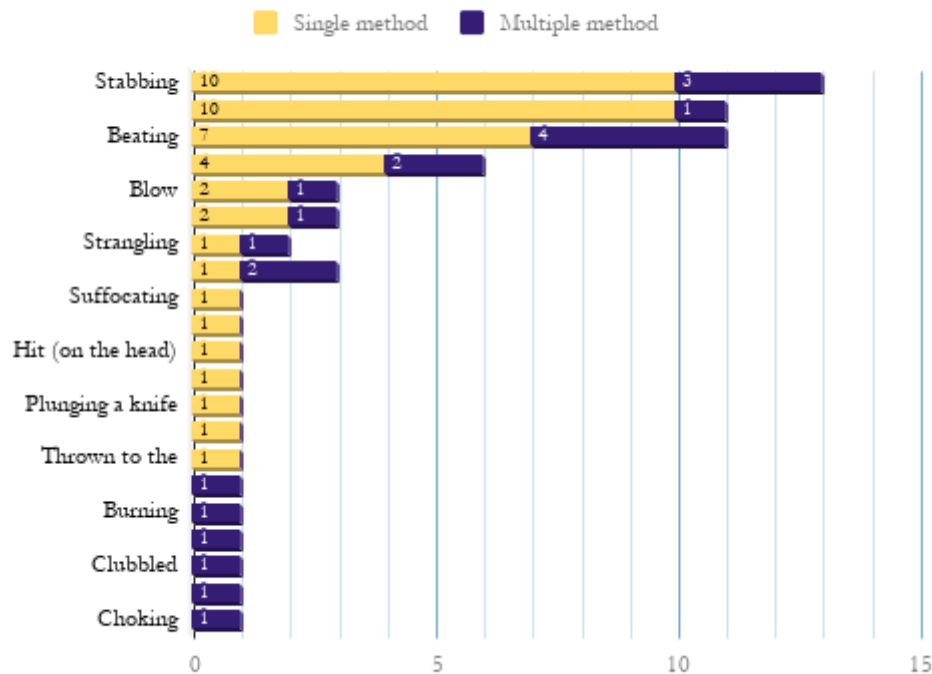
Figure 2



The methods used to perpetrate a murder were divided into those that presented the use of a single method or those with multiple methods. In 48 instances a single method was used. Within this category, the most used practice was *stabbing* and *shooting* (10 instances each), followed by *beating* (7) and *mutilating* (6). Other methods such as *strangling*, *suffocating*, *hitting*, *smothering*, *throwing to the ground*, *banging a nail* and *plunging a knife* were also found in at least one instance. The cases where more than one method was used were 10 in all, from which 8 combined at least two methods. The following graph (Figure 2) summarizes all the methods and their frequency.

Figure 3

Methods used in murders



Consistent with the methods used in murder, the results of the methods used in assaults with injured victims indicate that out of 14 assaults, the most frequent method was *stabbing* (5 instances); followed by *beating* (4 instances); *shooting and striking a blow on the head* (2) and finally, *victim's ear sliced off* (1).

The most variable factor was the weapons used to commit the crimes. More than 30 different weapons were used. In 37 instances, the weapon was not described, nevertheless, we classified them as *cutting weapons*, *firearms*, or *non-determinable* if the method was *stabbing*, *shooting* or other(s). Some of the weapons used were *axes*, *crowbars*, *bludgeons*, *stones*, *penknives*, *a cudgel*, *a dagger*, among others. The full description of weapons and the instances where they were used can be found in the appendix C.

7.2. Place

Regarding the locations in which the crimes were committed, 62 of them occurred in cities, while 27, occurred in rural areas or environments, with only 11 cases where the location could not be determined. Most of the information was explicitly specified in the news, while in other cases it was indirectly stated or could be inferred from the context and from information provided in the text, e.g., In 890216-02, the crime was committed in a “*two-storey building in Carmen-street*”, which plainly suggests that it was in the city, or in 891026-10, where the body was found “on the surface of the water *in an irrigation canal*” suggesting a rural area.

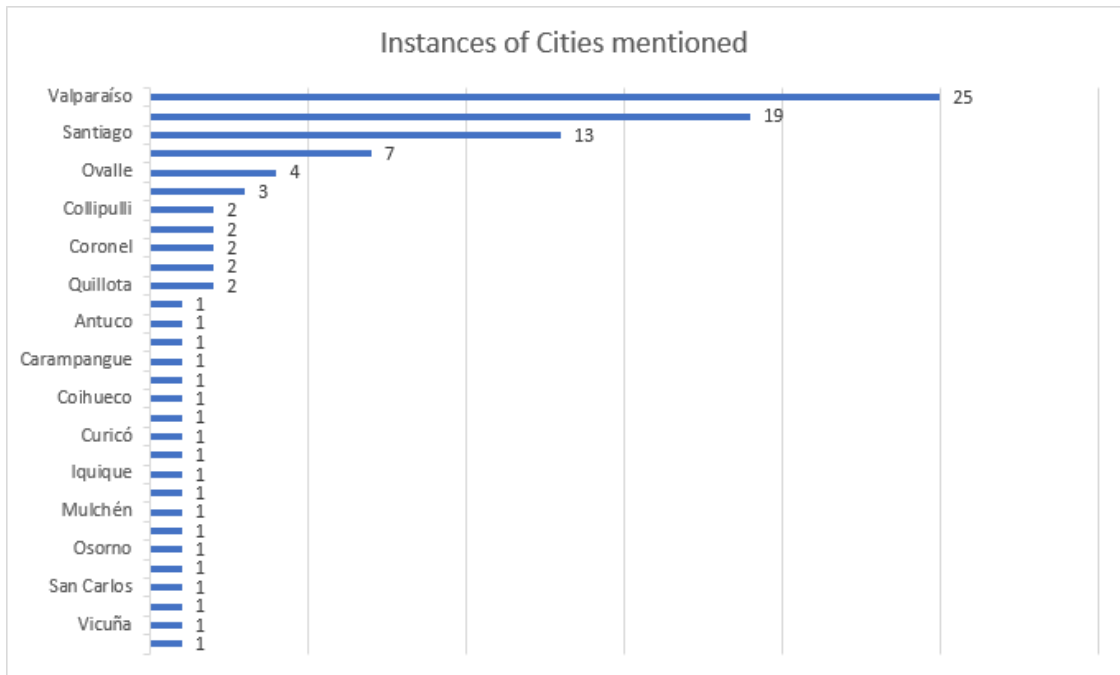
Table 3

Places where the crimes were committed

Place	Number
City	62
Rural Area	27
Unknown	11

As to a specific city, or the city closest to the town or village in which a crime was committed. 25 of them -a quarter of the total corpus analysed-, were committed in the city of Valparaíso, the place where the majority of the crimes described in the whole corpus were perpetrated. Strikingly, in 20 cases, they were committed in the hills of the city. The cities following Valparaíso in frequency, were Santiago (13), and Talca (7). After them, Ovalle and Chillan follow, with 4 and 3 instances each. The remaining 30 instances have just 1 or 2 occurrences and their low frequency is spread over 20 different cities located throughout the country, with 19 of them in unidentifiable locations.

Figure 4



7.3. Time

According to the search for the frequency of occurrence of the day a crime occurred, the analysis of #Lancsbox plus shows that they were mostly committed on Sunday, a day that occurs 22 times in the corpus. The second frequently mentioned day is Monday (15). The rest of the days occur from 10 to 5 times each, Friday being the less frequent in the corpus.

Table 4*Frequency of occurrence of the days of the week in the corpus*

Day of the week	Occurrences
Monday	15
Tuesday	7
Wednesday	7
Thursday	8
Friday	5
Saturday	10
Sunday	22

Note. In 27 pieces of news of the corpus the day of the week was not mentioned; hence, this Table considers only those in which the day was explicit.

The results of the frequency of the day when the crimes occurred, showed that *night* had the highest number of occurrences (51), which is five times the number of occurrences of the word *morning* (10). In 22 cases the time of the day was not provided. It can be inferred that more than half of the crimes occurred at *night*, as shown on Table 5.

Table 5*Number of occurrences of the times of the day*

Time of the day	Occurrences
Morning	10
Midday	2
Afternoon	3
Evening	8
Night	51
Midnight	4
Not specified	22

7.4. Social class

The selected pieces of news describe individuals that belong to different social classes and status. This information is usually explicit within the text, although most of the time it is implied in details present in the collected samples within the historical context. For instance, in piece of news 871203-12 “*The woman... kept a little shop...and her husband... is chief carter in the flour mill*”. The excerpt signals that *the woman* belonged to the middle class as both, husband and wife, were owners of a small business. For the purposes of this research, we will consider only the situation of the female participants, both victims and victimizers. The markers that made the identification of social class possible were the description or *acknowledgement of ownership of property and businesses, marital status, employment, weapon used in the crime, titles, purchase of goods and services, and the presence of servants or labourers*. Lexical markers of Attitude used by the writer of *The Chilean Times* about the participants in the pieces of news also helped to identify these categories.

Table 6

Number of occurrences per social class

Social Class	Number
Lower class	17
Middle class	42
Upper class	21
Undetermined/ Uncertain	20

Under these parameters, we identified the social class of the female participants (80 out of the 100 pieces of news). In the corpus, *the Middle class* was the one with most representation in the corpus, (42 cases) followed by the *Upper class* (21), and the *Lower class* (17).

7.5. Home country

As to the country of origin, the identified participants were mostly Chileans or implied to be Chileans. It was made explicit in their names, their place of origin, or where they were living at the time or simply because it was not stated otherwise. There were only 9 instances of non-Chileans in the corpus. Three of them were identified as victimizers: an Italian, an Asian and an English person, all of them being male. Five of them were victims: four females (an Argentinian, a French, a British and a German), and one male (Asian man). There was one instance where a British man was mentioned not as a victim or victimizer, but as a witness that was in the scene of the crime. Asians were labelled either as “Chinaman”, or “Mongolian” in the text. Of the three identified British participants, just one was declared to be from England, while the other two, a female victim and a male witness, were mentioned by their names as British: “Thomas Reilly” and “Miss Sarah Lumsden”, respectively.

7.6. Marital status

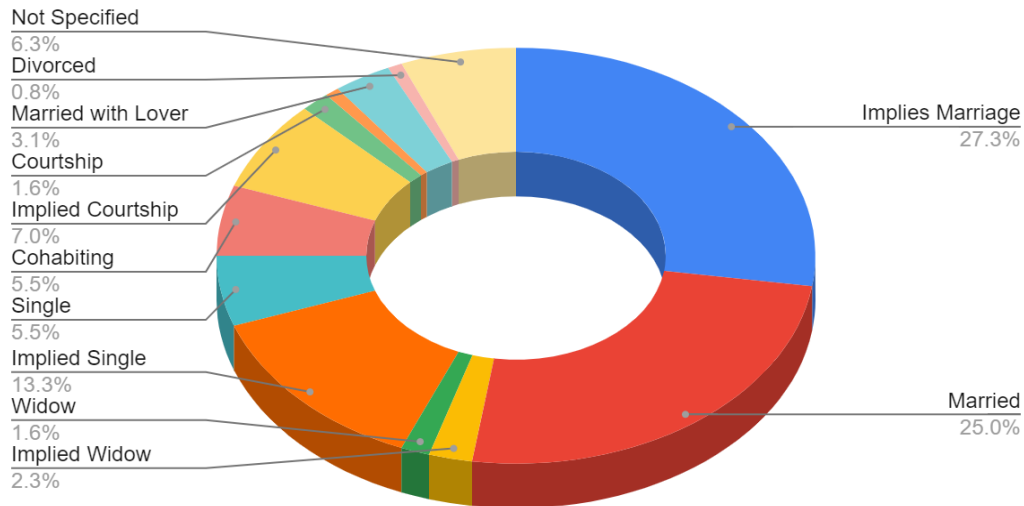
In addition, while taking into consideration the historical context, we found it important to take into consideration the female victim/victimizer's marital status. We decided to divide these possible statuses into the following binary categories:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Married/ Implied Marriage | 5. Courtship/ Implied Courtship |
| 2. Widow/ Implied Widow | 6. Married/Implied Married with Lover |
| 3. Single/ Implied Single | 7. Divorced/ Implied Divorced |
| 4. Cohabiting/ Implied Cohabiting | 8. Not Specified |

All of these categories depended on the historical context in which the female victims and victimizers belonged to. When the marital status was not explicitly mentioned, we had to

infer from the analysis of Attitude, e.g., Judgment, Affect or Appreciation, to describe the victim or victimizer's tentative age, social status, and rights for owning property.

Figure 5



From the total number of women mentioned in *the Chilean Times* from 1882 to 1890, 27.3% were implied to be married, 25.0% were explicitly married, and the rest 47.7% are spread over the other marital status categories.

7.7. Work

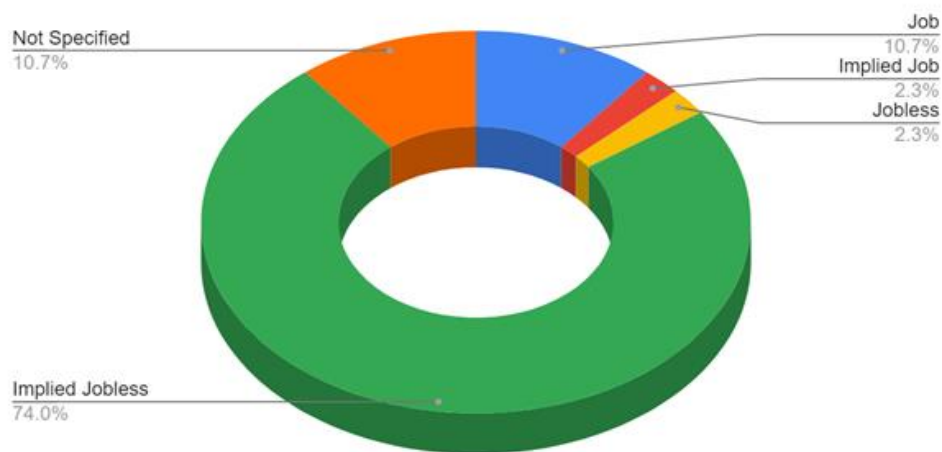
Additionally, when categorizing female participants, we took into consideration their working status. This factor was divided into the following binary categories:

1. Job/ Implied Job
2. Jobless/ Implied Jobless
3. Not specified

As when analysing the samples, it was necessary to bear the historical context in mind, most women in the samples were considered to be married and to depend on their husbands. If

the marital status not specified or if the victim/victimizer had a job, but was married, cohabited, or lived with a family member, they were considered to be jobless implied. If no relations were mentioned, their job was categorized as a not specified category.

Figure 6



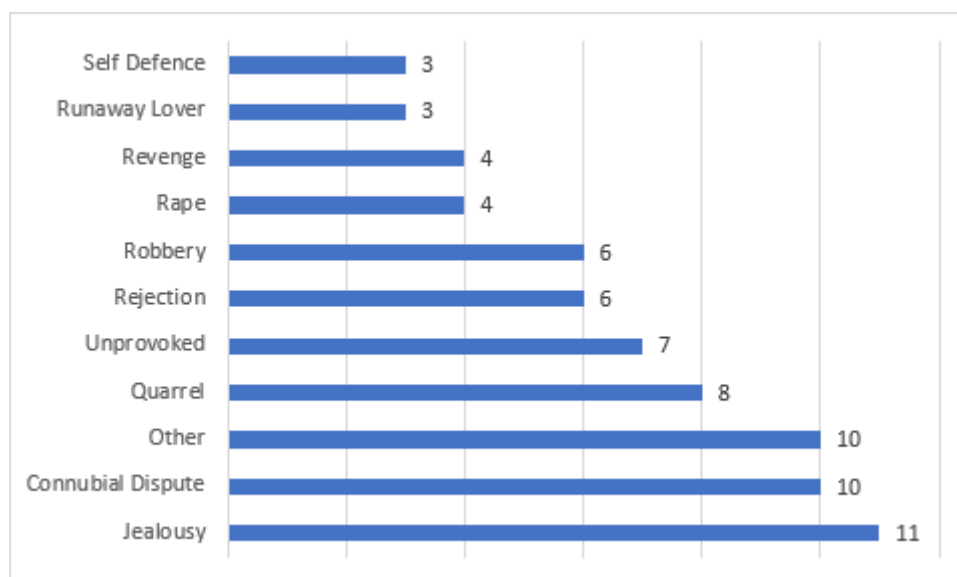
The total percentage of the analysed corpus reflected that 74% of the participants were implied to be jobless, in 10.7%, their activity was not specified; the other 15% was allotted to the other categories.

7.8. Motivation

Regarding the motives behind the crimes, they were clearly recognizable in most cases (72 instances). In the remaining 28, it was not possible to recognize the presence of a motive, either because it was not directly stated or because there were antecedents of the crime. In the cases in which it was possible to recognize the motivations, jealousy and marital disputes were the most frequent motives (11 and 10 instances, respectively), many of them with fatal consequences. They were followed in decreasing frequency by 8 instances of quarrels, those that escalated into major crimes, and those where the quarrel was identified as the crime itself.

There were 7 cases of entirely unprovoked crimes, in which either directly or indirectly (some antecedents of the crime are given), the victim did not show any provocation for committing the crime. On 6 occasions, the crime was related to a robbery, in which the thieves would murder or attempt to murder the victim to either steal her possessions or to ensure her silence and thus evade capture. On 4 occasions, the crime was sexual assault, which was considered either a crime in itself or a physical assault which motivated the sexual assault. On 4 other instances of murderous assaults, the motivation for the crime was out of revenge and was either stated or implied. Additionally, in 3 cases, a crime was committed out of self-defence, in 3 others, a woman escaped with their lover or "paramour". Finally, there were 10 cases in which all of them had an identifiable motive. However, they did not fall under any of the categories above but had rather singular and odd motivations; for instance, a teenage boy murdering his mother for reprimanding him for being drunk or a tenant shooting his landlord and his wife after asking him to pay the rent and other similar specific motives.

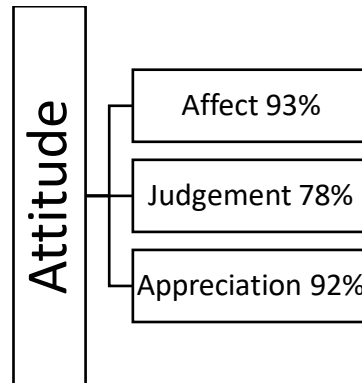
Figure 7



7.9. Appraisal

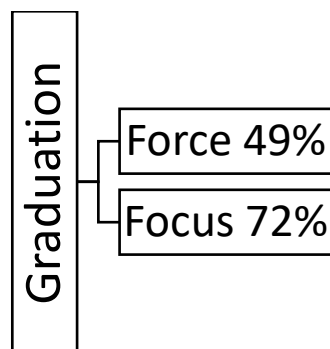
The analysis of Appraisal showed the high percentage of occurrence of Affect, Appreciation and Judgement.

Figure 8



As to Graduation, Focus had a higher percentage of occurrence as it is present in more than three-quarters of the news. On the contrary, Force occurred only in almost half of the pieces of news.

Figure 9



The analysis of the corpus showed that women committed crimes less violently than men. In general, women worked and were the owners of business, all the ones that did were either married or were foreigners. At that time, their motherhood was considered a priority and

those that did not take proper care of their children were judged negatively by society. The women that did not follow the moral rules of the English immigrants were also strongly criticized. The latter belonged to the poorer part of society and their wrongdoings were mostly *heavy drinking and unladylike behaviour*, for example 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 vociferations and imprecations*” 851205-21.

7.10. #Lancsbox

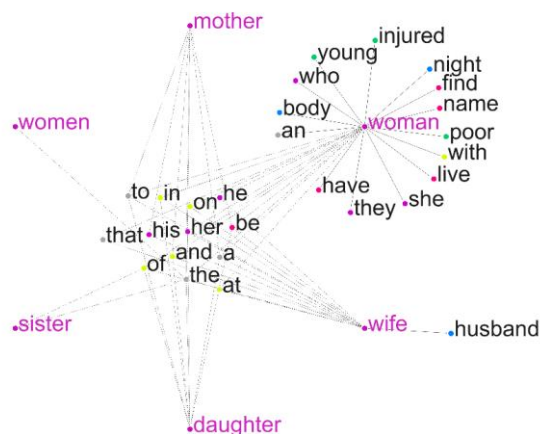
The analysis of concordance lines of the words that were used to refer to the female individuals in the news reveals that the latter were principally *wife, mother, sister, daughter, woman and women*. The analysis made with #Lancsbox follows.

Table 7

Search setting of GrapColl for Figure 3

Span	Statistics	Threshold	Unit
5<>5	01- Freq	2	Lemma

Figure 10



The analysis of the #Lancsbox revealed that in the majority of cases the writer referred to women on the basis of their relationship with men in the news. A clear example lies in the use of the word *husband* and *wife* in agreement with the possessive pronouns/ adjectives of the gender. As Figure 4 and 3 reveals, the structure “*his wife*” (32 occurrences), was considerably more frequent than “*her husband* (23 occurrences). In most of the uses of the second, the name of the husband was provided, whereas in the first, the name of the wife was kept unknown, making her role be unimportant.

Figure 11 Frequency of use of “*his wife*”

Search his wife		Occurrences 32 (26.01)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 5	▼ Display Text
Index	▲ File	Left	Node	Right			
1	Corpus	gang stopped a countryman and	his wife,	who were driving along two			
2	Corpus	who suspected the fidelity of	his wife	stabbed her to death, in			
3	Corpus	poor girl, he turned upon	his wife	and beat her so terribly			
4	Corpus	the stepfather, who, together with	his wife,	is in safe keeping, was			
5	Corpus	between Mr. Felix Mateluna and	his wife	in the course of which			
6	Corpus	Saturday night a Chinaman and	his wife,	who kept a cafe in			
7	Corpus	a husband was murdered by	his wife	and her paramour, and the			
8	Corpus	conceived the idea of murdering	his wife	and mother-in-law, and their servant,			
9	Corpus	the owner, and they beat	his wife	terribly, and finally made off			
10	Corpus	up with the vehicle containing	his wife,	when he drew a revolver			
11	Corpus	that he had just killed	his wife.	At first no credence was			
12	Corpus	disobedience on the part of	his wife.	On Saturday night Nicolas Miranda			
13	Corpus	Arenas, residing at Talca, struck	his wife	on the head with a			
14	Corpus	place between Francisco Gamboa and	his wife	on Saturday night last, the			
15	Corpus	his own sister, he held	his wife	down in bed while she			
16	Corpus	man named Benjamin Gonzalez and	his wife	Enriqueta Vargas, living at 46			
17	Corpus	down a revolver and shot	his wife	through the heart, killing her			
18	Corpus	returned home and dined with	his wife.	After dinner the couple remained			
19	Corpus	warning, fired two shots at	his wife.	The first bullet took effect			
20	Corpus	28, San Miguel street, shot	his wife	in the head, dangerously wounding			
21	Corpus	occasions, he proceeded to fustigate	his wife,	Eulojia Herran, and was about			
22	Corpus	which a husband nearly hacked	his wife	to pieces. The name of			
23	Corpus	the relations that existed between	his wife	and Menares. It appears that			
24	Corpus	followed in which Salinas says	his wife	not only confessed her guilt,			
25	Corpus	hand, and he inflicted upon	his wife	who was sitting up in			
26	Corpus	bark, Kent, attempted to murder	his wife	in Coronel, where she resides,			
27	Corpus	of some relatives o f	his wife,	and requested them to pray			
28	Corpus	in cold blood, Lagos and	his wife,	and a serving man. Before			
29	Corpus	the ferocious wretches. Lagos and	his wife	were old residents of those			
30	Corpus	a charge of having shot	his wife.	The accused alleges that the			
31	Corpus	that the violent death of	his wife	was the result of an			
32	Corpus	there were in the house	his wife,	two daughters, a son, and			

Figure 12 Frequency of use of “her husband”

Search her husband		Occurrences 18 (14.63)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
1	Corpus	placing herself over the inanimate body of	her husband,	endeavored, with frantic energy, to defend him,			
2	Corpus	the head, inflicted with a cudgel by	her husband.	Grape cider made the couple argumentative, and			
3	Corpus	consequence of the ill-treatment she received from	her husband	and had separated from him, and was living			
4	Corpus	he led Adelaida refused to return to	her husband,	and her mother forbade him the house.			
5	Corpus	house, but she was closely pursued by	her husband	and his cousin, and the latter coming			
6	Corpus	and felled her to the ground, and	her husband	then struck her and kicked her several			
7	Corpus	Sotomayor, Santiago, was strangled to death by	her husband.	On Sunday last a very amiable and			
8	Corpus	the cab to escape the fury of	her husband,	she dislocated a shoulder. The husband gave			
9	Corpus	divorce. The wife bore the ill-treatment of	her husband	uncomplainingly, and sought by every means in			
10	Corpus	ear to ear, and then mortally stabbed	her husband	in the heart. Some arrests have been			
11	Corpus	of notoriously intemperate habits, and she and	her husband,	named José Ramirez, who is also much			
12	Corpus	from the effects of the maltreatment of	her husband.	Nothing is said about any further punishment,			
13	Corpus	aguardiente in the calle de Bellavista, and	her husband,	José Rojas, is chief carter in the			
14	Corpus	in Serena jail. Since the confinement of	her husband	she had been cohabiting with a peon			
15	Corpus	effects of injuries inflicted on her by	her husband,	Emilio Diaz, fireman of the steamer, Copiapó,			
16	Corpus	having, in company with her paramour, murdered	her husband.	The husband and wife were of dissolute			
17	Corpus	was the result of incestuous relations of	her husband	with a sister. A gang attacked and			
18	Corpus	Guerra, in Nogal-street, during the absence of	her husband,	and as she refused to listen to			

Figure 13 Frequency of use of the pronoun “We”

Search we		Occurrences 7 (5.69)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
1	Corpus	by with which to defend herself, for	we	learn that she was ultimately removed to			
2	Corpus	necessary to remark that both were drunk?	We	think not, it is enough to state			
3	Corpus	still more clearly than before. As if	we	had not been sufficiently surfeited with horrors			
4	Corpus	be ascertained or said on this head.	We	have before us, as we write, a			
5	Corpus	this head. We have before us, as	we	write, a photograph of the mutilated remains			
6	Corpus	exhibited in the Morgue in Santiago, and	we	have no hesitation in saying that if			
7	Corpus	great atrocity. Mrs. Hoffmann was the widow,	we	are informed, of a civil engineer of			

Through the analysis of Appraisal with #Lancsbox, it was possible to determine the place English immigrants thought they had in Chilean society. The analysis of #Lancsbox, as shown on Figure 6, revealed the frequency of the use of the pronoun *We* in context and the writer’s opinion. The pronoun is used inclusively, reflecting thus not only the voice of the writer but the voice of the British community as well. For example, when Mr. Felix Mateluna attacked his wife with a stick which ended up with her being taken to hospital, the writer adds: “Is it necessary to remark that both were drunk? *We think not*” 840202-02. Furthermore, through the analysis of Appraisal, it was also possible to obtain an understanding of the author’s negative perspective. As in 871203-11 through negative Judgement and the choice of the adjective “*infamous*” and the noun phrase “*deprivation of a natural guardianship*”: “such an

infamous act merits something more than the simple deprivation of a natural guardianship". Thus, it was possible to see how the writer of *The Chilean Times* considered himself and the people the newspaper represented in relation to the surrounding context. The British in Valparaíso did not consider themselves members of the Chilean society, but rather as a closely-knit community of foreigners living in Chile, a small British empire inserted in a foreign country. They tried to maintain their lifestyle and values as close as possible to the ones they had in their homeland.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. Identification and tracking participants

As to the identification and tracking of the participants, we focused on *presenting*, *presuming*, *possessive and comparison* (Martin & Rose, 2007). *Presenting* being represented by proper nouns or personal nouns, such as in “a young man” (Martin & Rose, 2007), as a first step for the identification of the participants, for it serves the purpose of introducing people. *Presuming* depends on the gender of the lexical resource that is used when *Presenting*, as in the first example the character is introduced as a man, the following *presuming* lexical resources will be more likely to be male. Lastly, *possessive and comparison* are used as nominal groups, depending on possessive determiners and comparative lexical resources, respectively. Even though the analysis can be applied to both objects and people, only human participants were tracked in this research as our emphasis was on women.

The results revealed the regular use of *presuming* lexical resources, mainly *the, she, he* and *her* which are used as a tool to aid the reader to keep track of who is who, and the gender of the participants presented. The categories that followed in frequency in most pieces of news were *possessive and comparative*. Possessive took the form of *his, herself, her, their,* as in “*his wife*” as exemplified in the piece of news 821223-12 where a daughter is murdered by her father with a gun after having refused to drink the *agua ardiente* that he ordered her to drink; her mother tried to defend her to no avail, as she was beaten almost to death as well.

Table 8

Resources used for tracking the participants 821223-12

Presenting	a
Presuming	him, she, the, he
Possessive	his, herself, her
Comparative	

As reflected in the results of the piece of news, the only use of a possessive lexical resource present in the body of the text was embedded in the following sentence “Manuel Jose Lavin ordered *his* daughter” and in “*he* turned upon *his* wife and beat *her* so terribly”, making it explicit that these women were directly related to the family of *Manuel Jose Lavin*, the victimizer in this case, and that both ladies had no agency over their own fate. There is no presence in this case of any lexical resources of *comparison*, and *presenting*. The name *Manuel* is used as a lexical link to introduce the rest of the characters with possessive pronouns, “*his* daughter” and “*his* wife”. Women, in this and many other cases, are mostly referred to on the basis of their relationship with men, either as a member of the family or as a lover/partner present in the news.

If a female is the centre of the story, either as a victim or a victimizer, the results of the use of possessive pronouns were different in piece of news 871231-13 than in the previous one, where a married lady killed her paramour because of jealousy, thinking that her daughter was also dating the man. It was made evident in the use of the female adjective “*her*” instead of a male oriented possessive adjective as in the previous sample. In the present case a married woman was the victimizer, “a married woman *killed her* paramour in the presence of *her own* daughter”. The use of the adjective *her* provides her with the agency of the crime she committed and with a sense of ownership over her paramour and daughter. Regarding the presence of *presuming* lexical resources, there is the presence of a masculine pronoun once in this sample, “when *he* (the paramour) uttered a piercing cry (when stabbed)”. As the victim of the crime was male, he had no agency in the actions of the woman.

Table 9*Resources used for tracking the participants 871231-13*

Presenting	A
Presuming	she, the, who, he, whose
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

In this piece of news, the possessive resources depended on the gender of the victim. In the piece of news coded 820114-01, where a son assaulted his mother with a knife, it remained a constant that as a male victimizer, signalled by the possessive adjective “*his*” plus the verb of action “*stab*” (“stabbed *his* mother”), he left the victim, an elderly woman, with no agency whatsoever.

Table 10*Resources used for tracking the participants 820114-01*

Presenting	a, an
Presuming	She
Possessive	his (mother)
Comparative	

On the other hand, comparative strategies were rarely used, but when present, they were used to refer to “*another man*”, to show that they are not referring to the one that was mentioned previously; like in the sample coded 831006-10, where a man named *Federico Mora stabbed Elvira Rodriguez* in her own house, and another man tried to intervene on her behalf.

Table 11*Resources used for tracking the participants 831006-10*

Presenting	A
Presuming	who, the
Possessive	His
Comparative	another (man)

In conclusion, the *presenting* strategies used by the author were a constant in the collected samples in the shape of *a* or *an*; the *presuming* pronouns were used mainly as an aid for the reader to follow the thread of the narration, whereas the *comparative* resources were rarely present and only used to differentiate participants. Possessive adjectives varied their gender to agree with the male victimizer and the power associated with masculinity, leaving him as the main protagonist of the committed crimes.

8.2. Time and space

8.2.1. Time

Lexical instances referring to time were present in 95% of the corpus. The results were expected since the corpus consists of narratives of crimes. Narrative pieces of news are told in the past tense, as they are events that have already occurred. The present tense is rarely found in the corpus, but appears, in the form of Present perfect when narrating the current state of affairs of the victimizer at the time of the publication of the news. For instance, when she was captured by the police, as in 840216-03. where “she *has been apprehended*”, or in cases when the criminal is still at large, as in 900719-03, where “No clue *has been obtained* to the perpetrators of the fiendish deed”. Something to highlight is that since *The Chilian Times* was a weekly publication, the narrated crimes occurred many days or even weeks before the publication of the issue. This information was given always in the first sentences of the text.

So, for instance, the pieces of news 870101-01 and 880107-1, describe crimes that were committed “on *Christmas night*”, in December, even though both are part of January issues. *The Chilian Times* states many times the exact date, day of the week and even the time of the day or the approximate hour in which the crime was committed. For instance, many crimes occurred on “Sunday night”, like in 820114-01, 831020-02 and many other pieces of news. When talking about specific dates, the newspaper would use the now outdated forms of “Instant” and “Ultimo” (the latter abbreviated *ult.*). The former is used to refer to a recent event that occurred in the same month of publication, and the former, on the previous one. (for example, “*On the 2nd instant*” on 860206-2 or “*the night of the 29th ult*” on 860911-09). In many pieces of news, only some antecedents of the crime are given, sometimes in the form of small backstories of the participants, on which the time expressions are not that quite precise. For instance, in 831201-16, the victim had been living with the victimizer “*for some time past*”. A probable explanation of the use of exact dates might be that *The Chilian Times* had access to detailed criminal records, or else the antecedents of the crime might come from other rather uncertain sources, like word of mouth of witnesses or confessions of victimizers, or victims that survived the crime.

8.2.2. Space

The lexical instances referring to space are similar in preciseness to the ones of time. They were present in practically the same percentage as the time instances, that is, in 96% of the corpus. They were also part of the introduction to all news, many times with the function of a title like *the city, town or district* in which the crime was committed. The account of places is quite detailed as well, presenting many times *street names* or *recognizable locations*, of crimes that occurred, especially in urban areas. In spite of the preciseness of place names, *place names* are somewhat lost in a minor number of crimes committed in rural or isolated areas. *The*

Chilian Times alludes to the place of the crime, with the intention of including as much information as possible. Something to bear in mind is the constant occurrence of two particular locations: *The Hospital* and *The Station*. In those days *The Hospital* was the place where most of the victims would end up, from the ones with minor injuries to the ones in a dying condition. On the other hand, *he Station*, refers to *the Police Station*, which was the place where many criminals would end up being transferred to, regardless of the type or severity of the crime committed.

8.3. Graduation

The use of Graduation happens to be mostly related to intensifying the horridness of the crimes and to give details about how they took place, their nature and level of violence, as detailed in 890928-06 when the dead body of a woman was found: “Dogs and birds had *partially* devoured the body”. Details were also provided about certain participants to provide a certain focus on them, e.g., for example, when a man killed the woman, he was cohabiting with the description of the child that became an orphan is an infant of “seven months of age” 881229-07. Likewise, in 850711-10 “the lady, *who ought to be a member of the corps of Amazons of the King of Dahomey*, stabbed her opponent so severely in the left breast that he had to be taken to the hospital”, the case when a woman quarrelled with a man over alcohol.

8.3.1. Force

The use of Force was present in 49% of the corpus. Force appears mostly in the descriptions of the crimes, especially in those that revealed a more violent content, for example, in 820207-05 where a father killed and mutilated both his son and mother in law, the woman “was pierced with *no fewer than* twenty-three stabs”. However, there are news with no violent crimes in which Force still occurs to emphasize when the guilt of a prostitute is proved in a

case of theft, and the sentence is expected to reaffirm her as guilty as it is now “still *more clearly* than before” (870123-03).

The use of Force is mostly present in the description of news about violent crimes, such as news 870604-04. They inform about the murder of Socorro Rodriguez committed by her partner. Many details are provided about the crime in the narration, especially about the nature of the crime and how it was committed. It is in these descriptions that Force occurs, like “inflicted upon her something like thirty stabs, most of them of *a deadly nature*”, where Force is used to reinforce the intensity of the violence used with the use of the word *deadly* stabs. Force is once again used alongside with Focus to stress the Judgement of the author about the crime, “the number of the wounds—in all thirty-two— demonstrates *the sanguinary ferocity* of the murderer.” 870702-08 By giving the exact number of wounds the writer wants to direct the attention of the reader towards the violence used in the crime. He judges the ferocity of the perpetrator and refers to the events with Force to reveal the gruesomeness of the crime and nature of the murderer who used *sanguinary ferocity*. Likewise, the nature of the emotional state of the murderer is illustrated by the use of Force in 870702-08, as the murderer was “*beside himself* with rage”.

The second type of news, 830217-05, with no violent crime, shows two religious women fighting at the entrance of the church. In it, Force is used to intensify the description of the conflict. The writer makes use of expressions like “*Flying at each other like tigers*” and “*pretty nearly scared the life out*”, where the writer is talking about a fight between two women at the gates of a church with quite a strong choice of expressions and the use of Force.

Hence, the use of Force was present independently of the level of violence used in the crime and does not differ much in the amount of amplification given to the crime.

8.3.2. Focus

The use of Focus was 75%, in the collected samples. It was frequently mixed with the Judgment of the author when referring to either victims or victimizers or to sharpen or soften the perception or actions of the participants in the crime.

Most of the occurrences of Focus co-occur with Judgement independently of the gender of the victimizer. In 820722-09 a nurse that murdered the child inn which was dependant on her, was punished. Focus co-occurs with Judgement in the description of the victim, “the daughter of a *respectable* family”. Likewise, when describing the reasons behind the actions of the victimizer “There is no doubt that, *under some pretext or other,*” 861223-11, the sharpening of the perception of the actions of the criminal came after the author’s Judgement “*there is no doubt that*”.

Nevertheless, there were exceptions in which Focus occurred alone or with Appreciation or Affect. The first, was used mostly in instances in which it was necessary to redirect the attention of the reader to another sequence of events, as in “They were married *in 1874*”, 870702-08, where the news tells us that a husband killed his wife, and the writer refers to the year of their marriage to intensify the horror of the crime of an apparently consolidated married couple. The second, in which Focus, occurs inside Appreciation, e.g., in 860123-01 where Avelino Zuñiga *stabbed* a woman because of *jealousy* “without *the slightest warning* as to his intentions” and “without accosting anyone”. The last combination, Focus with Affect, was used to give more details about the crime to evoke a reaction from the reader, “*three stabs: one in the back, another in the abdomen, and a third in the right hand*” 880107-01.

8.4. Attitude

In the following sections, the occurrence of Affect, Judgement and Appraisal will be discussed. It is important to bear in mind that for the purpose of this research we worked with

semantic units, where the lexico-grammatical units ranged from words to larger grammatical units. An example of the first would be in 820114-01 which reveals the Judgement of a mother towards her son “she *reproved* him”. An example of the latter, is where the result of a discussion ended up in a man stabbing a woman who was judged by the writer as “the former so far forgot the respect due to the softer sex” (831006-14); in here Judgement is signalled by a whole sentence.

8.4.1. Affect

Affect occurred in 93% of the news and its occurrence is mostly negative. The high percentage of occurrences can be attributed to the frequent use that was made of Affect in the news. It was mainly used for a description of *how* and *why* the crimes were committed. It can be inferred that the use of Affect was mostly to evoke emotion from the reader by giving detailed information about the events that took place, for example, in 831001-16 a man who was cohabiting with an Argentine woman killed her when she decided to leave him to return to her country with her children: “The *poor* woman was most *frightfully mutilated*. A handkerchief had been *tied round her neck to prevent her crying for help*, after which *her breasts were cut off*, while *other portions of the body bore marks of a most horrible and unspeakable outrage*”.

There was a clear difference between the Affect present in pieces of news about deadly crimes and those that were not. The first, tended to have a more detailed and gruesome narration of the details of *How* the murder was executed and in some cases in which conditions the body of the victim was left. This is illustrated in the following example;

“The *skull* of the victim was *beaten in*, the *face* was *hacked and mutilated*, one *eye* was *missing*, and the *arms and one leg* had been *separated from the trunk*. The remains were partially buried, being covered with a thin layer of earth” 890914-05

Here is an exhaustive illustration of the state of the corpse and the violence the female victim received from her murderer. The objective is to induce an emotional response from the reader. The pieces of news in which none of the participants died revealed the use of less details. This does not mean they used Affect without the intention of eliciting some emotional reaction. So, when talking about a fight between two women, the writer says that they “fought, and *scratched, and screamed and yelled*” 851205-21. The events are not as terrible as the previous example, yet the vocabulary evokes an emotional reaction on the reader.

Nevertheless, not all Affect was used to describe *How* the murder was committed as in 851205-21, but also to refer to the neighbours “*longing for peace and quietness*”. The descriptions of *the intentions, desires and emotional states of the individuals* are also signalled by the use of Affect, especially when the reasons of the felony are revealed (*Why*). When recounting the events in some news, the reasons behind the offence are given as 870702-08, for example, where the victimizer was “Unable to *control himself* any longer” when he murdered his landlord’s wife, because he did not want to pay the rent. Likewise, in 871231-13, where a woman killed her paramour, because “she was *jealous*” of her own daughter. It is important to notice that there was no difference in the use of Affect when it came to women and men.

Furthermore, another specific form in which Affect occurred was when the writer made use of Affective vocabulary to make his narration more dramatic. A clear example of the latter can be seen in 860911-06, where a husband in order to make his wife divorce him, as he no longer wanted her, made arrangements so that his wife would be raped by another individual, with his help and his sister’s; Affect appears in a series of dramatic expressions such as “*win back his love*”, “*tears and supplications*”, and “*obdurate heart of the cruel husband*” to describe how a husband lost interest in his wife and her attempts to regain his love.

Moreover, one of the common occurrences of Affect was the use of the word *poor* to refer to the victims. According to the analysis of #Lancsbox, the word occurs 20 times in different pieces of news, with the meaning of *someone deserving pity or sympathy* as in 831201-12 "The *poor girl* hastened to obey". Finally, the last use of Affect was through the occurrence of positive emotions; however, due to the context in which they occurred they tended to signal a negative or ironic connotation. This is present in 830210-04, in which "*happily* for her," refers to the man that tried to kill her because she rejected him and for this reason, she received two shots.

8.4.2. Judgement

There are many instances of Judgement. 78% of the news presented at least one case of Judgement. Even though *The Chilian Times* in its Prospectus promised to keep a neutral opinion, its news did not present a neutral tone. It is therefore necessary to understand the perspective from which they were reported and what the moral grounds for that perspective was.

The Chilian Times represented the English immigrants in Chile. According to the Prospectus, they were not expected to emit opinions on political or internal matters of the country, because they were *foreigners*. Therefore, the opinions provided in the news came from the perspective of members of an English society, which was much more advanced than the Chilean.

This can be supported by the Judgements that were found in the news. For example, their use of the pronoun *We* at the end of 880121-03:

"*we* have no hesitation in saying that if such a *horrid spectacle* had been witnessed in any place where the *English language* is spoken, the gallows must either have had its due, or the murderers would have been torn limb from limb by an infuriated populace."

Where they are making use of the first-person plural to express their opinion about the case of *Zoila Rosa* and her mother. The first was murdered and mutilated and the second, might have been poisoned by the same group of criminals. The author is making direct reference to their belief that the English society's understanding of justice did not agree with the one in Chile. Besides, they negatively judge the spectacle as "*horrid*". They believe that if they were in their homeland, the criminals would have been punished for their crimes. They critically express their disappointment with the punishment of criminals in Chile. Similarly, in the piece of news 831201-16, they criticize the authorities in charge "*Possibly the responsible authorities may be able to explain the matter.*" Undoubtedly, the neutral approach *The Chilian Times* planned in their Prospectus was not present at least between 1882 and 1890.

Conflicts on morality were frequent instances of the occurrence of Judgement. The morality of the English immigrants was mostly based on their religious beliefs and social codes; the Judgment found in the news was therefore, strongly related to the criticism of people's disrespect of religious beliefs. A common occurrence of this instance was crimes taking place on a Sunday, "*it is strange how people insist on selecting the Sabbath for their unholy rows*", (840202-02).

As to the study of the frequency of occurrence of the word *Sunday*, according to #Lancsbox, the word *occurs* 20 times in the corpus, more than most of the other days of the week. Crimes that took place on *Sunday* tended to show the author's Judgement towards disrespecting the sacred day. The high frequency with which crimes occurred on Sunday, seems to have made the day for the English, a synonym of crime and inhibition: "*Is it necessary to remark that both were drunk? We think not, it is enough to state that the occurrence took place on Sunday.*" (840202-02) The criticism of the frequency of occurrence of crimes on a *Sunday* assumes first, that it was the day of the Lord and second, it was a holiday for the labourers.

Another important aspect is that Judgement also appears in larger structures as in “one *would think that such an infamous act merits* something more than the simple deprivation of a natural guardianship.” (871203-11), which acts as a semantic unit rather than as a grammatical one, which is in agreement with Martin and Rose’ theoretical postulates (2007).

The behaviour of Judgement in the analysis can be divided into three different categories. The first, applies to those women whose behaviour agrees with the morality of the British immigrants. Inside this group, are those that belong to the elite, foreigners and humble women, who despite their social and economic background appear to follow the moral of the elite. When describing the victims there was a significant difference in the Judgement made about Chilean and foreign’ women depending on their social and cultural background. For instance, in 901011-05, the victims are two German women. One of them is referred to as “a *well-educated young lady*”, meanwhile, in 821223-10 an ordinary woman is called a “*decent looking woman*”. Both are positive Judgements, but they carry a different degree of positivity in their semanticity as a “*well-educated young lady*” is a foreign woman, and an ordinary woman is only “*decent looking*”.

The Second kind, refers to those women whose actions and lifestyles were considered immoral by the British immigrants. The women that fell into this category received strong negative Judgements and their misdemeanour was generally related to committing crimes, having improper behaviour for a lady and failing to fulfil their role as mothers. Women that committed crimes most of the time were judged as follows, “The *wretched woman*, whose *chief accuser* is her own daughter, *denies her guilt*” 871231-13. The use of specific vocabulary to intensify the lack of morality was common. The author implies also her failure as a mother by calling her *own daughter* her *accuser*. The negligence of motherhood as shown in the previous extract was strongly criticised and considered one of a woman’s worst crimes. In 892610-10, a mother’s abandonment of her child, the author would refer to her as “the *unnatural mother*

of the child"; the use of the word *unnatural* reveals the complex relationship between the woman and her child. The cases in which a woman is the victimizer occurred with a number of Judgements, an instance where the lady is referred to as *Virago*. The woman is called, "a *female devil*" and "the *beldame*" (851024-16) as she got into a streetcar drunk and started to bother the passengers with "the most *unladylike language*, and making as *demoniacal a noise* as if *all the patients in a lunatic asylum had been suddenly let loose*." The comparison with the mentally ill, shows a high disapproval of women performing such actions. If men had committed them, they would probably not have been judged with the same harshness. In fact, in the piece of news 820114-01, in which the son killed his mother because he was drunk, the Judgement on him is limited to describing him as a "*promising youth of thirteen*". The last case is those women that committed crimes, but their actions were still validated by the English due to their moral nature. In 871203-12, a woman that had been slandered by "Arellano, who was a man of *notoriously bad character*" killed him because of it; however, instead of being condemned for her crime, the author says that "given all the antecedents of the case *it is not likely that she will be punished very severely*," considering that she was in her right to defend her reputation. So, when "the *slandorous stories* circulated by him," they "appear to have *incensed her to such a degree*". that she shot him with a gun killing him on the spot. The reason behind her rage seem to have been important as her crime is validated by the author. Judgement about a woman can be positive when certain aspects of her life, considered by society morally correct, are praised, for example, her marriage, "They are a *quiet, orderly, and well-conducted couple*". The woman had created the proper conditions for her case to be seen beyond the crime, a woman trying to defend something the English immigrants appraised, reputation.

Overall, the occurrence of Judgement was mostly negative and positive in only a few cases. The latter can be illustrated in 860206-02 when the author refers to the woman murdered by her husband: "The murdered woman *bore an excellent character*".

8.4.3. Appreciation

The occurrence of Appreciation is by far the most common type of Appraisal in the corpus. It occurs 541 instances in total, in 92 pieces of news out of 100; the mode being around 2 to 3 instances, and a maximum of 21 instances in a single piece of news, with several of them having tens and dozens of instances. It seems to be that the larger the piece of news is, the more Appreciations it will have.

Most of these instances of Appreciation occur through words that highlighted elements at play in the narrated crimes, like descriptions of the participants and their actions, their relationships as well as the places where the actions occurred. Positive appreciation is rare, and is reserved to instances that are related to participants who are labelled as "heroes" who act against the crime perpetrator and/or in the defence of the victim. When the victimizer receives some sort of punishment like being wounded or his/her plans of escaping are frustrated, s/he is "*marched off* to the station", one of the most recurring instances of Positive Appreciation.

Appreciation often appears in the description of relationships. For instance, in some pieces of news, there would be a specification between "quarrel", "altercation" or "scrimmage" instead of using a more general word like "fight", or a more specific one like "connubial dispute" when the fight was between a married couple; or to say that a man was "in a state of intoxication" instead of being "drunk". Many times, the instances of Appreciation appear as exaggerated, particularly in positive or negative descriptions of qualities of things, evaluating actions and qualities of life. For instance, in 850912-13, a stone is considered as a "*deadly missile*"; and in 861211-13, the man did not "*go looking for*" his wife, but "he started in *quest*

of her", and in 870122-02, a lady and her children did not just drink medicine and fall unconscious, but "after partaking of it *they fell into a profound stupor*", just to name a few out of many similar cases. Appreciation is thus used as a tool to label individuals by giving a better and enhanced account of their actions and behaviour.

In general, newspapers present the relationships that represent the experience of the members of a community and organize them into genres which are staged, goal-oriented processes. As all speakers of a language share a range of meaning-making resources, the journalist organizes these resources in the different news genres in such a way that the members of his community are given access to the different contents that are negotiated in the texts. Therefore, the newspaper narrative texts of the yellow press as represented by the *Chilian Times*, express their perspective as members of the British community. The voices of the authors of the narratives emerge clearly evaluating the kinds of social relationships that exist in Chilean society, particularly the role of women. Participants are introduced in the news through textual resources (personal and possessive pronouns and adjectives), they are evaluated, they are judged, and appreciated and express affect through lexical units that might be of a brief sort (adjectives, nouns), or else longer evaluative units that evaluate the victims or victimizers either positively or negatively. Therefore, the author of the crime news in the *Chilian Times* influences society by constructing a worldview and a set of ideals for the members of the British colony in Chile expressing their feelings and values. In the news, the author appraises the participants of the narratives, directs the sympathy of the readers towards them according to whether they behave according to the values the community deems worthy and appropriate, or inappropriate. If inappropriate, the author in representation of the British community, will judge or appreciate the participants negatively. For instance, sympathy is expected to be felt towards the many female victims who have been appraised with Affect as "*poor*" and "*unhappy*" behaving as good mothers, daughters and wives. The problem lies in

the case of those women who have been unfairly treated by the author; those that have been negatively evaluated and have not been done justice because of their vulnerable social status, those that have been ignored (victims without a name).

8.5. Criminal analysis

The inclusion of methodologies of criminal psychology provide us with the tools to further understand the roles and relationship between the victims and their victimizers. They are a complement to our discourse analysis methodology. This field focuses on creating a criminal profile that helps to identify criminals, particularly murderers. Therefore, as the main focus of this section is murders, the analysis reveals that these constitute 41,3% in our sample, plus the cases of murderous assaults (6,4%) and murder attempts (11,9%). The case of suspected murder (0,9%) and one case of self-defence that ended up in murder (0,9%) is also considered, making up a total of 64 pieces of news. From these 64 pieces of news, there are 2 instances in which the information presented is the continuation of a previous case, for which, more evidence was found later on.

As mentioned in the methodology, the analysis for this section was divided into the different methods, weapons, use of alcohol and planning. This division helped us to identify the different factors that were involved in the perpetration of a crime and from there on, draw our own conclusions. The results for each category are explained and findings from the data will be provided.

8.5.1. Planning

In terms of the premeditation of the crimes, it was found that 22 were unplanned, 32 were planned and in 8 cases it was not possible to determine their premeditation. In the unplanned instances, 18 crimes presented female victims (one woman in 17 instances, two

women in one instance), 3 cases presented a male victim and 1 case presented both a man and a woman as victims. For the planned instances, it was found that the victims were female (22 times), and that 15 presented only 1 victim, 2 presented two victims, 4 had three victims and in 1 instance, 4 victims were found. There was only one time were the victim was a male and 8 cases, were both a woman and a man were victims. On similar lines a crime where an infant was the victim, whose gender was not identified, was also found. In the case of unknown instances, six of the victims were women, one was a man and in one instance both a woman and a man were the victims. A summary of these findings is presented below in Table 12, where the total of crimes is separated depending on the gender of the victim and compared to the total of victims for all the instances.

Table 12

Relationship between the gender of the victim and the premeditation of the crime

	Planned	Unplanned	Unknown	Number of crimes	Total of victims
Female	35	19	6	46	60
Male	1	3	1	5	5
Both	8	1	1	10	20
Unknown	1	-	-	1	1

As the table shows, there is a clear relationship between premeditation and the selection of a female victim. It is clear from the results that the most frequently murdered subjects are women, and that men are usually murdered when accompanied by a female counterpart. It is also evidenced from the data that people, and especially women, hardly ever take the decision of murdering a man.

8.5.2. Alcohol use

The presence of alcohol when committing a murder was quite low. Only in 10 instances alcohol is confirmed to be present, while in 48 instances it was not or seemed not to. In 4 instances it was not possible to determine whether it was or was not used within the no-alcohol instances; there were 8 crimes which occurred on *Sunday*, but alcohol usage was not made explicit. Out of the 48 instances where alcohol was not used, 37 presented a female victim or victims, 4 presented a male victim, 6 had both a woman and a man victim, and 1 instance presented an infant victim whose gender was not specified. In the instances where alcohol was involved the victim was female (7 times), the victim was both a woman and a man (2 times), and the victim was a male (1 time). As to the 4 undetermined cases, two presented a woman victim and the other two presented both a woman and a man as victims.

Table 13

Relationship between the gender of the victim and the influence of alcohol

Gender	Alcohol	No Alcohol	Unknown	Number of crimes
Female	7	37	2	46
Male	1	4	-	5
Both	2	6	2	10
Unknown	-	1	-	1

It is clear that further research is needed to clarify all the instances where alcohol was not mentioned but could have been part of the crime. Nevertheless, results from the cases where alcohol was confirmed help us to have an idea of what kinds of victims were the most affected ones when either the victim and/or the victimizer was under the effects of alcohol. Therefore, women are more prone than their masculine counterpart to become the victims.

8.5.3. Methods

As previously presented in the results section, murders are committed using either a single method or multiple methods. The use of a single method was the most common. Among the multiple methods, we discovered the combination of *mutilation, beating, stabbing, shooting, cutting, poisoning, and burning*, among others. Table 14 displays each of the cases and the methods that were combined. It is necessary to recall that no combination of method was repeated; in some instances, methods that were not used alone (as single methods) were now included when committing the crime.

Table 14

Multiple methods used in murder cases

Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Number of crimes
Blow	Stabbing	-	1
Blow	Shooting	-	1
Beating	Shooting	-	1
Beating	Choking	Drag along the ground	1
Beating	Mutilation	-	1
Beating	Strangling	-	1
Cutting	Poisoning	-	1
Cutting	Stabbing	-	1
Clubbed	Kicked	Struck on the head	1
Hanging	Burning	-	1
Stabbing	Mutilation	-	1

As can be seen in Figure 3 and table 14, above, a considerable number of crimes included victimizers who “beat” their victims. Some other “popular” methods were *shooting*

and *stabbing*, while others like *poisoning or burning* rarely occurred. Some factors that could have influenced the selection or non-selection of methods may be that some people carry a weapon, such as a knife or a gun, in their everyday life.

8.5.4. Weapons

The selection of weapons is an essential factor to determine specific traits of the psychology of the victimizer and the relationship with its victim. In brief, table 14 shows the weapon used and if it was used as a single method or a multiple method to commit a murder.

Table 15

Weapons used in single and multiple methods murders

Weapon	Single method	Multiple Method	Total
Revolvers	7	2	9
Sabre	-	1	1
Cord	-	1	1
Stocking	1	-	1
Morphine	-	1	1
Nail	1	-	1
Crowbars	1	-	1
Heavy instrument (suspected hammer)	-	1	1
Club(s)	1	1	2
Stone(s)	2	1	3
Clasp Knife	1	-	1
Penknife	1	-	1
Shoemaker's knife	1	-	1
Knife	2	-	2

Axe	1	-	1
Liquor (suspected "foul play")*	-	-	1
Iron bar	1	-	1
Carbine	1	-	1
Bludgeon	1	1	2
Heap of straw	1	-	1
Paraffin and a match	-	1	1
Hatchets	1	-	1
Firearm (not specified)	4	-	4
Cutting weapon (not specified)	11	4	15
Unknown/not specified	10	1	11

Note: In the case of death by liquor, "foul play" murder is suspected. As the investigation was just starting when the piece of news was written, the method is unknown.

There is a predominant preference for a single method among the victimizers of our corpus, but there is also a considerable number of murders where multiple methods are used. The use of these methods might be due to the victimizer's strength, his use of violence or planning. When trying to describe the profile of the murderer, we can make the distinction between pre-selected weapons and opportunity weapons used to commit a crime. Such is the case of the choice of drugs like Morphine as a pre-selected weapon, and the use of a stone as an opportunity weapon.

8.5.4.1. General findings

Silverman and Mukherjee (1987), research reveals that homicides (and other crimes) are male-dominated acts. However, the analysis of our corpus reveals that aggressors are mostly men and victims are mostly women, which indicates that there is a substantial number of crimes committed by people who had intimate relations with their victims. In fact, in the majority of the cases analysed there was a previous relationship between the victim(s) and the

victimizer(s), including family, friends, neighbours and married or unmarried partners. From our findings we can also support the idea that the closer the prior relationship victim-victimizer, the more spontaneous or non-premeditated the crime is. Such is the case of 860206-02, where the husband killed his wife. There was no evidence of premeditation, but there was evidence of previous violence in their relationship and the presence of alcohol while the crime was committed. As found by Silverman and Mukherjee (1987), we also observed murders without previous relationship or with a distant relationship between the victim and the victimizers; these relationships usually involved robbery, fight altercation or assault (e.g. 820204-04).

Regarding murder methods and weapons, it was observed that, as in Mohammad-Rahim et al. (2014), most of the crimes involved single methods rather than multiple methods. As it was expensive to own a gun in those days, more crimes were committed using knives and other cutting weapons than guns. The data also showed that some of the reasons for perpetrating crimes included revenge, a previous rejection or infidelity, among others, which can be associated to the emotions found in “expressive murders” -committed as a result of volatile emotions and involving physical violence- such as frustration and anger while other crimes were driven by the desire for financial gain (Mohammad-Rahim et al. 2014, p.45).

According to Häkkänen-Nyholm et. al (2009), the crime of mutilation has been classified in three different types, defensive, aggressive and offensive. From our data, we found that the defensive and aggressive kind of mutilation were present in the news, as the motives for mutilation were to get rid of the body (e.g. case 870122-02), or a struggle that was “brought about by a stage of outrage” (p.1), as in case 861016-11.

Wieczorek et al. (1990) proved that the use of alcohol seems to have an important relation in the planning of a crime. Out of the 62 murder selected cases, alcohol was present in only 3 planned crimes and in 6 unplanned crimes. No alcohol was explicit in 27 planned crimes

and in 14 unplanned crimes. It is important to recall that in the premeditated cases both the victim and victimizer had been drinking. In spite of that, we were not able to confirm that women are "as likely as men to be drinking at the time they are homicide offenders or victims" (Goodwin, 1971, p.11), as in our corpus there were no murders committed by women under the effects of alcohol.

Another important aspect is the one mentioned by Wieczorek et al. (1990), who found that women, when killed by men under the effects of alcohol without prior planning were constant victims of abuse in their relationship, as the man increased his normal aggressive behaviour and 'lost' control. This is what happens as in the case of 870604-05 where a man returned home drunk and shot his wife twice with a small revolver. As not all pieces of news provided evidence of alcohol use, it is hard to determine how many of them were committed under its effect. Further research is needed to provide evidence, but we can say that the crimes which had a similar description fit Wieczorek et al. (1990) findings on this matter.

9. CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was to investigate the role women had in the Chilean society between 1882 and 1890, through the analysis of crime news in the newspaper *The Chilian Times*, specifically, women as victims and victimizers. The appraisal theory proposed by Martin and Rose (2007), concordance lines and the criminalistics of the corpus made it possible to understand the role of women in the Chilean society of the last decade of the 19th century from the perspective of the English colony settled in Valparaiso. In addition, it was possible to understand the perspectives the English had of women independently of their origin and their attitude towards them. From the analysis of the corpus, it was confirmed that the English immigrant community considered themselves as independent of the Chilean society and believed to have a superior morality from which they Judged the Chilean society and its people. As an illustration, “we have no hesitation in saying that if such a horrid spectacle had been witnessed in any place where the English language is spoken...” 880121-03.

The analysis of Appraisal in the corpus, made it possible to identify the attitude of the author and the women of his community. Firstly, the analysis of Judgement revealed that the perception of women was based on whether their behaviour was in agreement with the morals of the members of the English colony or not. It also revealed that was a difference in the type of Judgement made about foreign and Chilean women. The first was always positive and set in a good light; whereas the latter was Judged according to her ladylike behaviour, independent of her role as victim or victimizer in the piece of news. In addition, it was possible to determine that although in its Prospectus *The Chilian Times* stated that they were not going to emit opinions about events in the country, they did so it in the news , which was marked in some cases by the inclusive use of the pronoun *We*, in which the British included themselves. Secondly, Affect was used to provoke a strong emotional reaction from the reader by giving specific details of How and Why the crimes were committed. Third, Appreciation was mostly

used to enrich the pieces of news with evaluative descriptions of the states of being and relationships of the participants and their environments to give the reader as much information as possible. This, with the purpose of making readers be more engaged in the news. The language used in Appreciation also served to meet the expectations of the cultured British male elite of *The Chilian Times*. Subsequently, it was disclosed that women were seen as individuals that had to embody the morals of their society, those that did not follow the rules were strongly criticized. Among the women that failed to live up to the standards of the English were those that had unladylike behaviour, in other words, those that drank, liked to party, had lovers, stole, hurt others in self-defence and the worst crimes of all, were a bad mother. As for Graduation, both Focus and Force were used, as it happened with Affect, mostly to show intensity in the crimes that took place rather than in its participants.

In relation with the analysis of the concordance lines with the help of the program #Lancsbox, we discovered that most of the references to women in the news were made through their relationship with men (wife, daughter, etc.) and not as independent individuals. Also, we also observed that the day in which most crimes took place was *Sunday*, and the time of the day, *night*.

As to the tracking of the participants, possessive lexical resources varied not only when taking into consideration the gender of the subjects, but also if the crime was committed by a man or a woman. Overall men were not placed under much scrutiny as their female counterparts, as in the collected samples most women were either married or could be inferred to be married, either from the historical context or from the usage of possessive pronouns/adjectives.

As to the markers of time and space used in the corpus, the exact or almost exact date and time of the day in which the crime was committed was stated, together with its specific location. It is highly probable that this information was part of the sources *The Chilian Times* had to find

for the newspaper, that is to say, the criminal records that the journalists of the newspaper had access to.

In brief, Criminal Psychology helped us to understand how murders are male-dominated acts, mostly driven by emotions which are sometimes increased through alcohol. We were able to observe that most crimes were expressive murders, committed using one method only, while the weapons depended on the premeditation of the crime and the cause behind it. It was clear that most of the cases involved a prior relationship between the victim(s) and victimizers(s) and that sometimes this relationship had evidence of previous violence against the female victim.

We strongly believe that these findings might help to further clarify some aspects between gender relationships and how through this violent behaviour men attempt to exert power over women. Homicides as social acts portray the ultimate aggression against women, an aggression that has been normalized in the popular newspapers and shared through decades with no one questioning the mistreatment and the excess of violence perpetrated.

10. REFERENCES

- Brezina, V., McEnery, T., & Wattam, S. (2015). Collocations in context: A new perspective on collocation networks. *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics*, 20, 139-173. doi.org/10.1075/ijcl.20.2.01bre
- Brezina, V. (2017). #LancsBox: Lancaster University corpus toolbox [online]. Retrieved from <http://corpora.lancs.ac.uk/lancsbox/>
- Brito, A. (1995). Del rancho al conventillo. Transformaciones en la identidad popular femenina Santiago de Chile, 1850-1920. Godoy, L., Hutchison, E., Roseblatt, M. & Zárata, M. (Eds.), *Disciplina y desacato : construcción de identidad en Chile. Siglos XIX y XX* (pp 27-69). Santiago de Chile: SUR / CEDEM.
- Brito, A. (2008). Mujeres del mundo popular urbano. La búsqueda de un espacio. Montecino, S. (Eds.), *Mujeres Chilenas: fragmentos de una historia* (pp 119-118). Santiago de Chile: Catalonia.
- Bucholtz, M., Liang, A. C., & Sutton, L. A. (1999). *Reinventing identities: the gendered self in discourse*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Burton, A. M. (1994). *Burdens of history: British feminists, Indian women, and imperial culture, 1865-1915*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Cameron, D. (1998). *The feminist critique of language: a reader*. London: Routledge.
- Carrasco, A. (2008). Espacios conquistados. Un panorama de las organizaciones de las mujeres chilenas. Montecino, S. (Eds.), *Mujeres Chilenas: fragmentos de una historia* (pp 139-152). Santiago de Chile: Catalonia.
- Cavieres, E. (Eds.) (2006). *Valparaíso: años dorados 1830-1930*. Valparaíso: Ediciones Universitarias de Valparaíso de la Universidad Católica de Valparaíso.
- Collier, S., & Sater, W. F. (2004). *A history of Chile, 1808-2002*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Corbinos, L. A. (2015). *Migraciones externas en Chile: bases históricas de un fenómeno complejo*. OASIS: Observatorio de Análisis de los Sistemas Internacionales, (22), 49-91
- Cruz, L. S., Pereira, T., & Maino, I. Z. (1978). *Tres ensayos sobre la mujer chilena siglos XVIII - XIX - XX*. Santiago de Chile: Ed. Universitaria.
- Edmundson, W. (2009). *A History of the British presence in Chile from Bloody Mary to Charles Darwin and the Decline of the British presence*. (1st ed.). New York: Palgrave Macmillan
- Estrada, B. (2013). Inmigración femenina europea en Valparaíso. Siglo XIX y comienzos del siglo XX. Stuvén, A. & Fernandois, J. (Eds.), *Historia de las mujeres en Chile. Tomo 2*. (pp 26-68). Santiago de Chile: Prisa Ediciones.
- Fairclough, N. (2004). *Analysing discourse: Textual analysis for social research*. London: Routledge.
- Goodwin, D.W. (1973). Alcohol in Suicides and Homicides. *Quarterly Journal on Studies of Alcoholism*, 34, 144-156.
- Gráda, C. (2016). Did Science Cause the Industrial Revolution? *Journal of Economic Literature*, 54(1), 224-239.
- Häkkänen-Nyholm, H., Weizmann-Henelius, G., Salenius, S., Lindberg, N., & Repo-Tiihonen, E. (2009). Homicides with Mutilation of the Victim's Body. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 54(4), 933-937.
- Hunston, S. & Thompson G. (2003). *Evaluation in text: Authorial stance and the construction of discourse*. Oxford: University press.
- Lazar, M. M. (2005). *Feminist critical discourse analysis: Gender, power, and ideology in discourse*. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.

- Litosseliti, L. & Sunderland, J. (Eds.). (2002). *Gender Identity and Discourse Analysis*. Amsterdam, Netherlands: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Macken-Horarik, M., & Isaac, A. (2014). Appraising Appraisal. In G. Thompson & L. Alba-Juez (Eds.), *Evaluation in context* (pp. 67-92). Amsterdam: John Benjamins: print
- Martin, J. R., & Rose, D. (2007). *Working with discourse: meaning beyond the clause*. London: Continuum.
- Martin, J. R., & Rose, D. (2008). *Genre Relations: Mapping Culture*. Equinox Publishing.
- Martin, J. R., & White P. R. R. (2005) *The language of evaluation: Appraisal in English*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Matheson, D. (2005). *Media discourse: analysing media texts*. Maidenhead, Berks.: Open University Press.
- Mayo, J. (1981). Britain and Chile, 1851-1886: Anatomy of a Relationship. *Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs*,23(1), 95-120.
- Memoria Chilena, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile. (2019). Retrieved from <http://www.memoriachilena.gob.cl/602/w3-propertyvalue-158834.html>
- Midgley, C. (1993). Anti-Slavery and Feminism in Nineteenth-Century Britain. *Gender & History*, 5(3), 343–362.
- Mohammad Rahim, K., Md Shariff, N. S., Nurfarliza, S., Othman, A., Ismail, K., & Mat Saat, G. A. (2014). Psychological traits underlying different killing methods among malaysian male murderers. *Malaysian Journal of Pathology*, 36(1), 41-50.
- Prado, J. (2018). *Periódicos de inmigrantes en Valparaíso desde el siglo XIX hasta 1925*. Valparaíso historia y patrimonio, pp.13-29.
- Prain Brice, M. (2007). Presencia Británica en el Valparaíso del Siglo XIX: Una aproximación al legado institucional y cultural de la colonia británica en Chile. *Revista De Historia De Chile Y América*, 6(2), 5-38

- Roberts, M.J.D. (1995). Feminism and the State in Later Victorian England. *The historical Journal*, 38(1), 85-110. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2640164>
- Silverman, R. & Mukherjee, S.K. (1987). Intimate Homicide: An analysis of Violent Social Relationships. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 5(1), 37-47.
- Sepúlveda, C. (2008). Las mujeres chilenas en la medicina. Montecino, S. (Eds.), *Mujeres Chilenas: fragmentos de una historia* (pp 165-172). Santiago de Chile: Catalonia.
- Trevelyan, G. M. (1976). The Second Half of the Victorian Era (1865-1901). In *English social history: a survey of six centuries; Chaucer to Queen Victoria*. (pp. 551-597). Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.
- Valdivieso, J. P. (2012). *La Colonia Británica en Valparaíso: Permanencia de una identidad comunitaria en el siglo XX*. *Intus-Legere Historia*, 6(2), 115-133.
- Vivallos, C. (2006). Alejandra Brito Peña, De mujer independiente a madre. De peón a padre proveedor. La construcción de identidades de género en la sociedad popular chilena. 1880-1930. *Atenea (Concepción)*, 494, 203-207.
- Wieczorek, W., Welte, J.W & Abel, E.L. (1990) Alcohol, drugs and murder: a study of convicted homicide offenders. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 18, 217-227.

11. APPENDIX**Appendix A**

News codes list

N°	Code	Date
1	820114-01	14-01-82
2	820114-02	14-01-82
3	820128-03	28-01-82
4	820204-04	04-02-82
5	820207-05	07-02-82
6	820617-06	17-06-82
7	820701-07	01-07-82
8	820708-08	08-07-82
9	820727-09	22-07-82
10	821223-10	23-12-82
11	821223-11	23-12-82
12	821223-12	23-12-82
13	830120-01	20-01-83
14	830120-02	20-01-83
15	830120-03	20-01-83
16	830210-04	10-02-83
17	830217-05	17-02-83
18	830217-06	17-02-83
19	830602-07	02-06-83
20	830728-08	28-07-83
21	830915-09	15-09-83
22	831006-10	06-10-83
23	831201-11	01-12-83
24	831201-12	01-12-83
25	840112-01	12-01-84
26	840202-02	02-02-84
27	840216-03	16-02-84
28	850110-01	10-01-85
29	850110-02	10-01-85
30	850117-03	17-01-85
31	850124-04	24-01-85
32	850214-05	14-02-85

N°	Code	Date
33	850606-06	6-6-85
34	850613-07	13-6-85
35	850620-08	20-6-85
36	850704-09	4-7-85
37	850711-10	11-7-85
38	850725-11	25-7-85
39	850912-12	12-9-85
40	850912-13	12-9-85
41	850916-14	16-9-85
42	851010-15	10-10-85
43	851024-16	24-10-85
44	851024-17	24-10-85
45	851031-18	31-10-85
46	851031-19	31-10-85
47	851205-20	5-12-85
48	851205-21	5-12-85
49	851219-22	19-12-85
50	860123-01	23-01-86
51	860206-02	06-02-86
52	860605-03	05-06-86
53	860703-04	03-07-86
54	860724-05	24-07-86
55	860911-06	11-09-86
56	860911-07	11-09-86
57	860911-08	11-09-86
58	860911-09	11-09-86
59	861002-10	02-10-86
60	861016-11	16-10-86
61	861204-12	04-12-86
62	861211-13	11-12-86
63	861218-14	18-12-86
64	870101-01	01-01-87

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 102

N°	Code	Date
65	870122-02	22-01-87
66	870129-03	29-01-87
67	870604-04	04-06-87
68	870604-05	04-06-87
69	870618-06	18-06-87
70	870626-07	26-06-87
71	870702-08	02-07-87
72	870924-09	24-09-87
73	871015-10	15-10-87
74	871203-11	03-12-87
75	871203-12	03-12-87
76	871231-13	31-12-87
77	880107-01	07-01-88
78	880121-02	21-01-88
79	880121-03	21-01-88
80	880121-04	21-01-88
81	880218-05	18-02-88
82	881006-06	06-10-88
83	881229-07	29-12-88
84	890112-01	12-01-89
85	890216-02	16-02-89
86	890601-03	01-06-89
87	890615-04	15-06-89
88	890914-05	14-09-89
89	890928-06	28-09-89
90	891005-07	05-10-89
91	891012-08	12-10-89
92	891012-09	12-10-89
93	891026-10	26-10-89
94	891221-11	21-12-89
95	900111-01	11-01-90
96	900614-02	14-06-90

N°	Code	Date
97	900719-03	19-07-90
98	900719-04	19-07-90
99	901011-05	11-10-90
100	901213-06	13-12-90

Appraisal analysis' mind maps

Figure B1

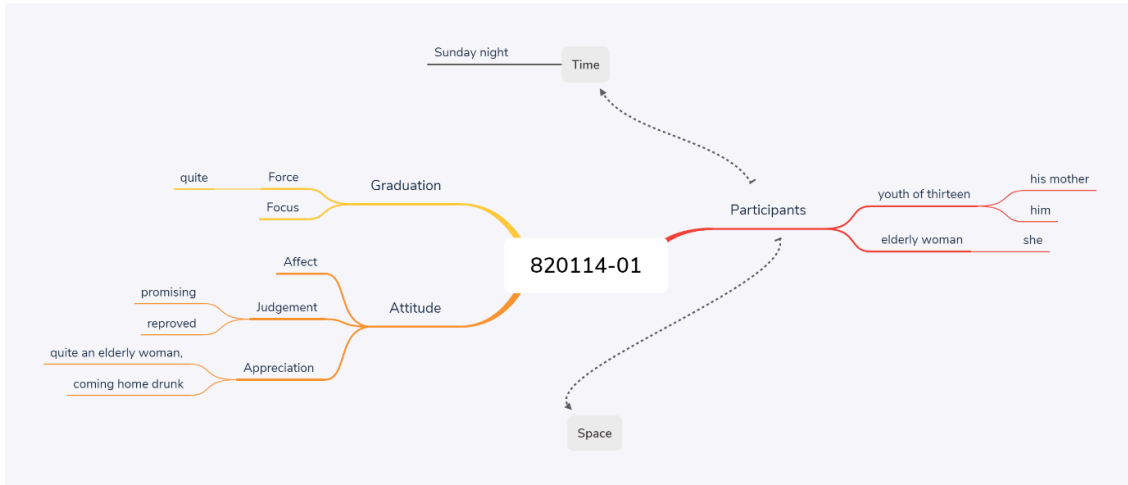


Figure B2

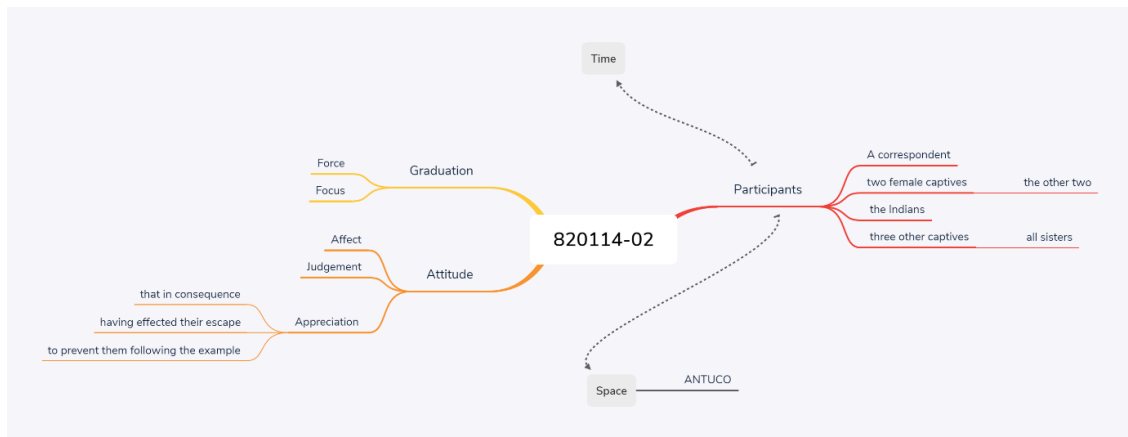


Figure B3

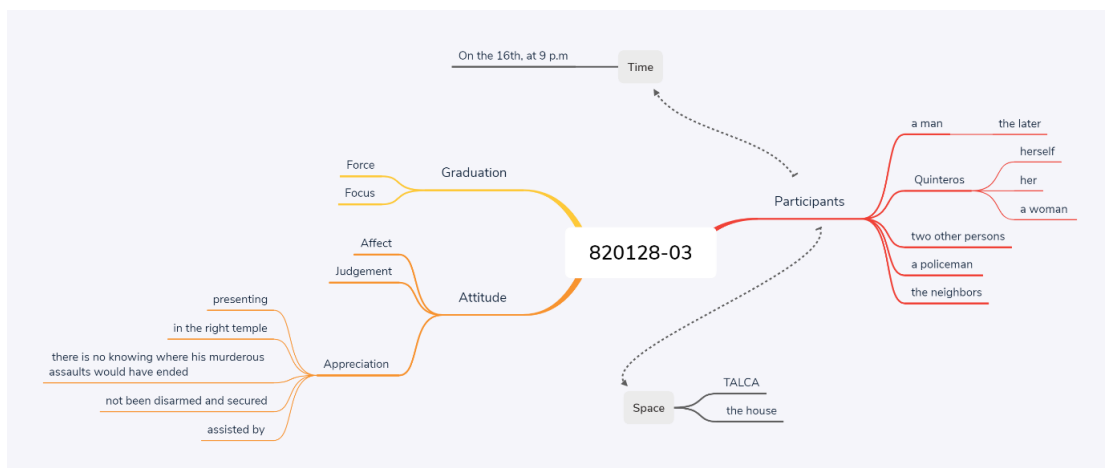


Figure B4

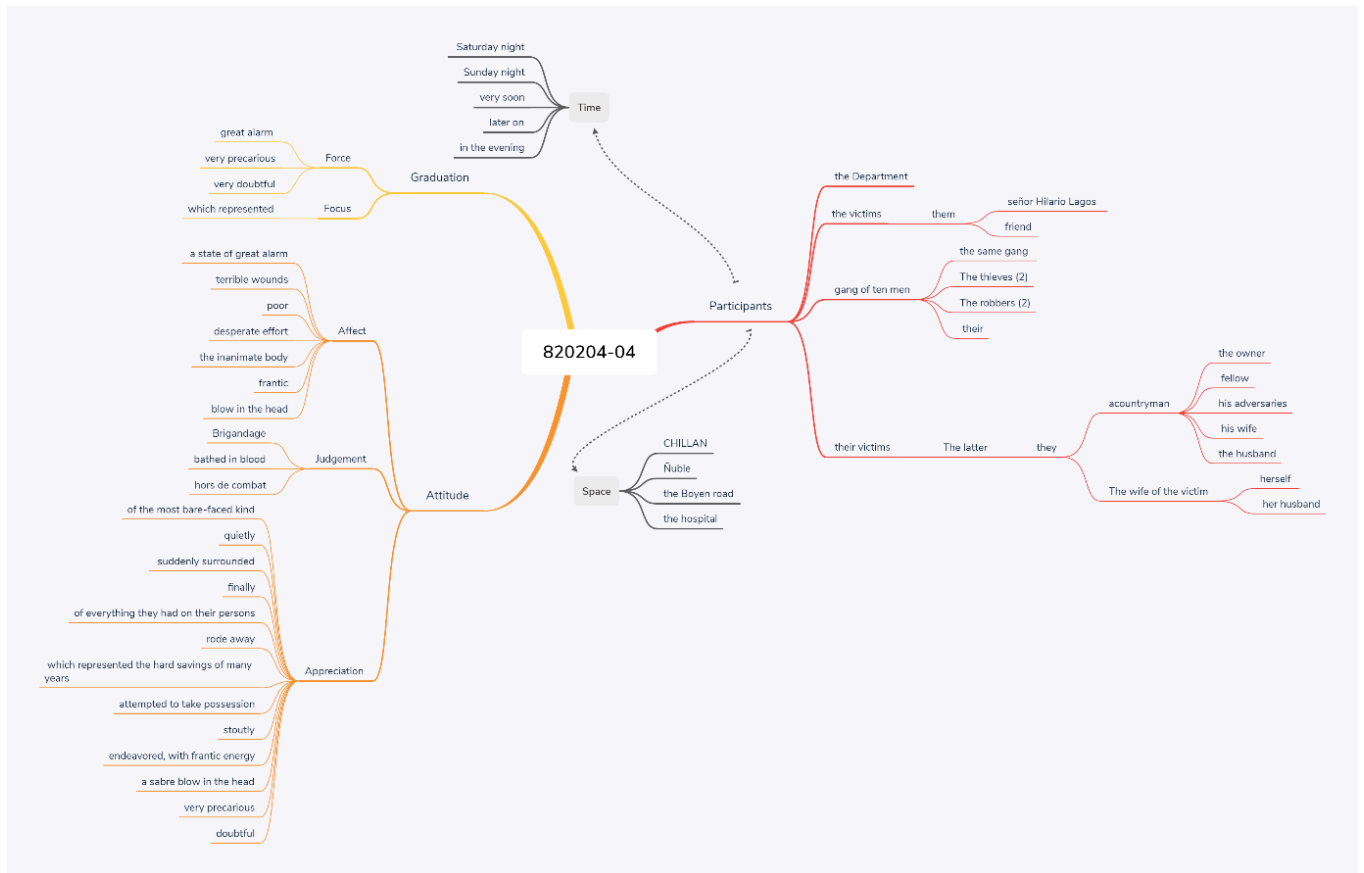


Figure B5

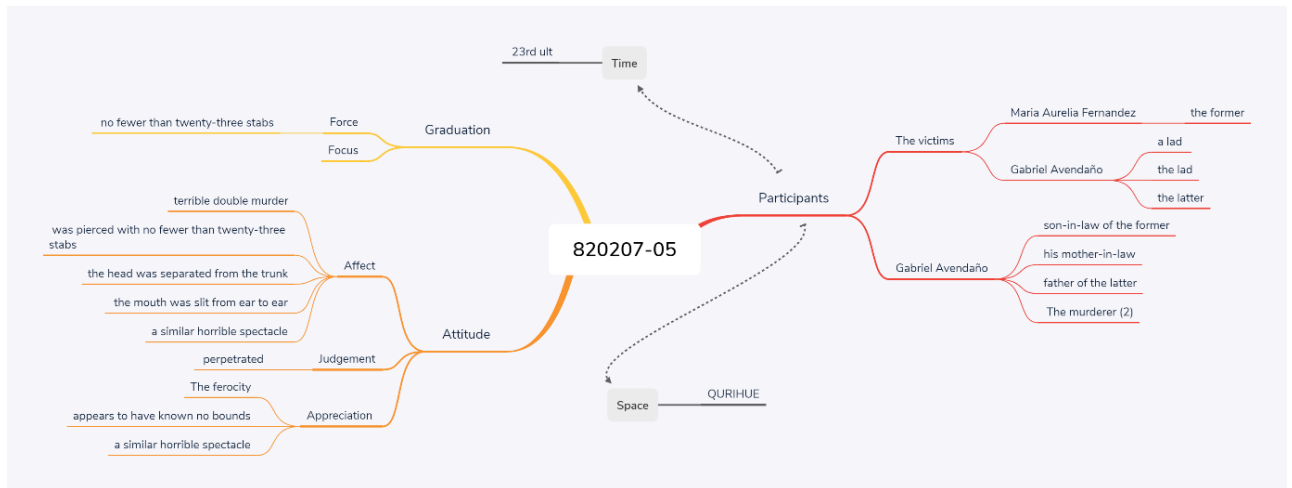


Figure B6

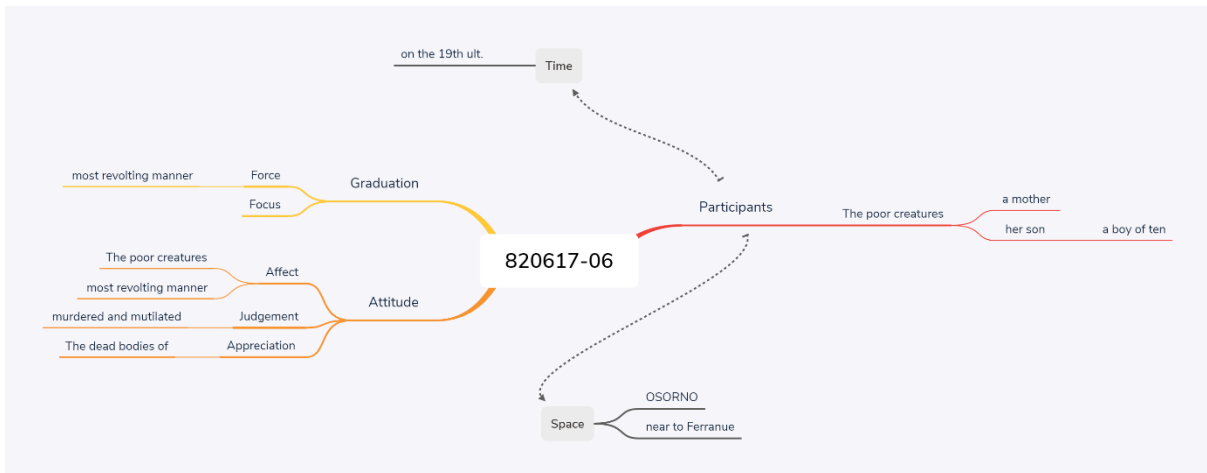


Figure B7

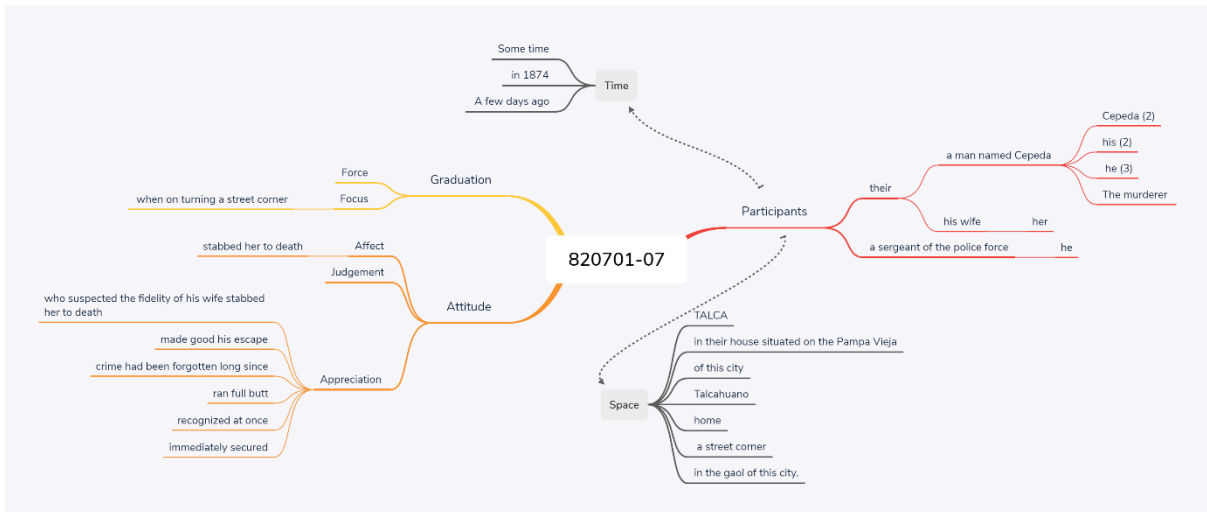


Figure B8

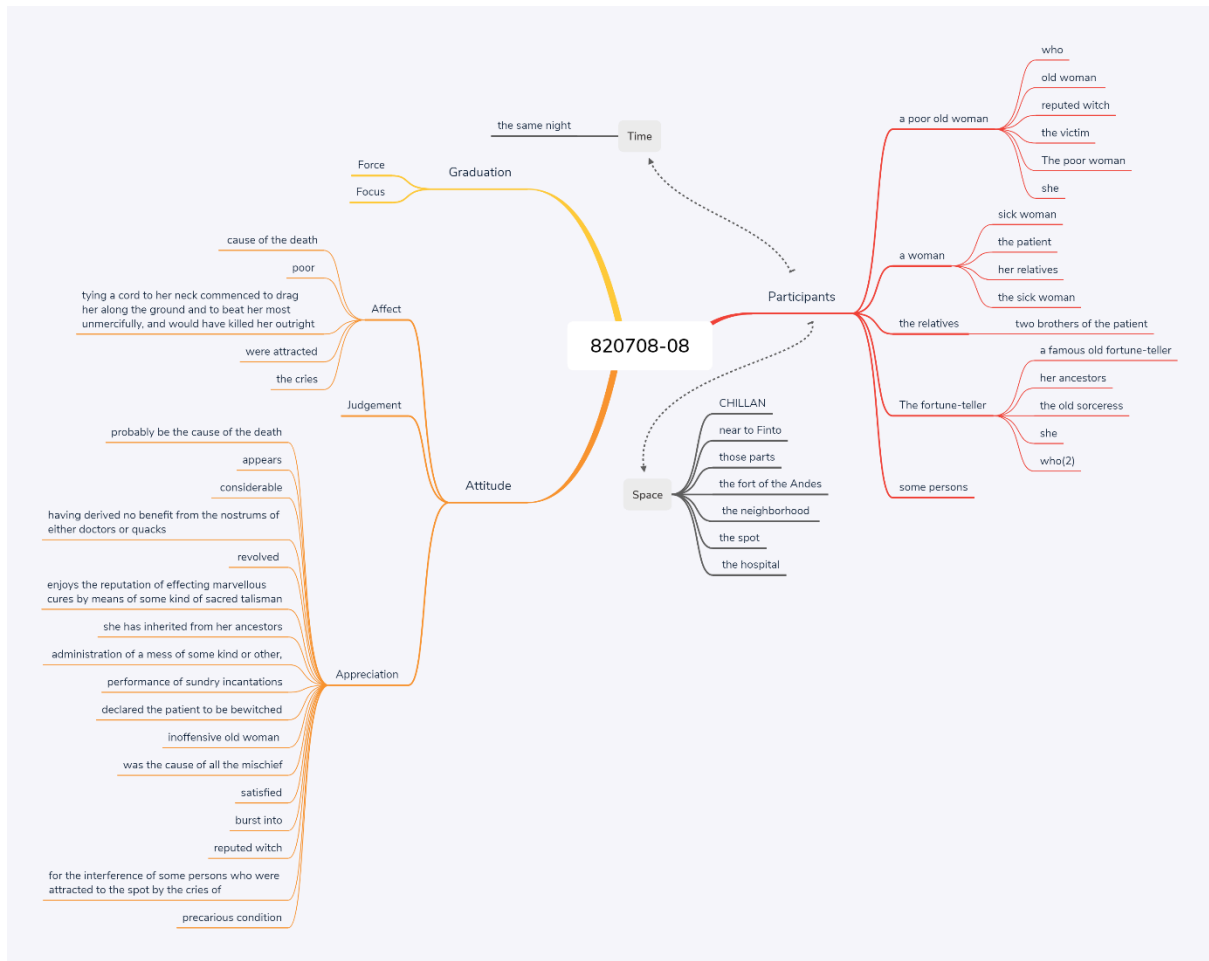


Figure B9

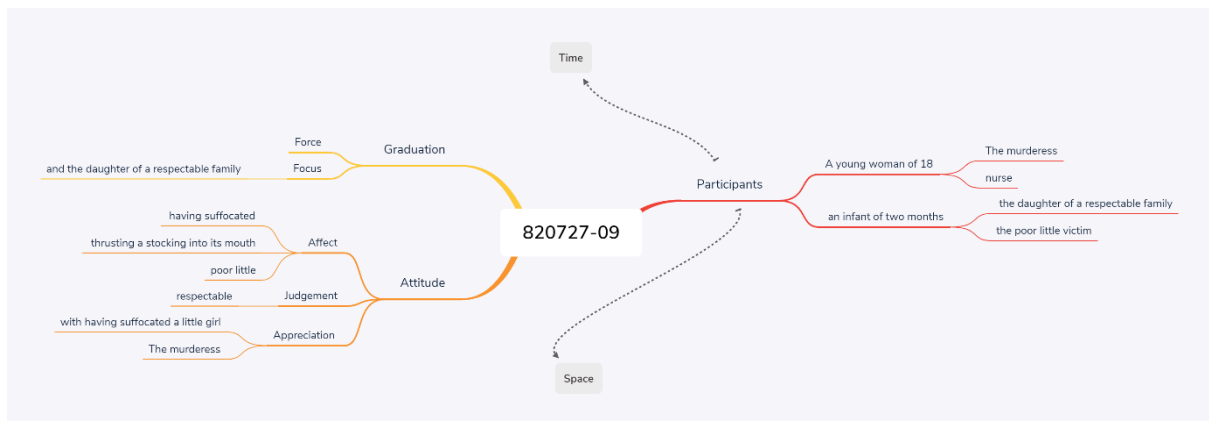


Figure B10

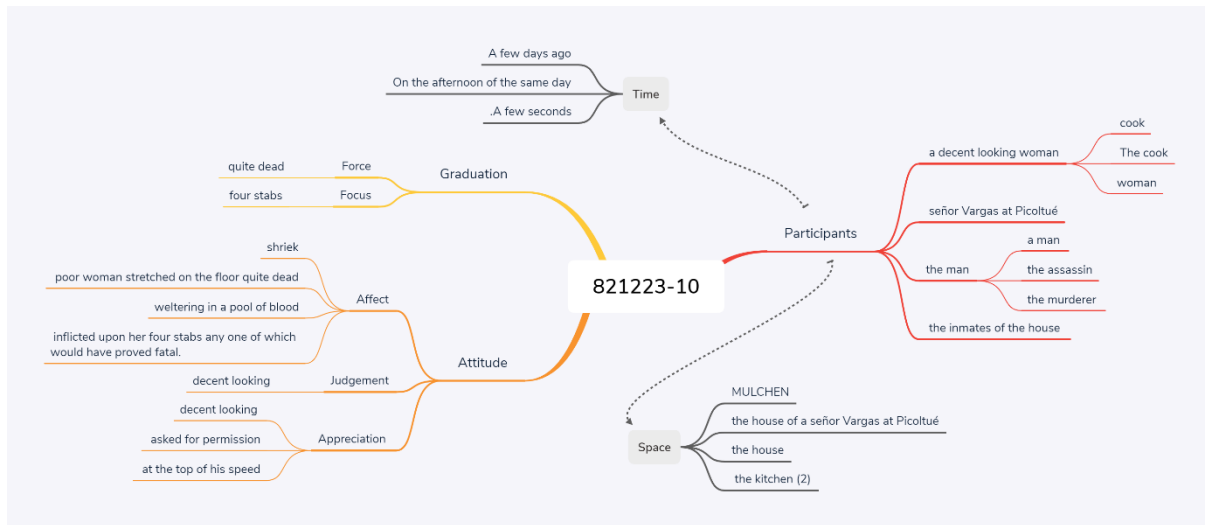


Figure B11

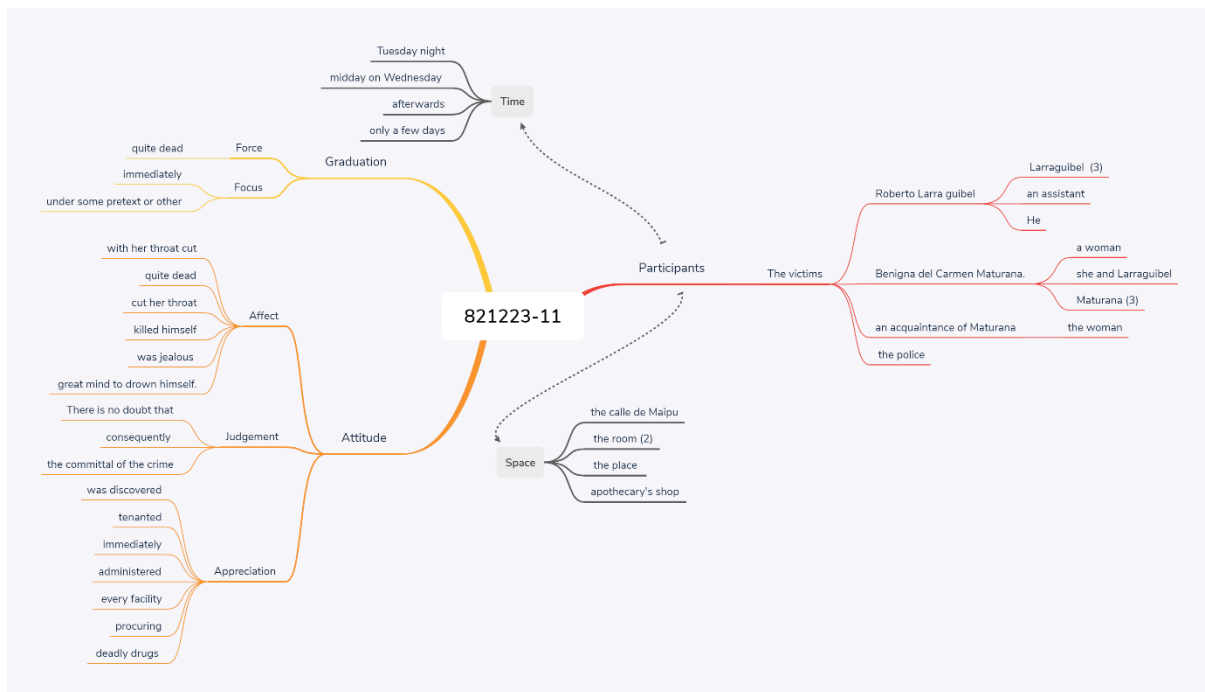


Figure B12

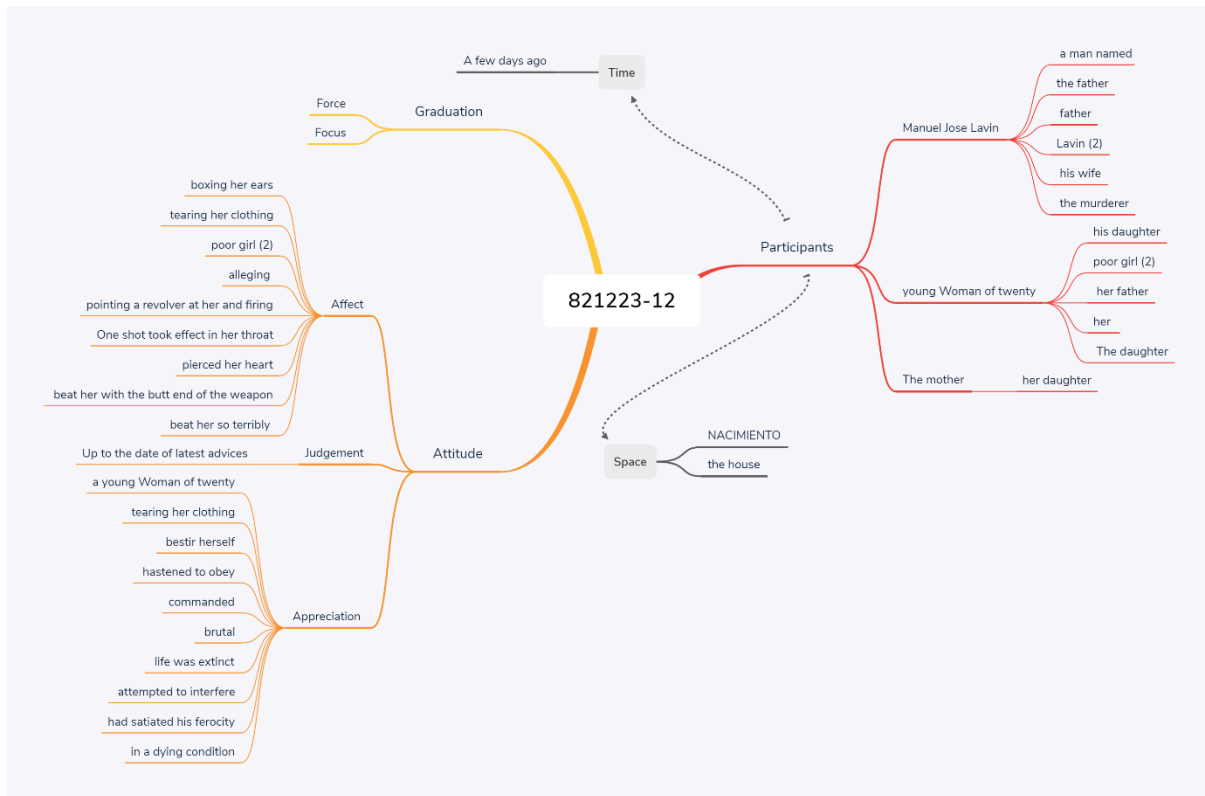


Figure B13

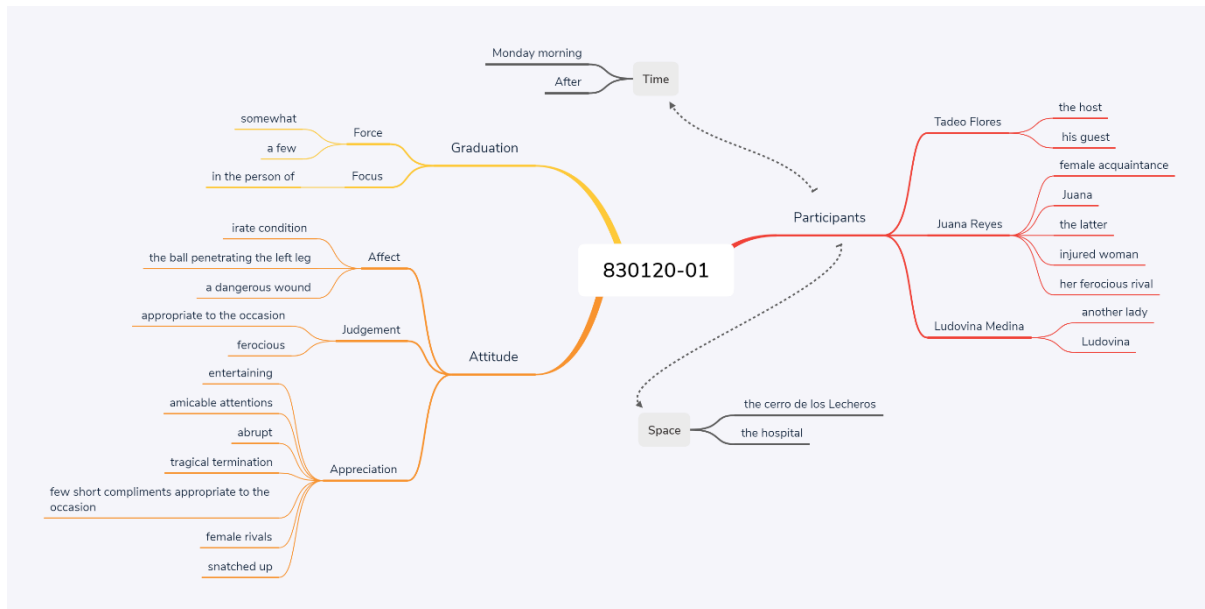


Figure B14

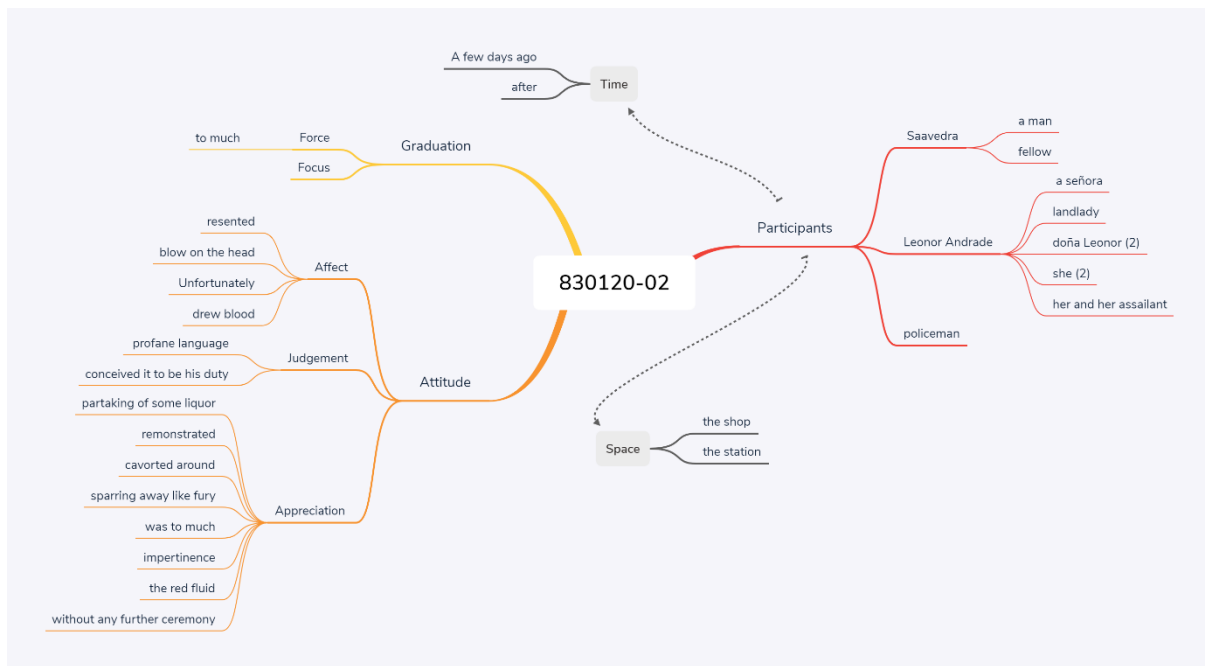


Figure B15

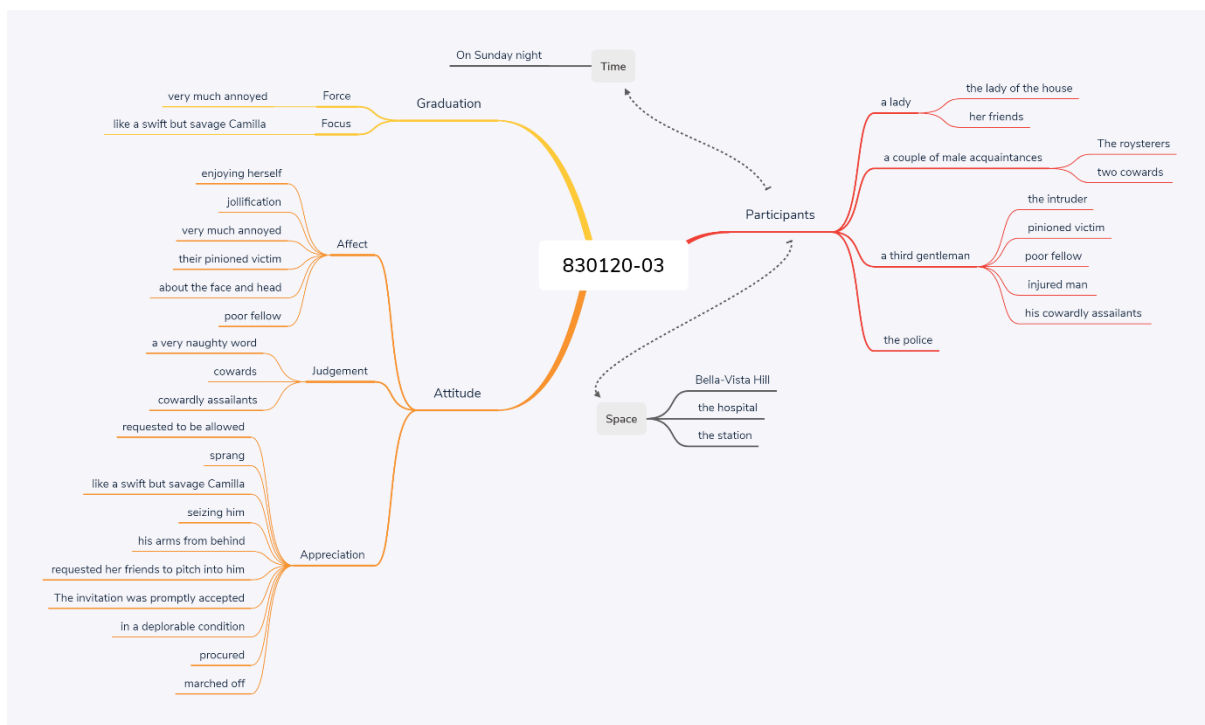


Figure B16

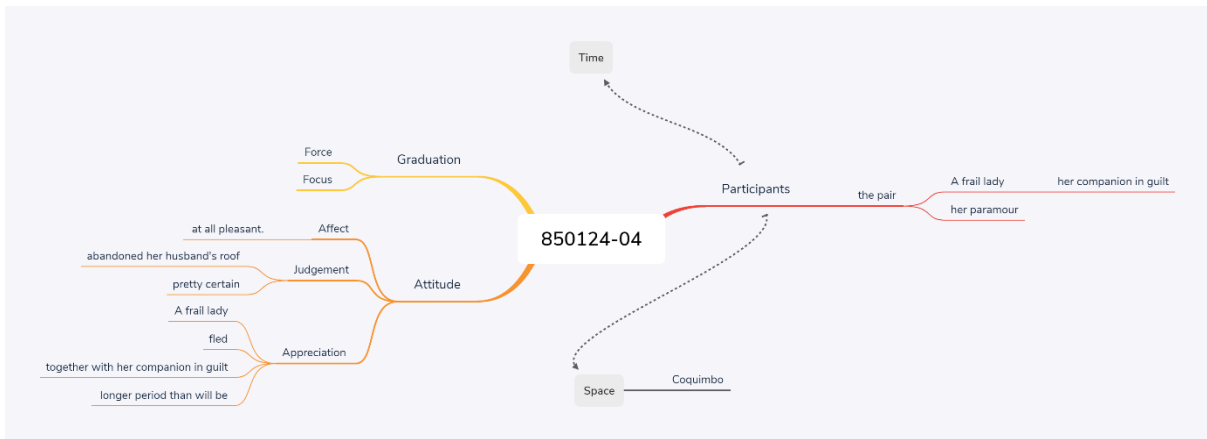


Figure B17

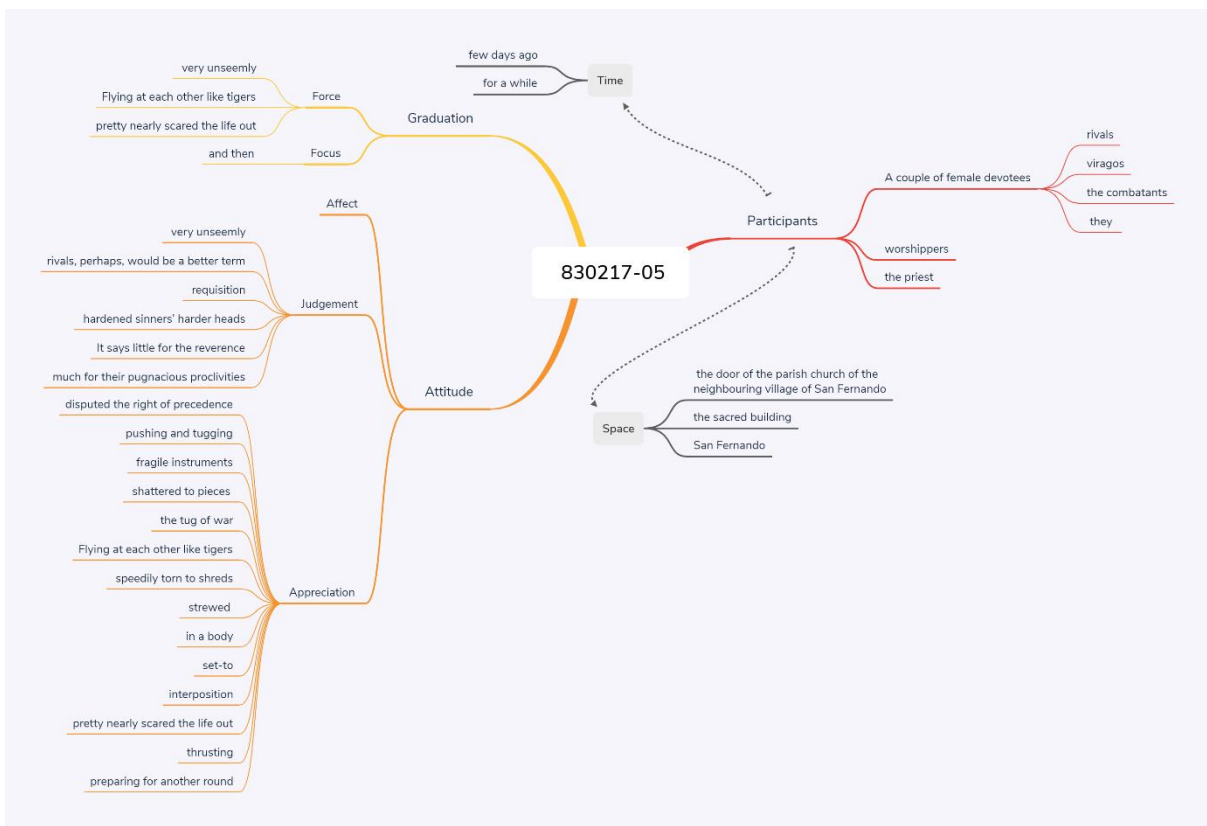


Figure B18

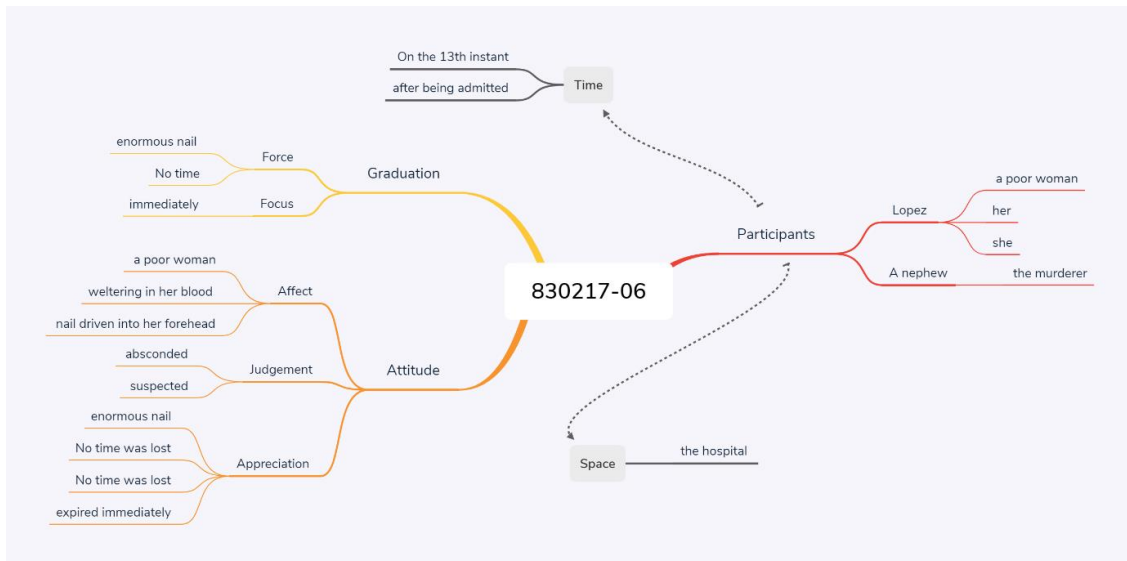


Figure B19

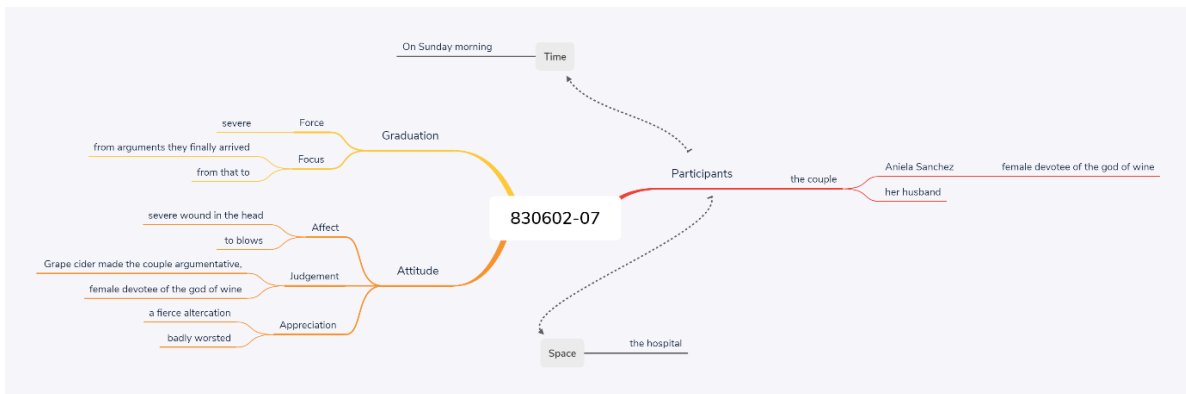


Figure B20

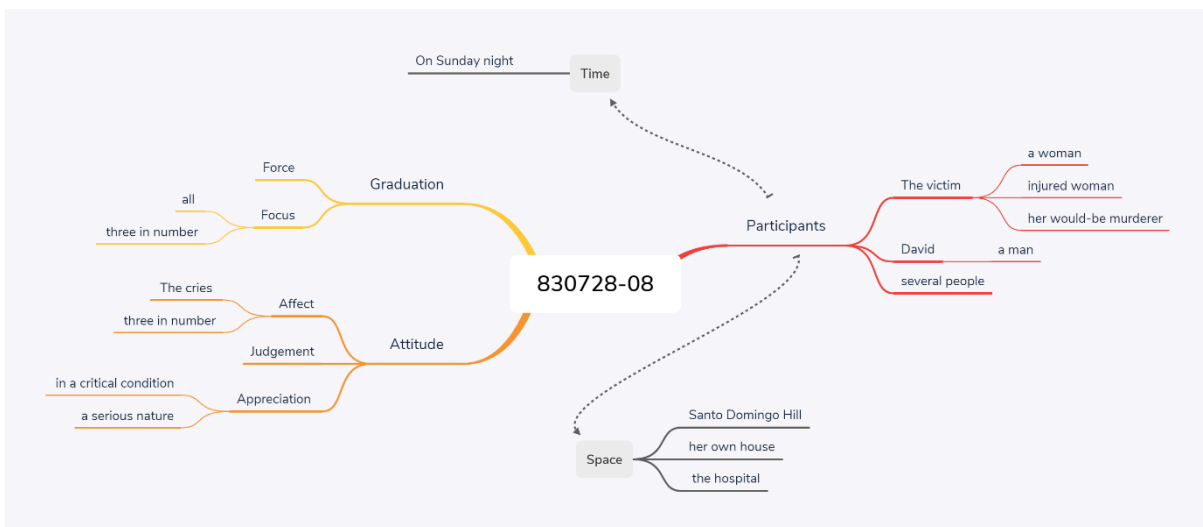


Figure B21

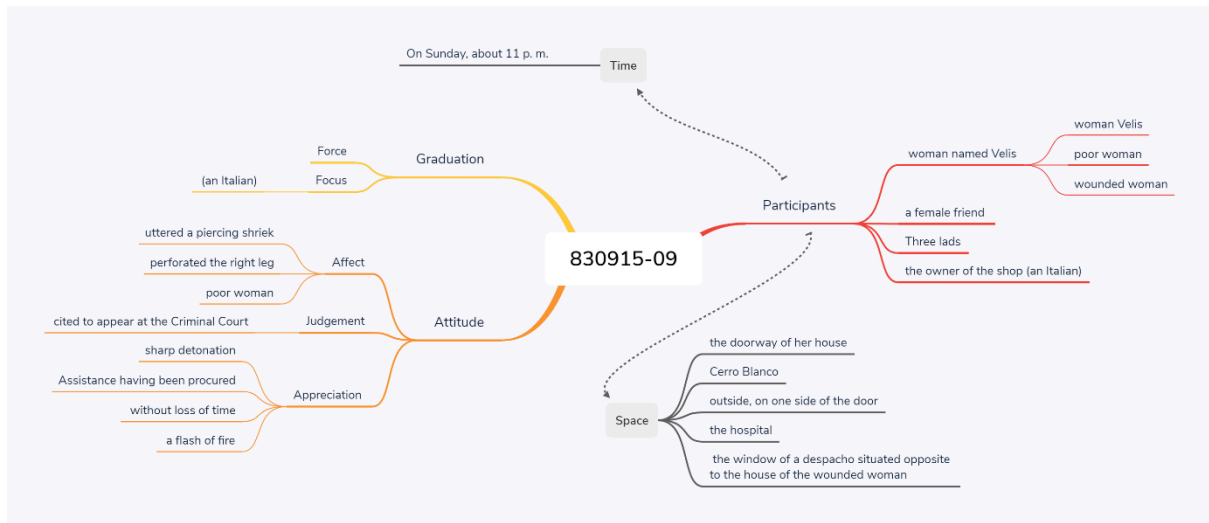


Figure B22

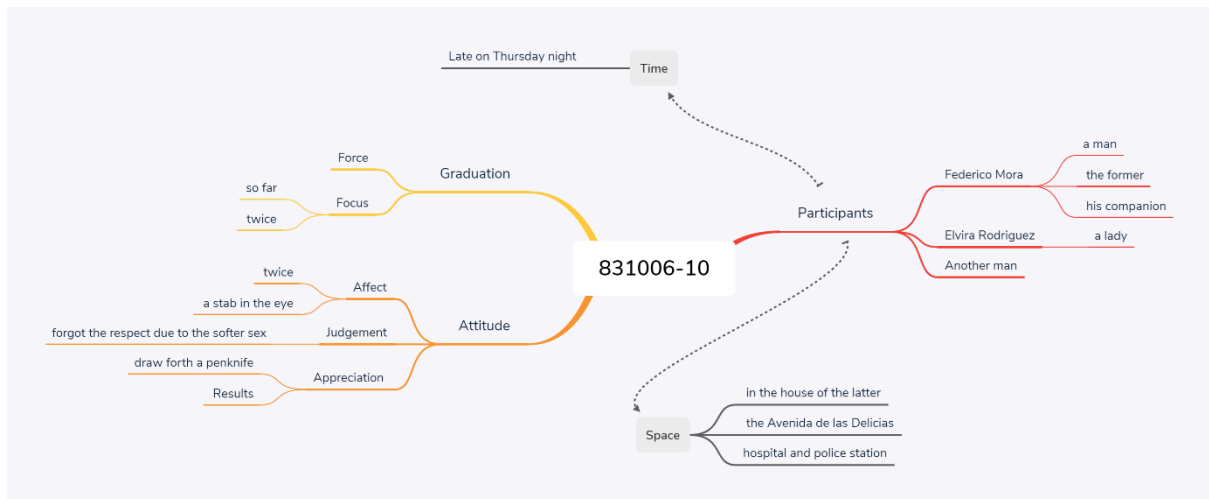


Figure B23

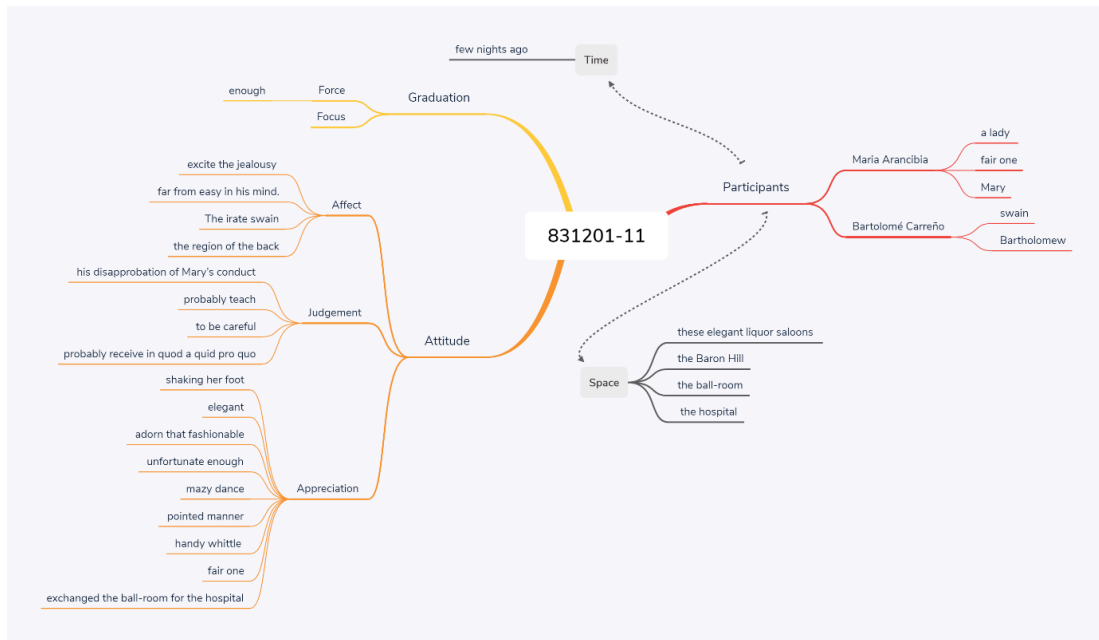


Figure B24

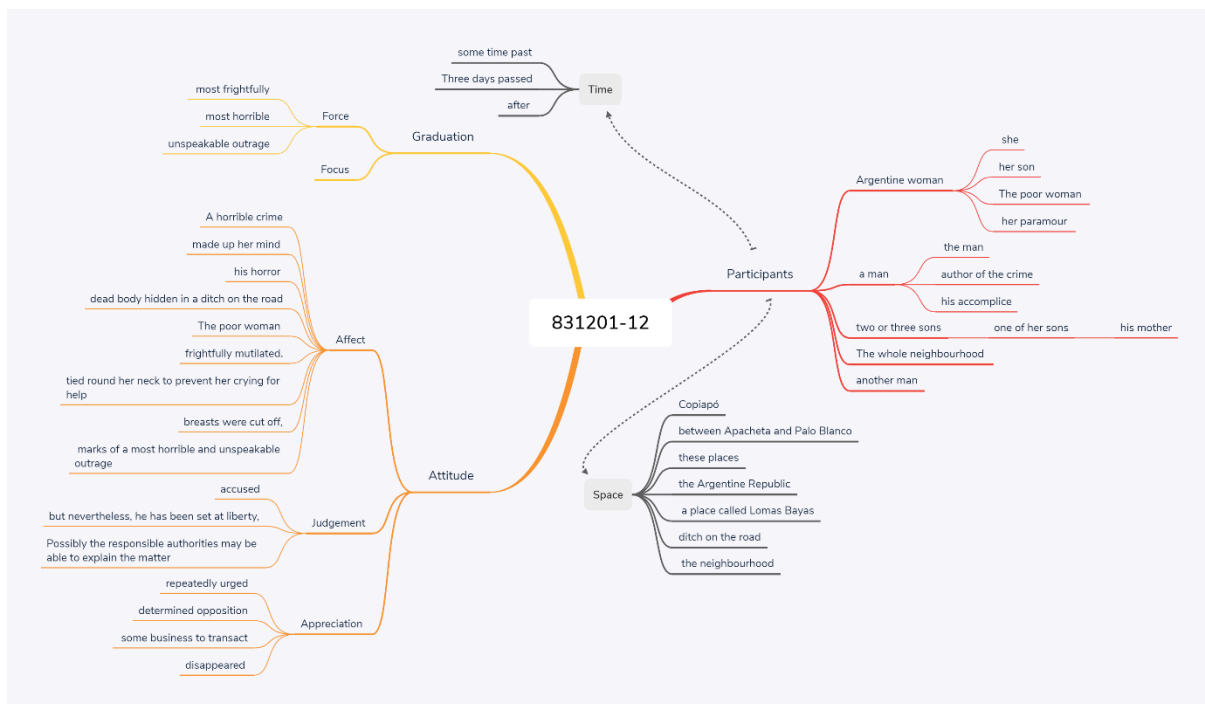


Figure B25

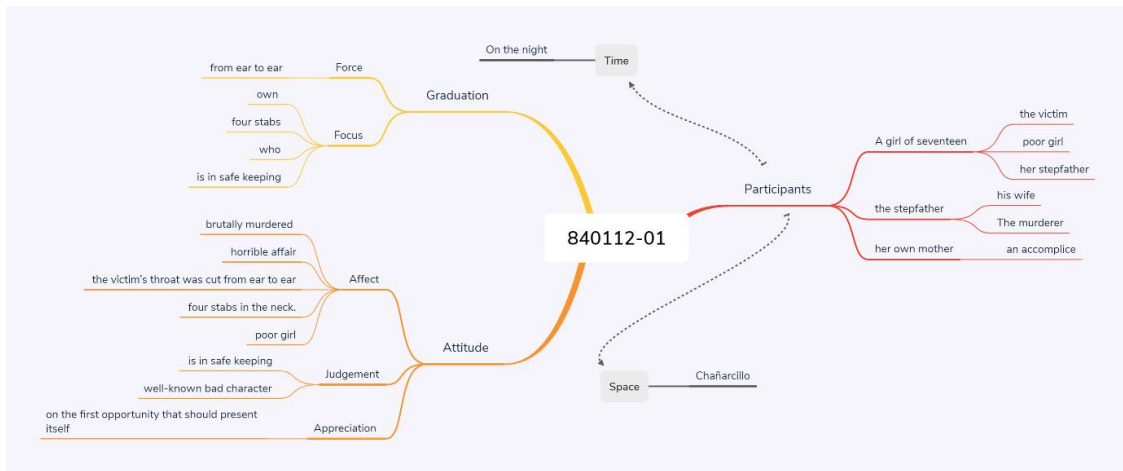


Figure B26

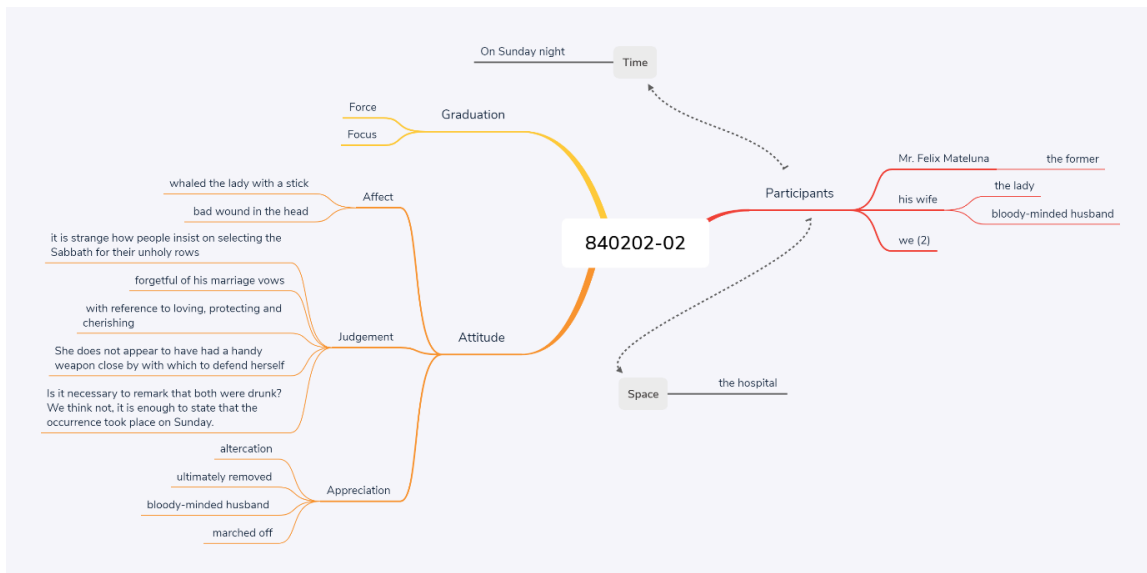


Figure B27

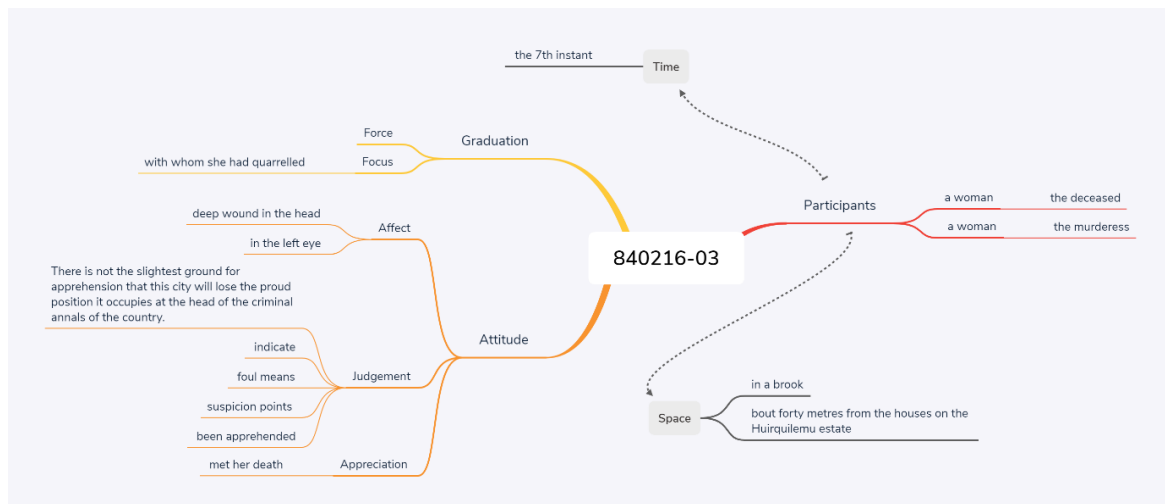


Figure B28

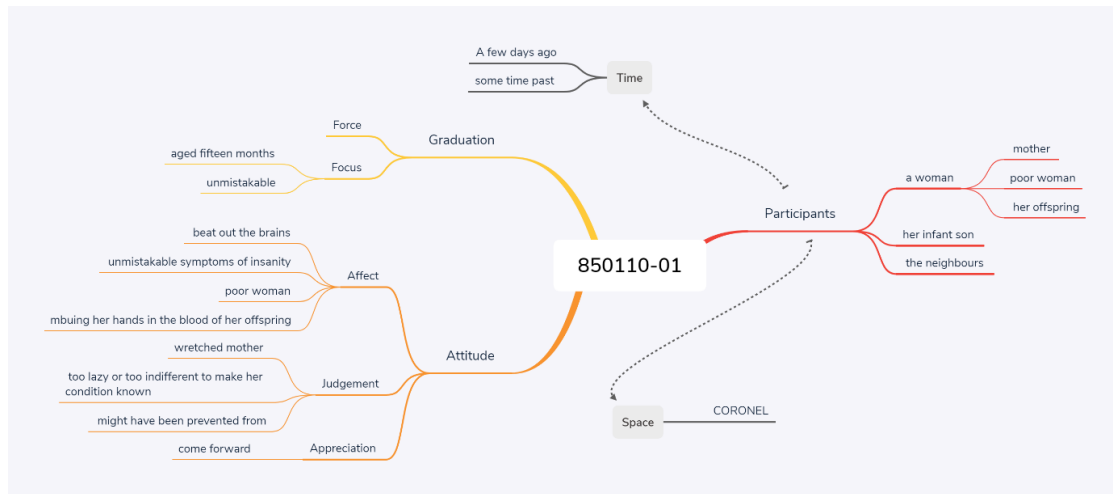


Figure B29

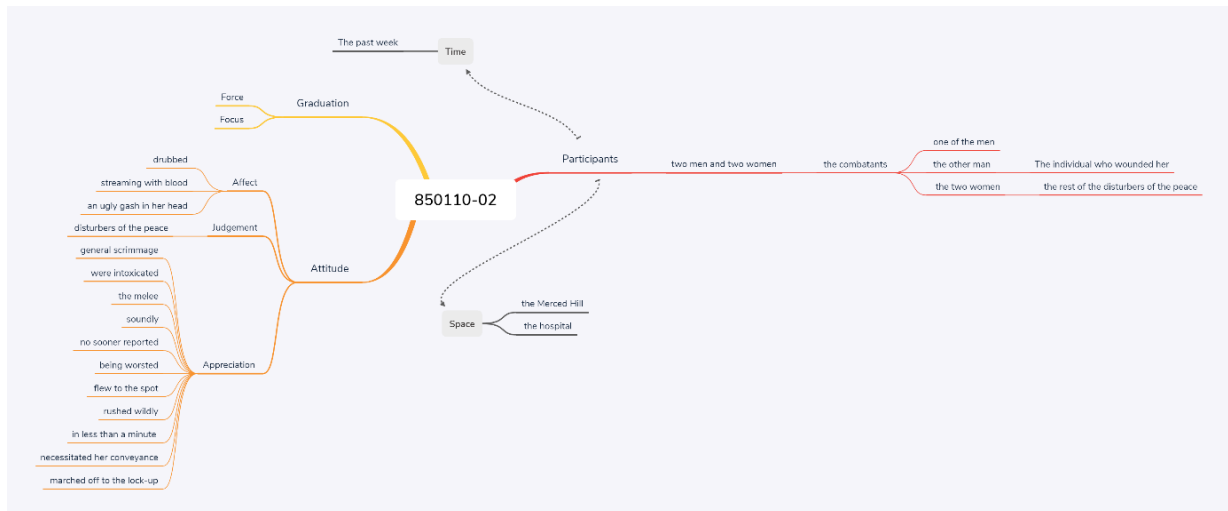


Figure B30

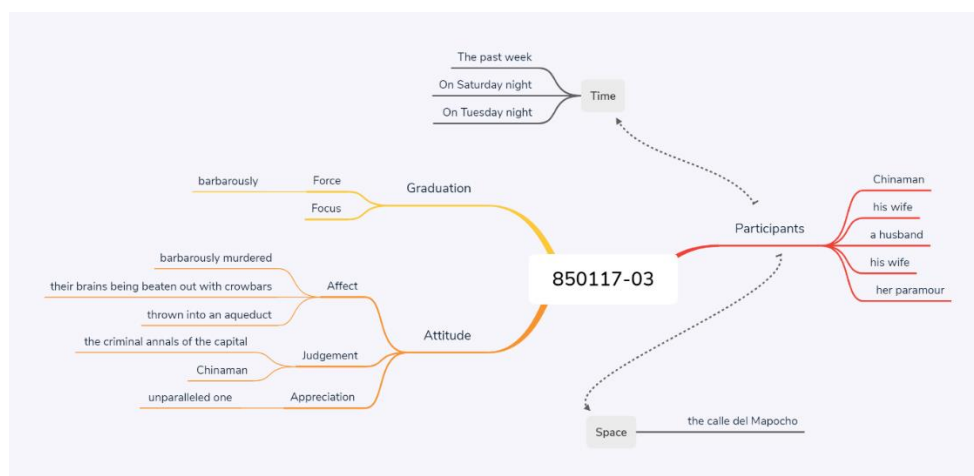


Figure B31

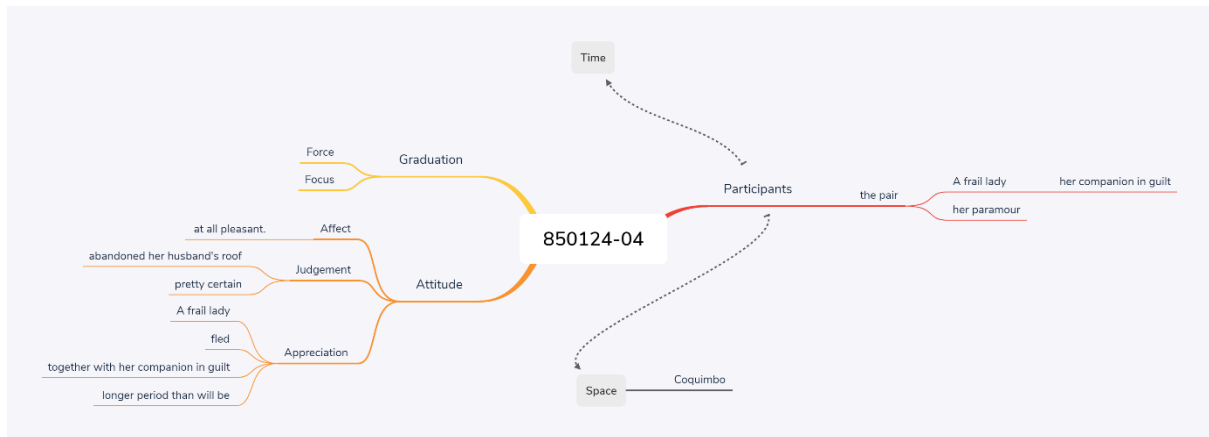


Figure B32

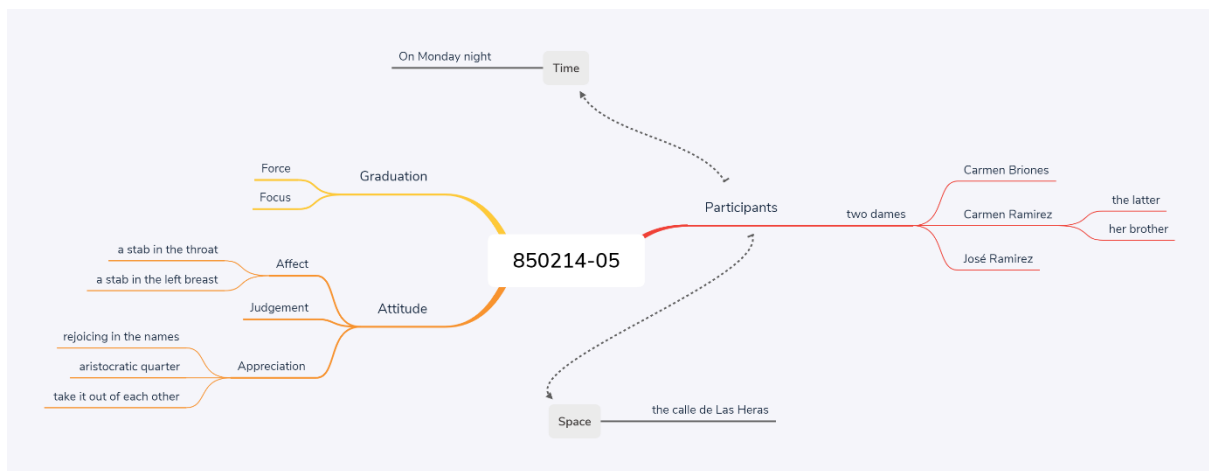


Figure B33

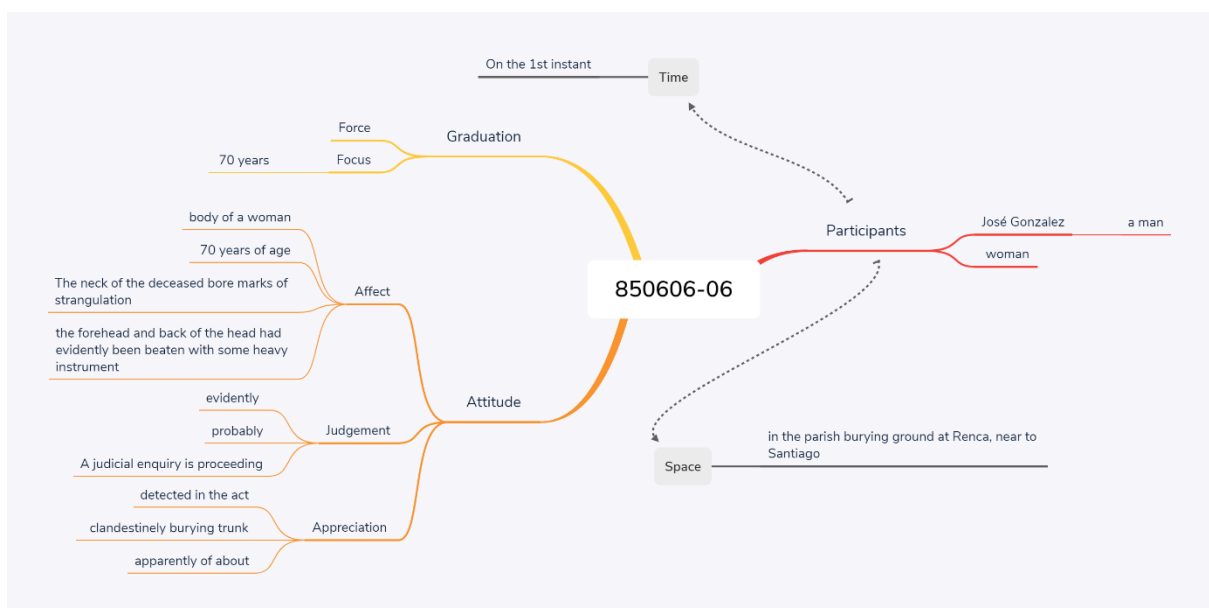


Figure B34

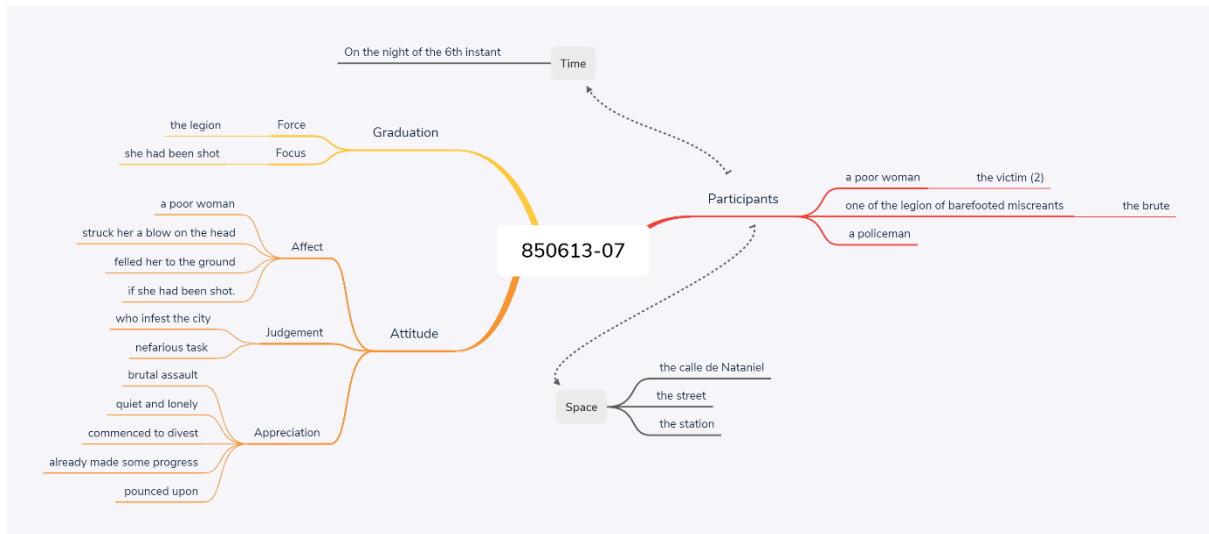


Figure B35

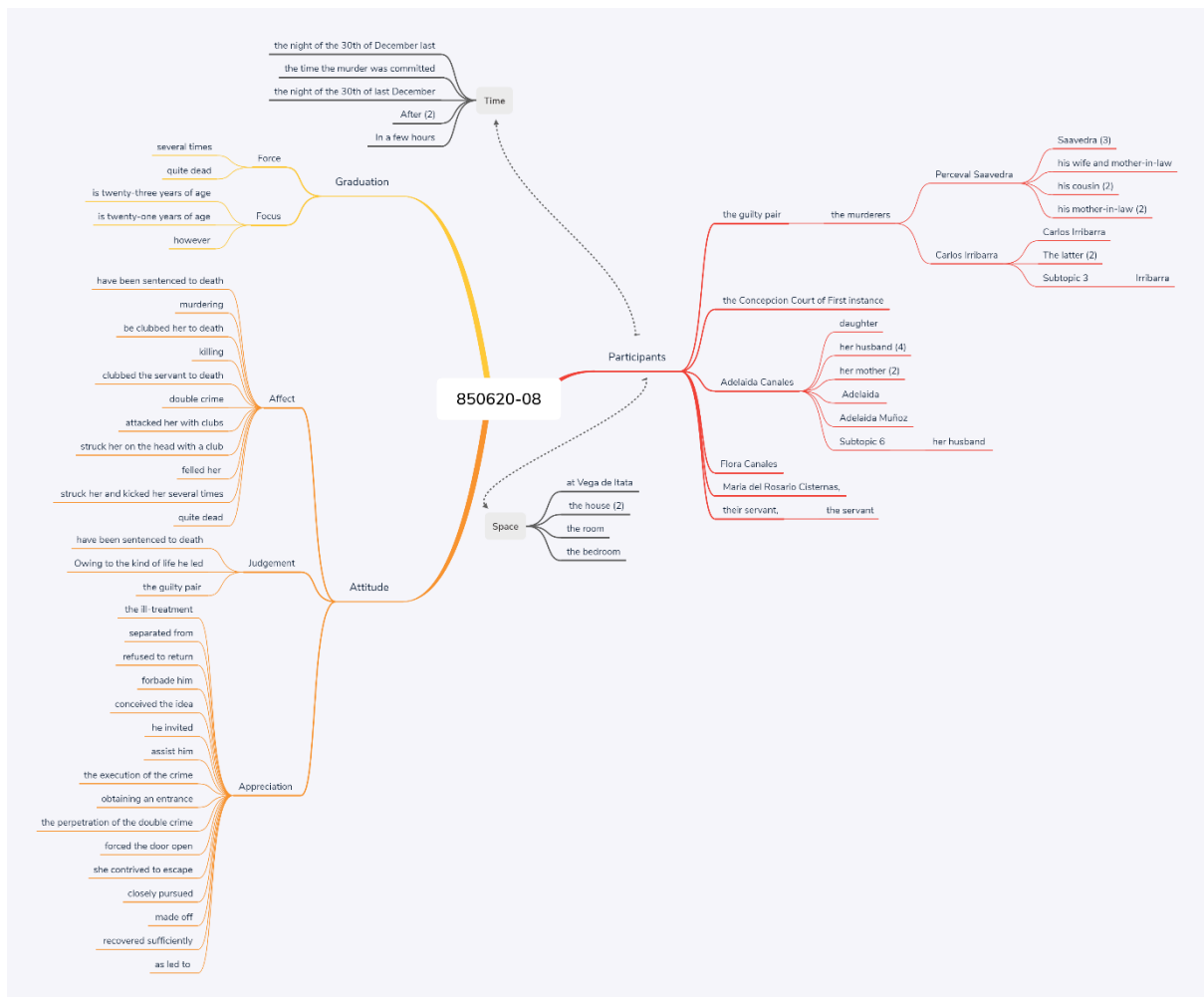


Figure B36

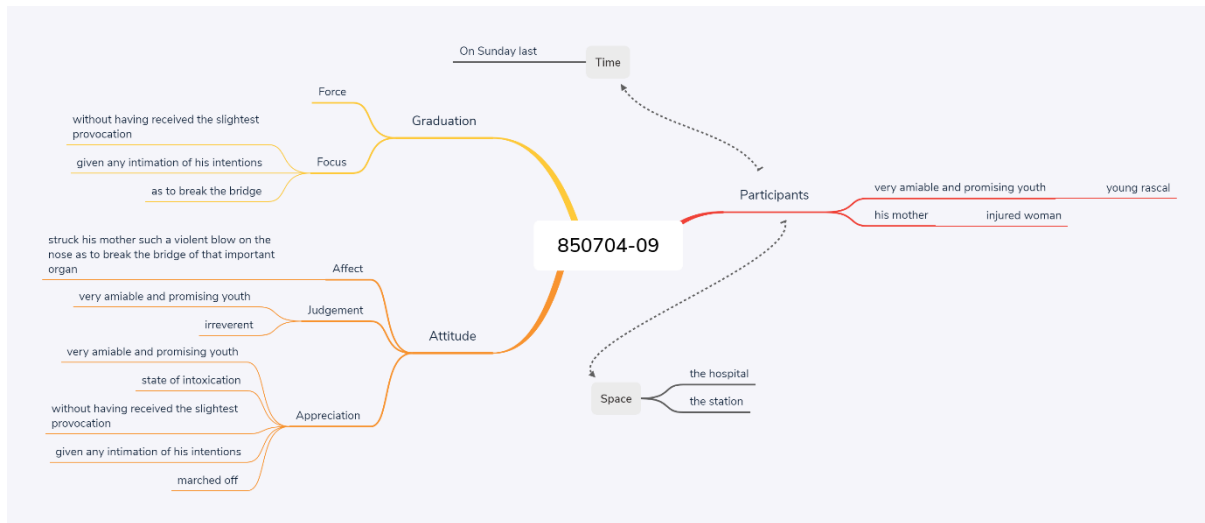


Figure B37

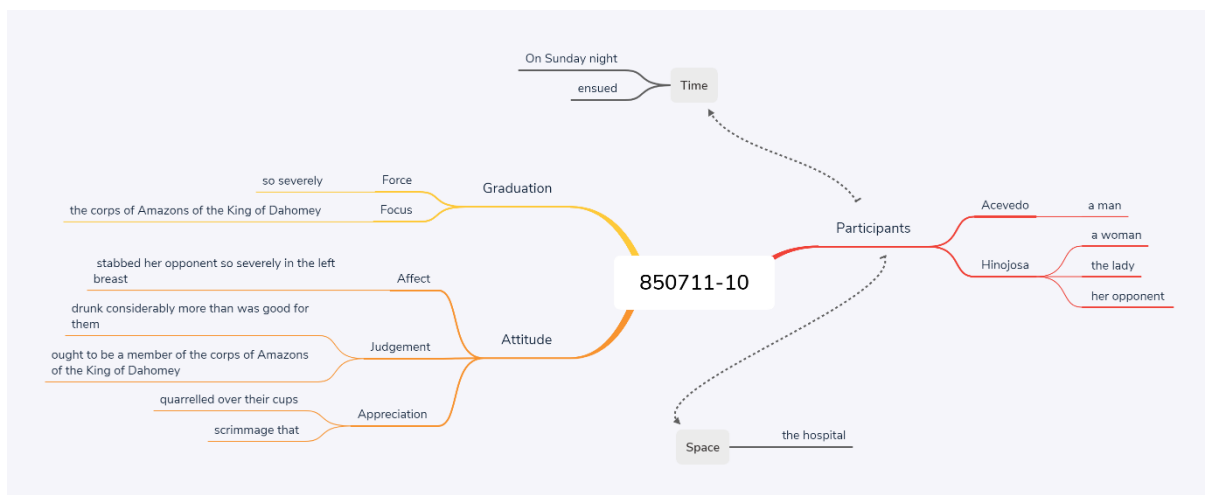


Figure B38

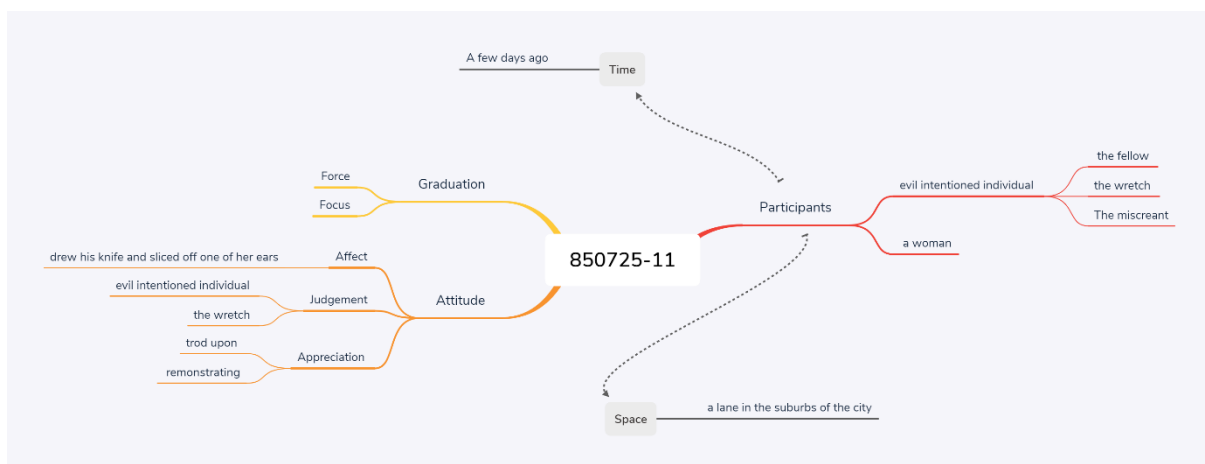


Figure B39

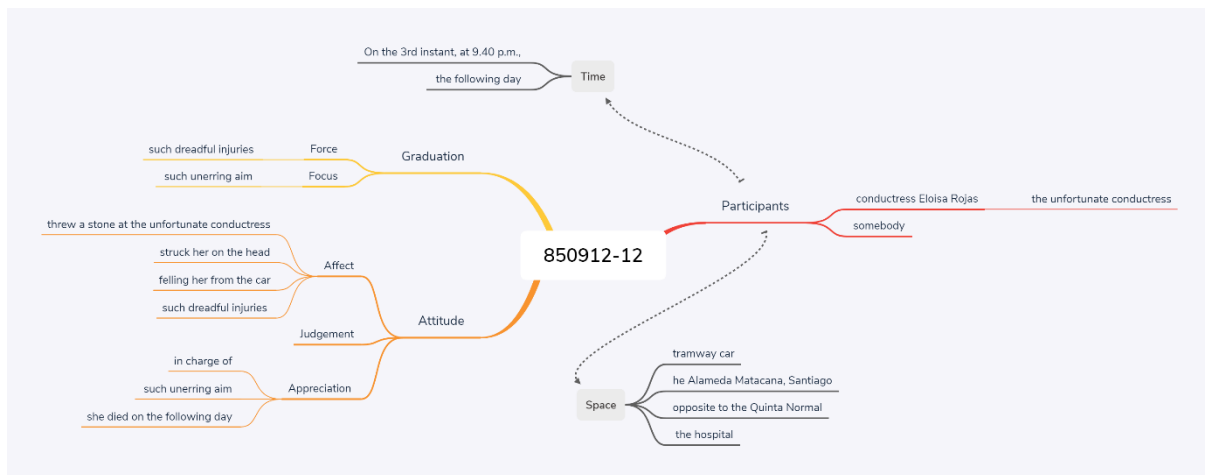


Figure B40

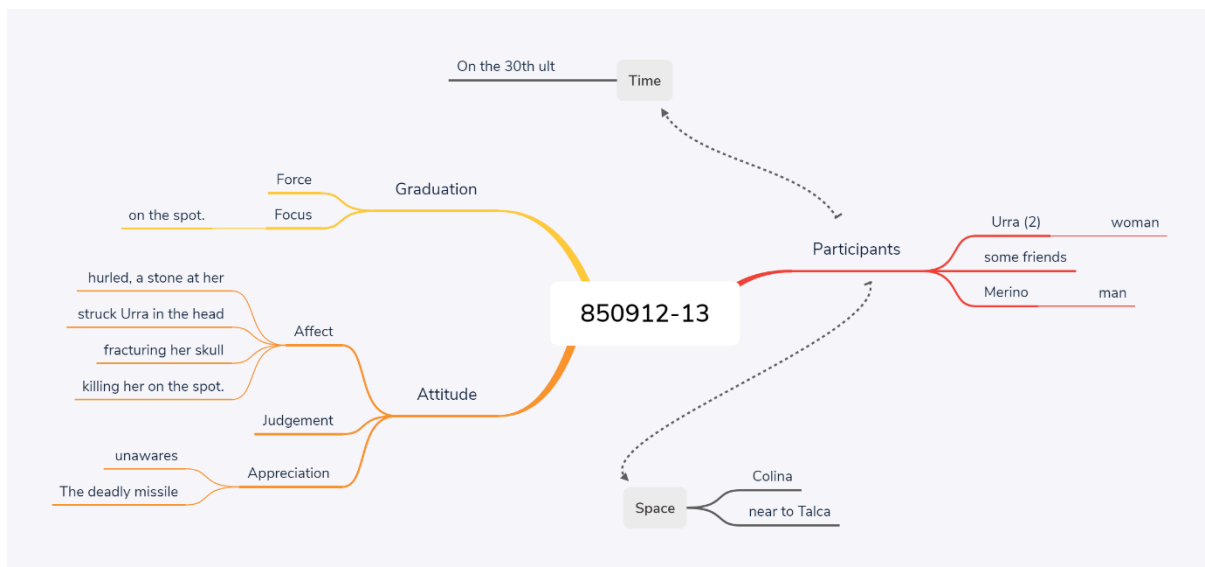


Figure B41

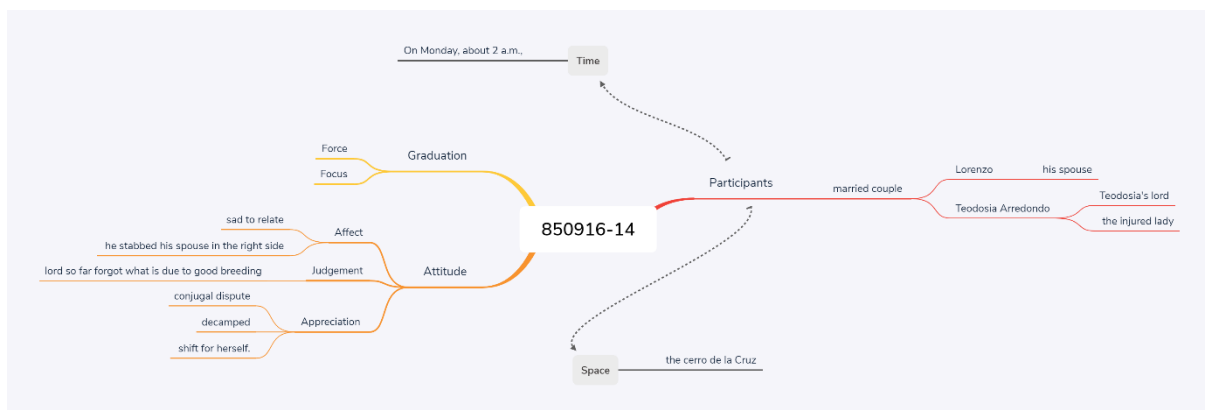


Figure B42

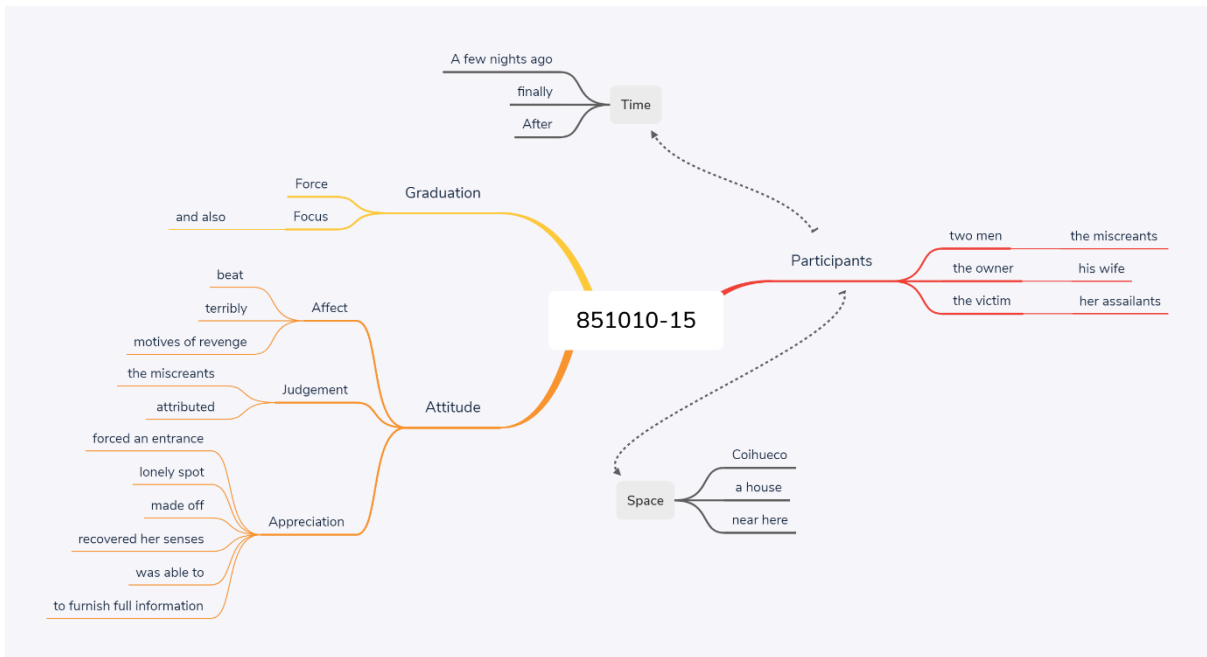


Figure B43

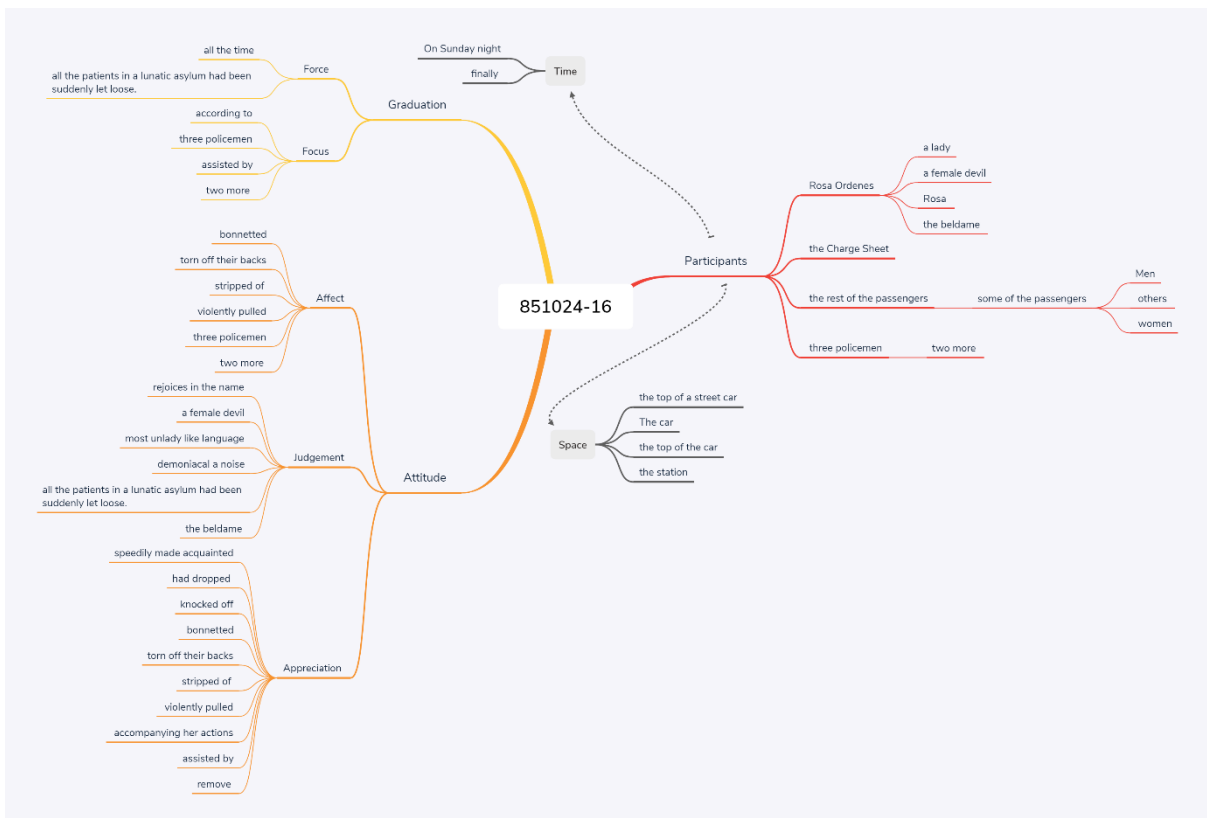


Figure B44

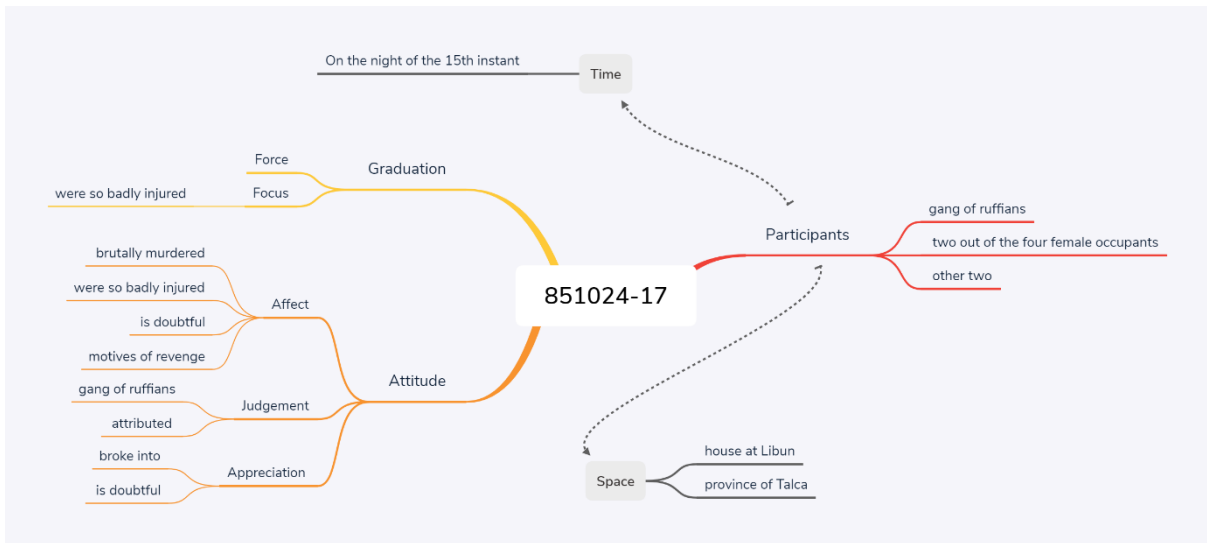


Figure B45

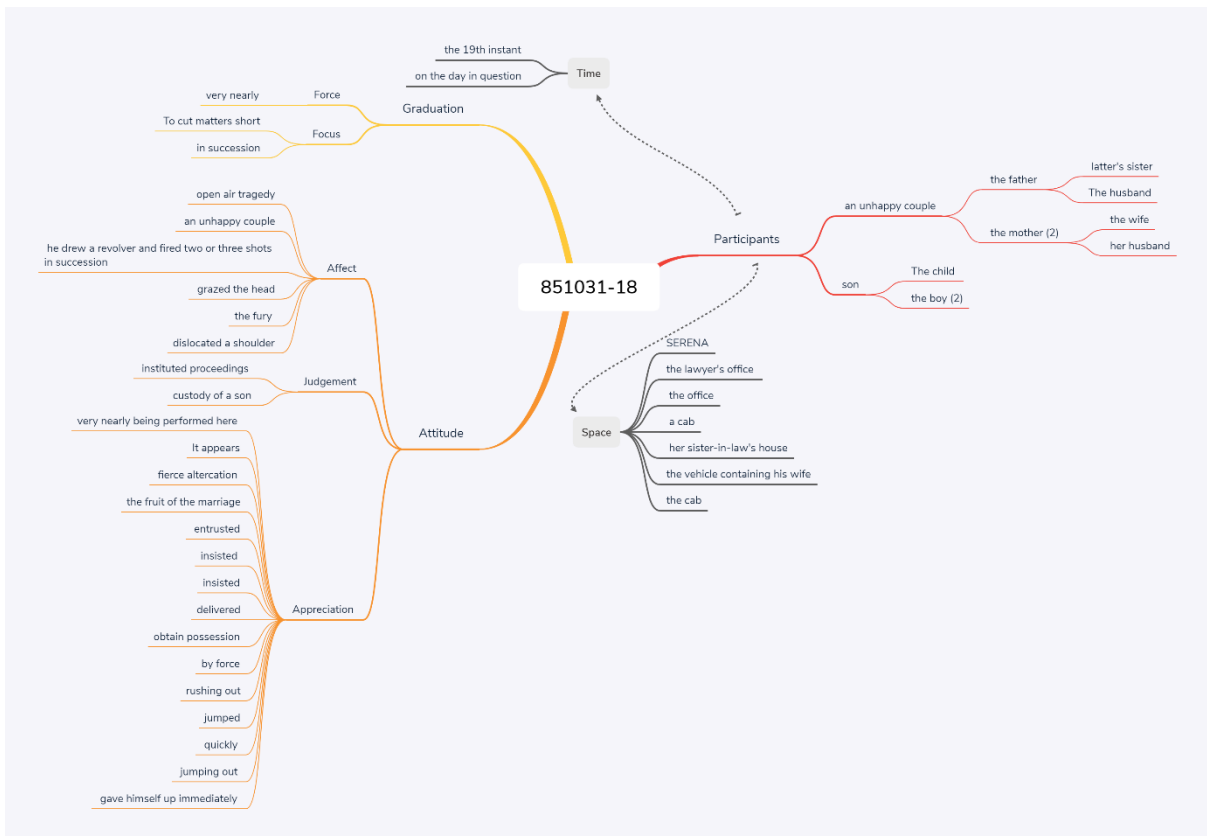


Figure B46

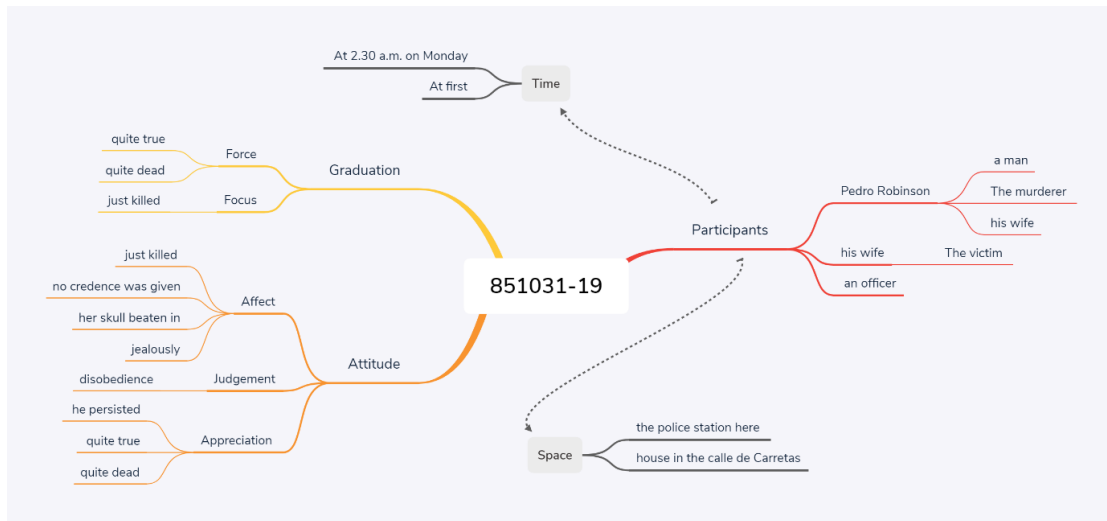


Figure B47

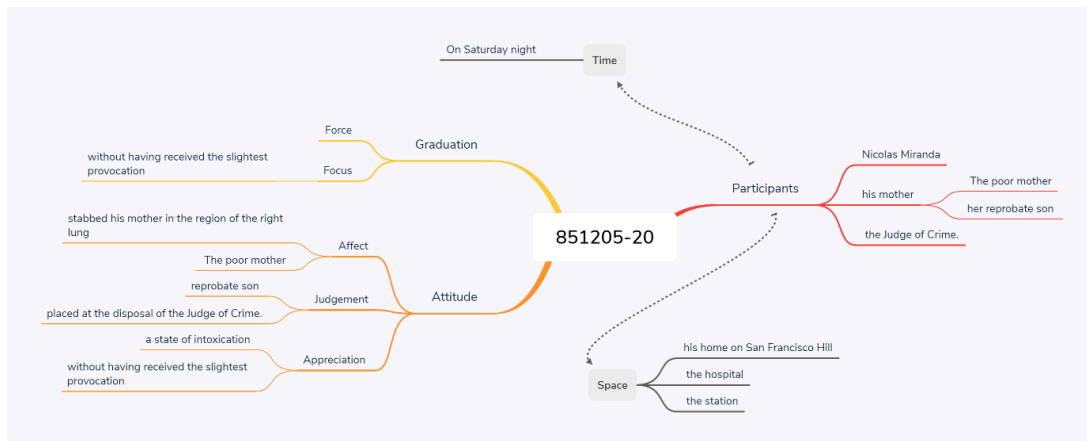


Figure B48

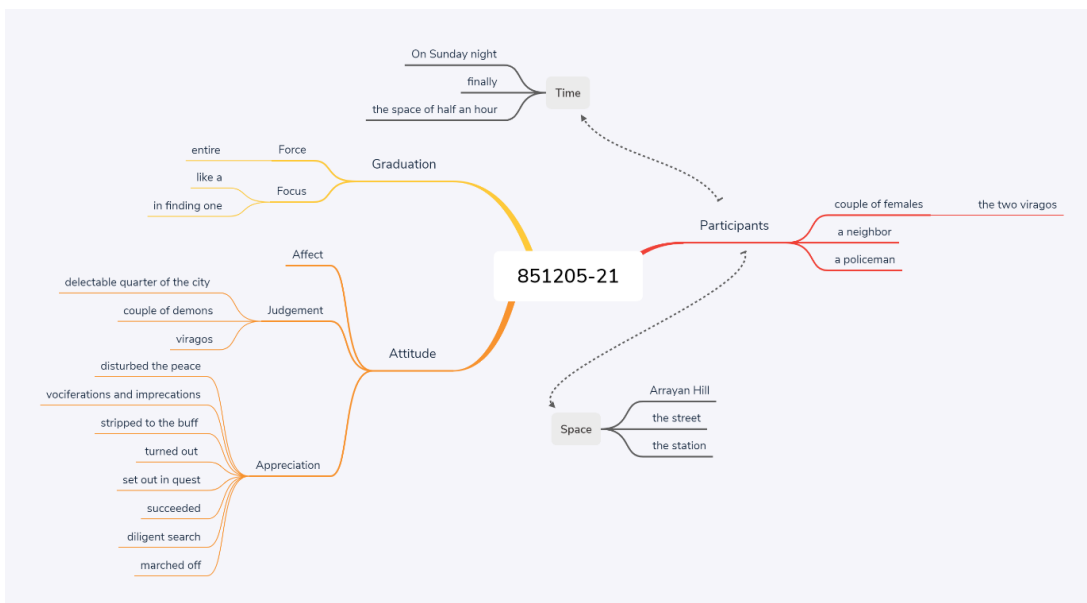


Figure B49

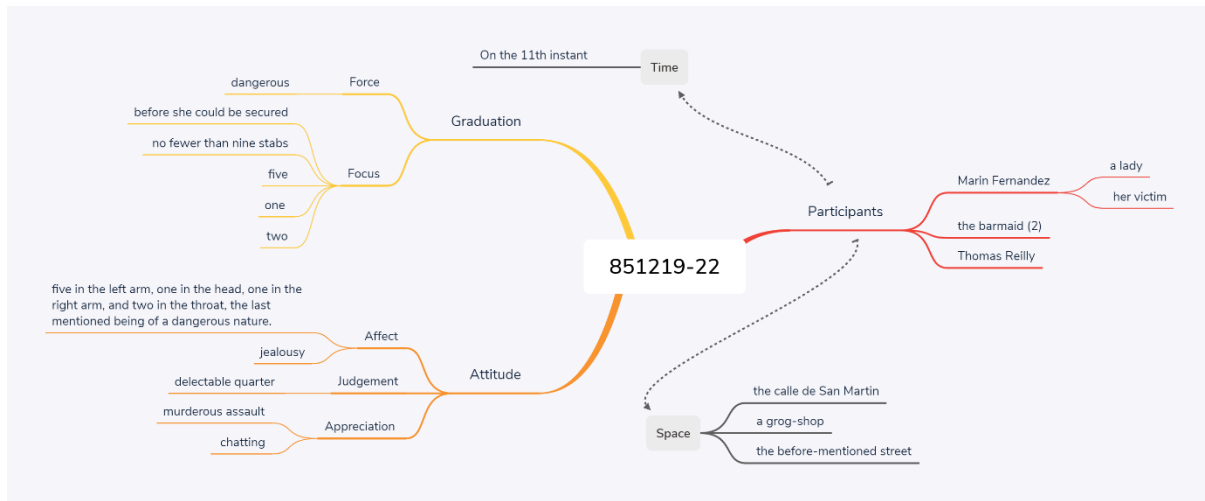


Figure B50

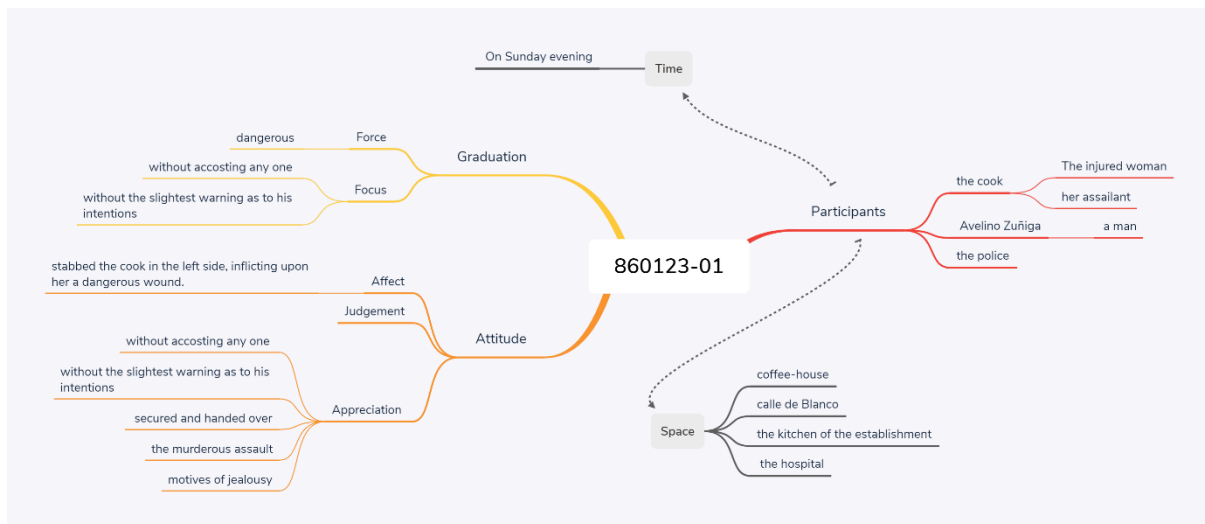


Figure B51

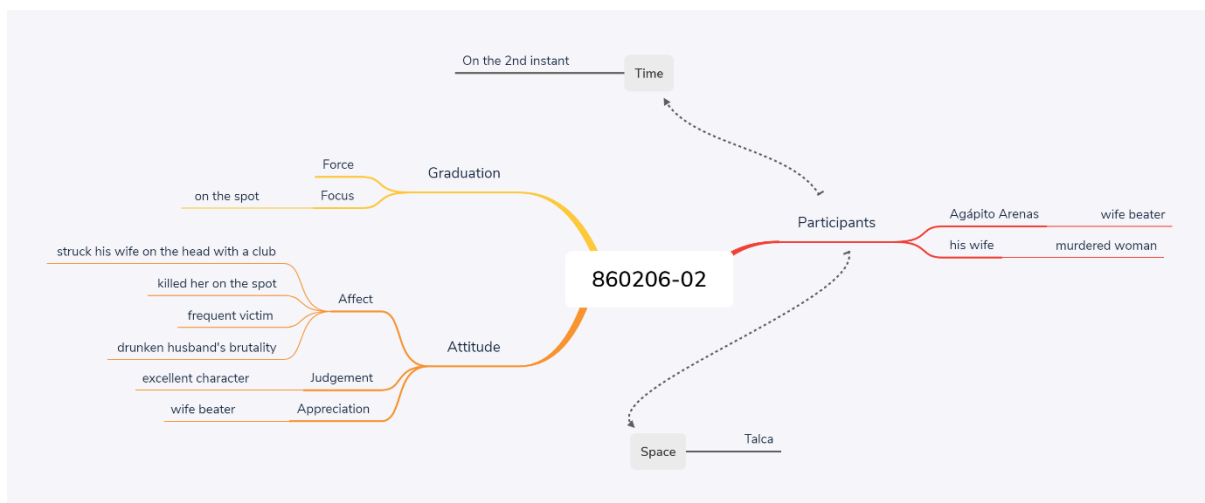


Figure B52

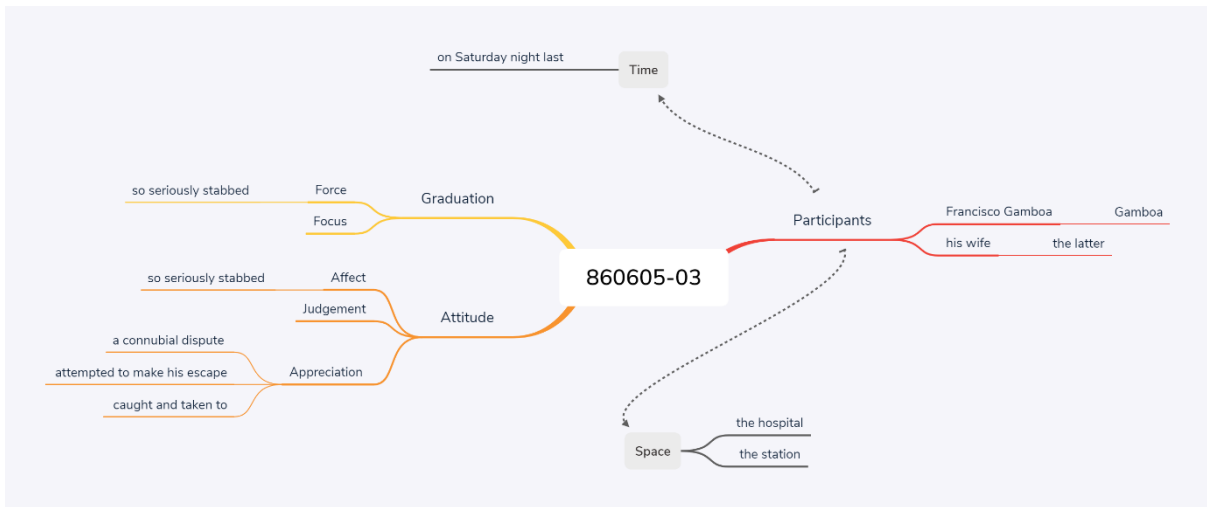


Figure B53

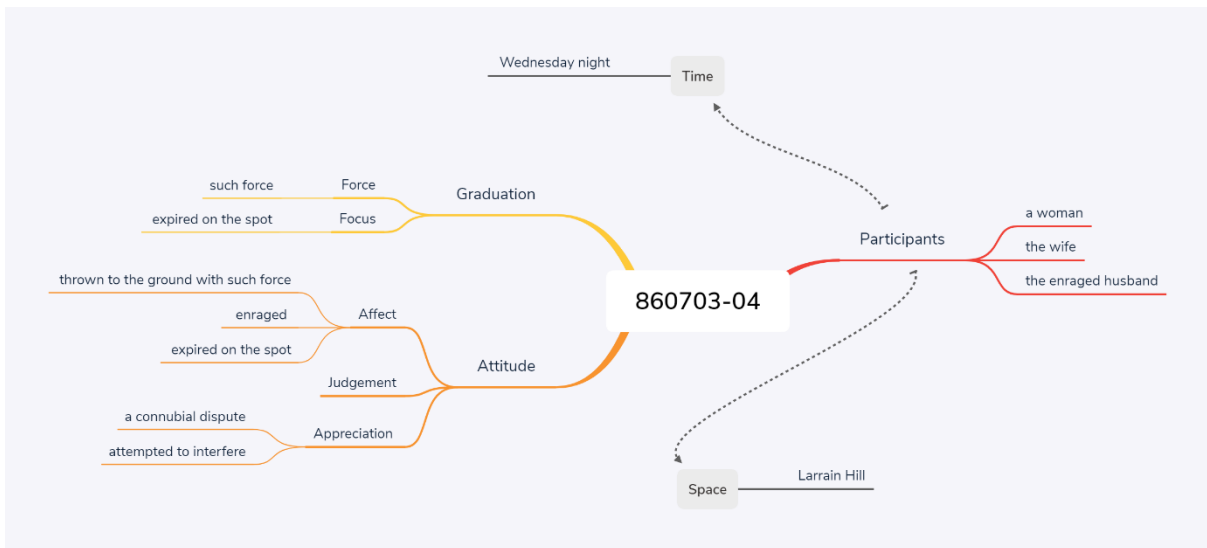


Figure B54

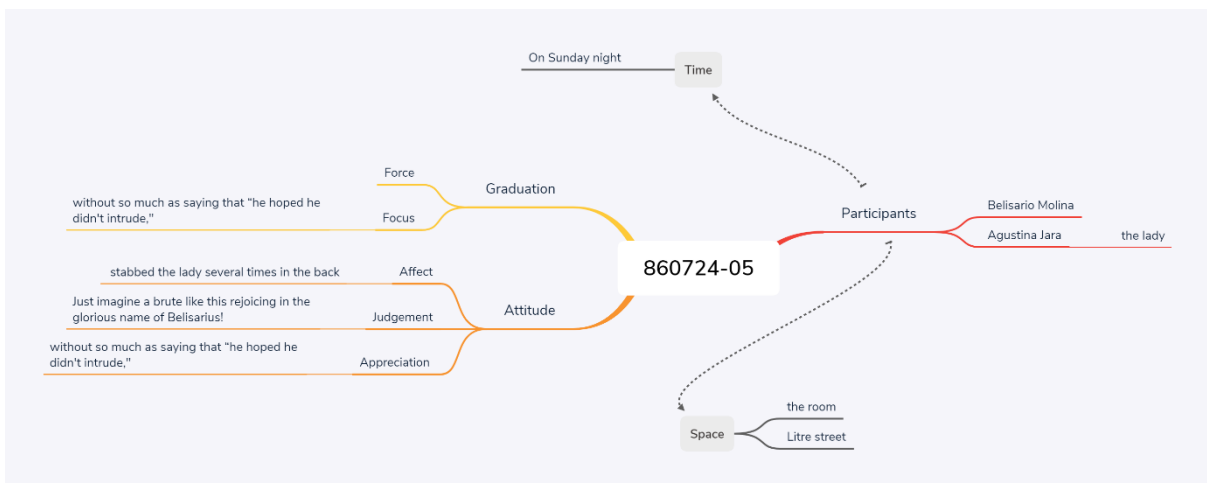


Figure B55

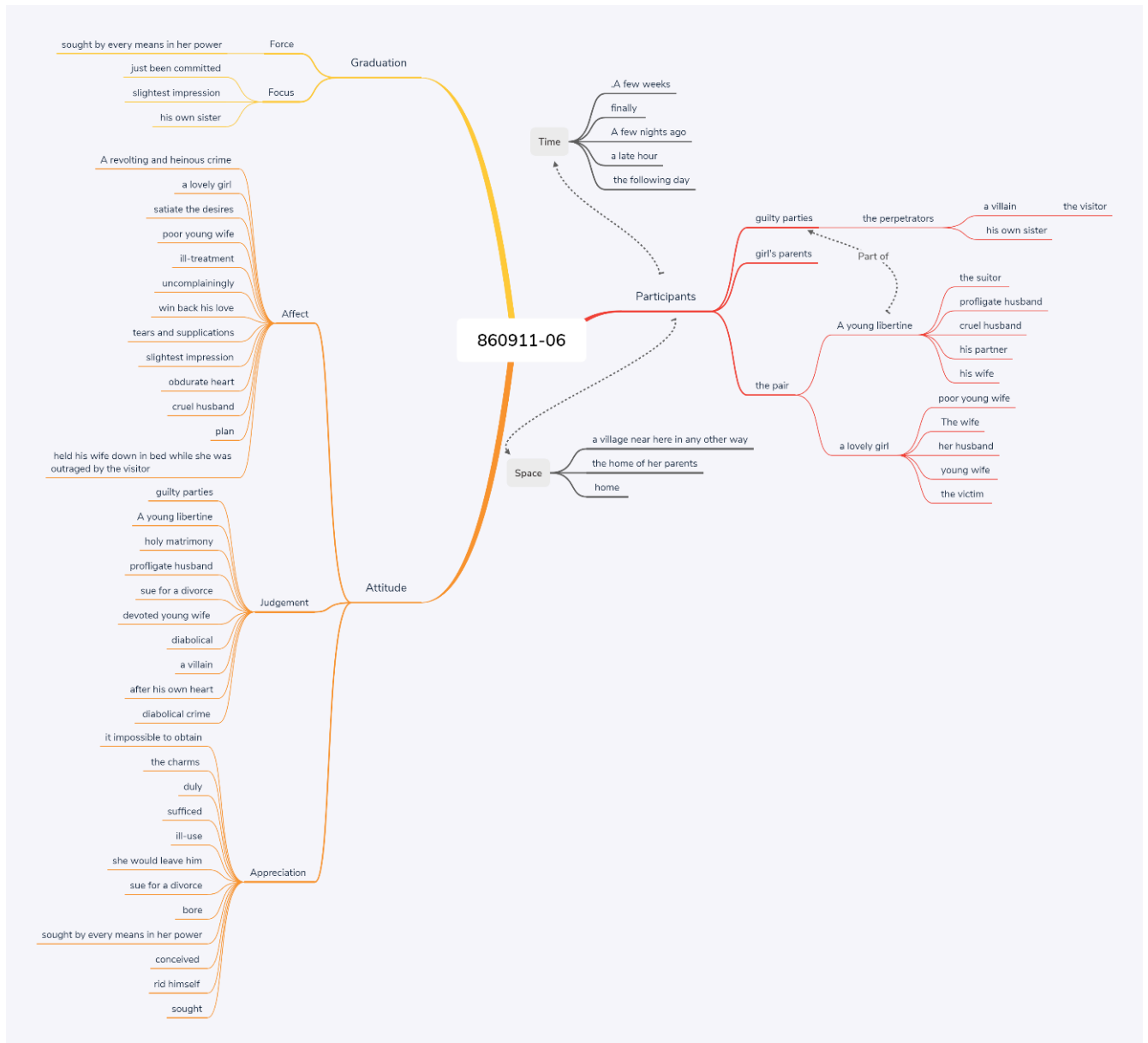


Figure B56

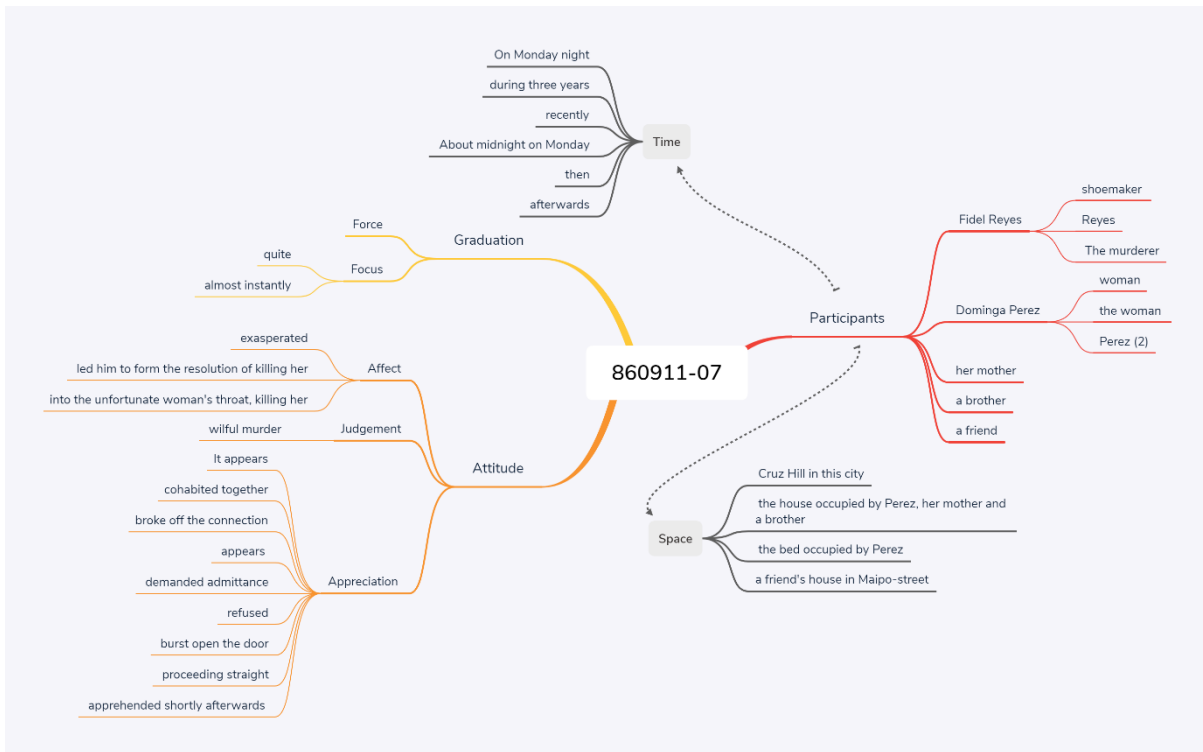


Figure B57

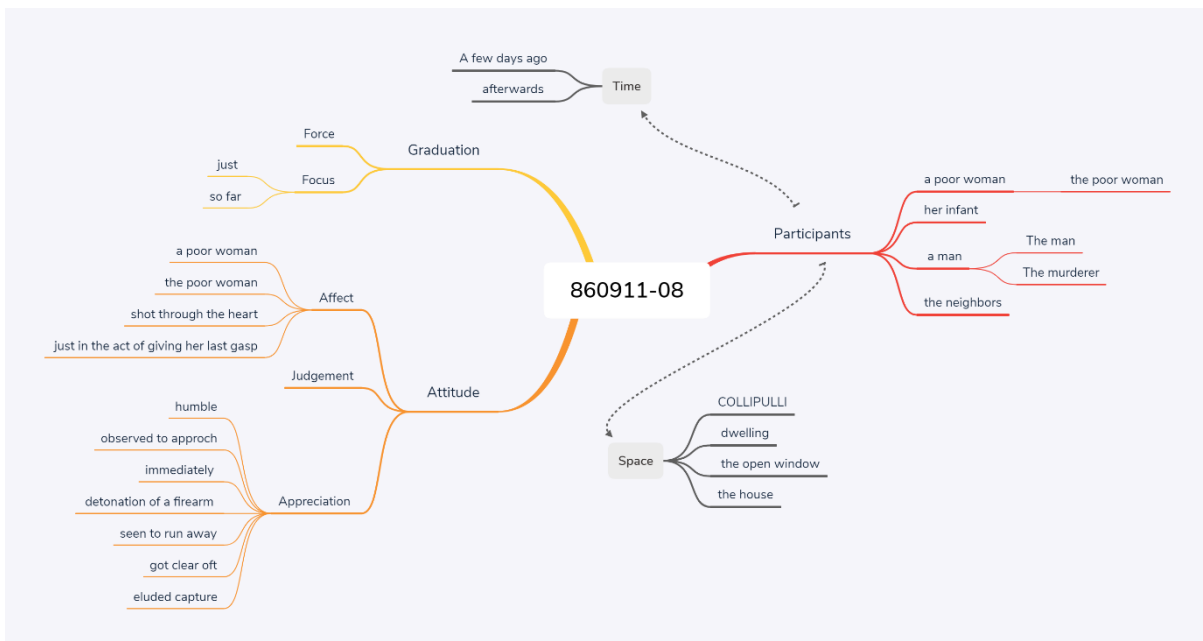


Figure B58

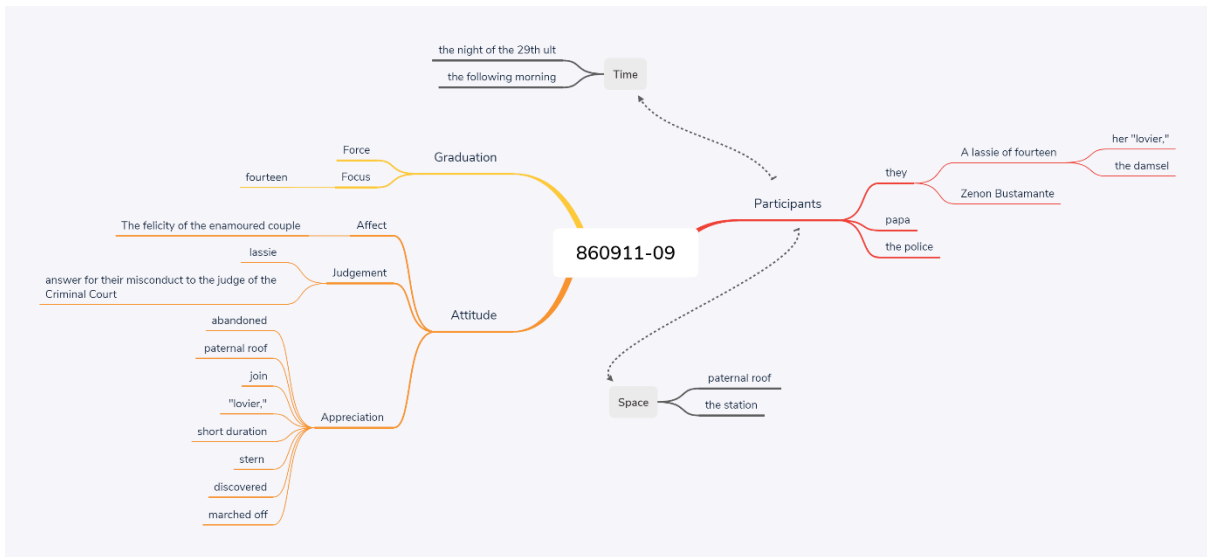


Figure B59

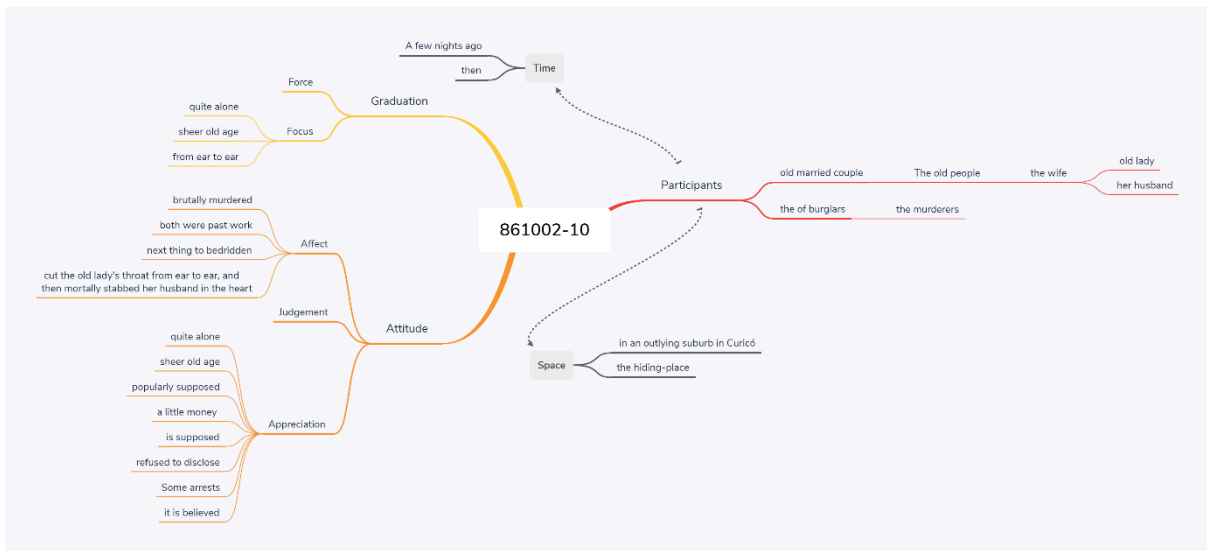


Figure B60

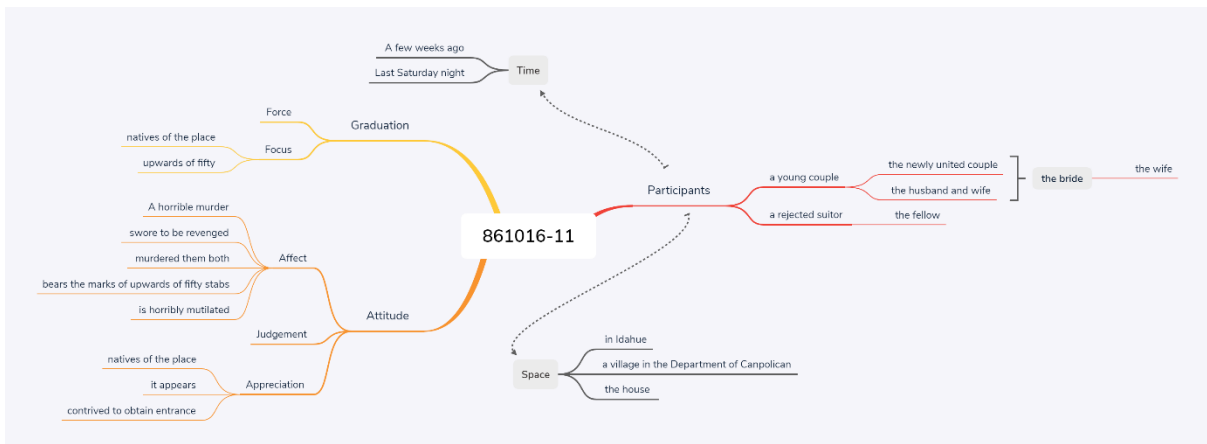


Figure B61

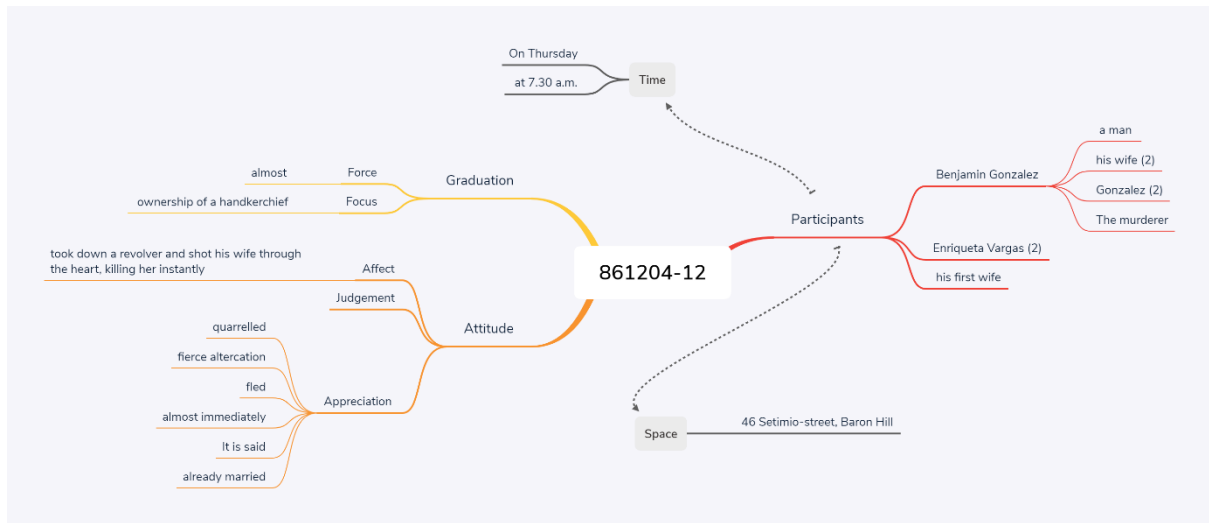


Figure B62

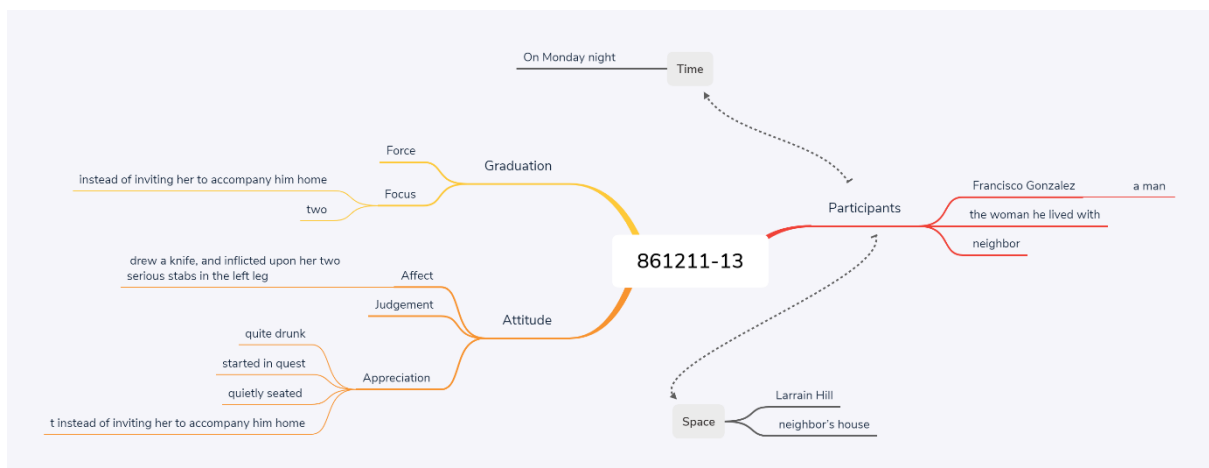


Figure B63

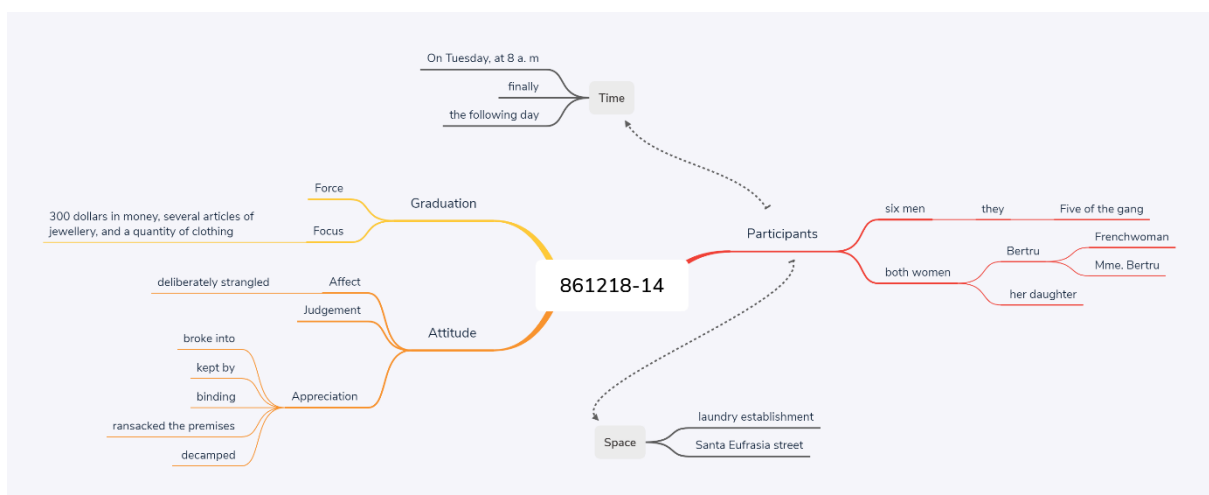


Figure B64

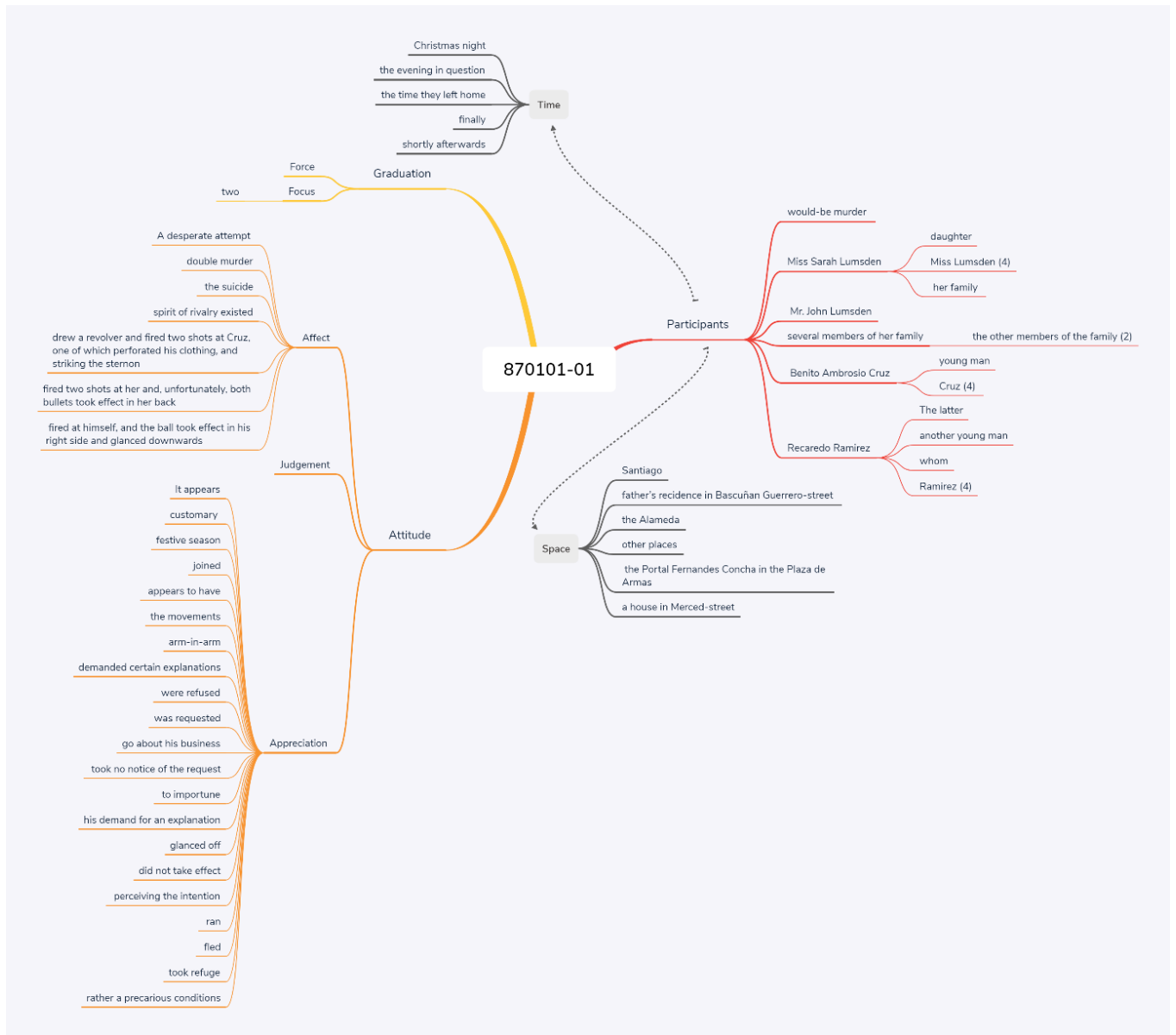


Figure B65

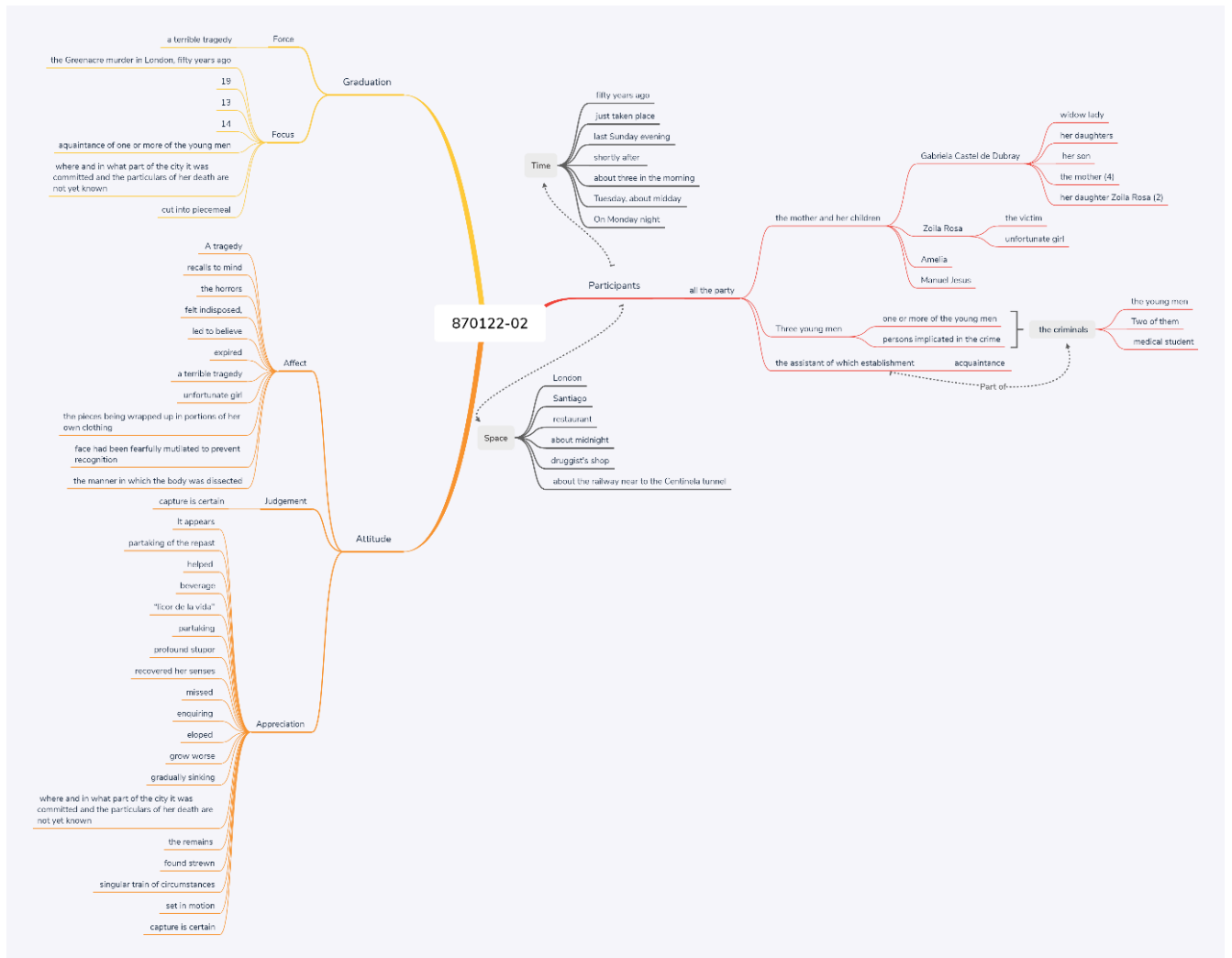


Figure B66

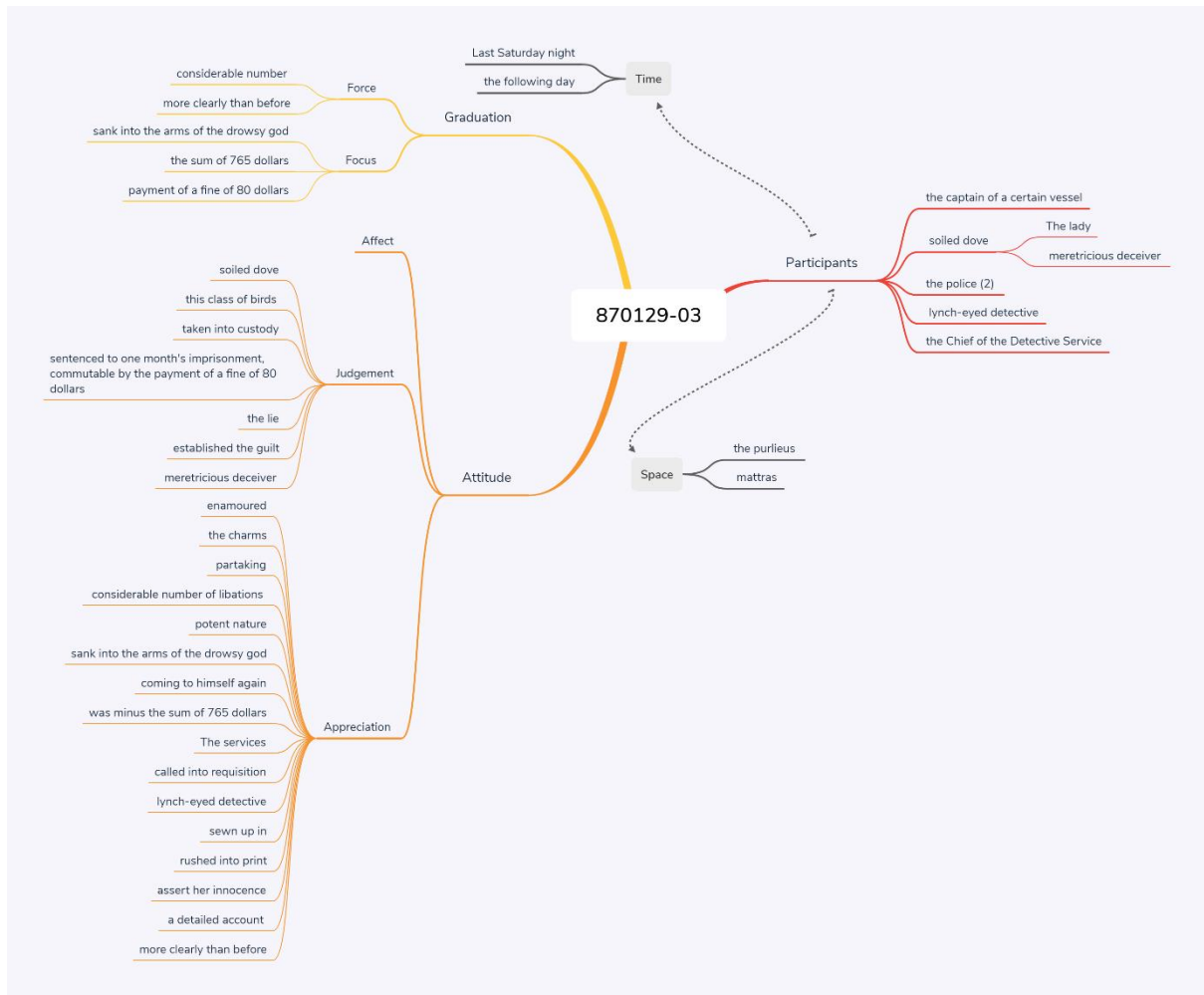


Figure B67

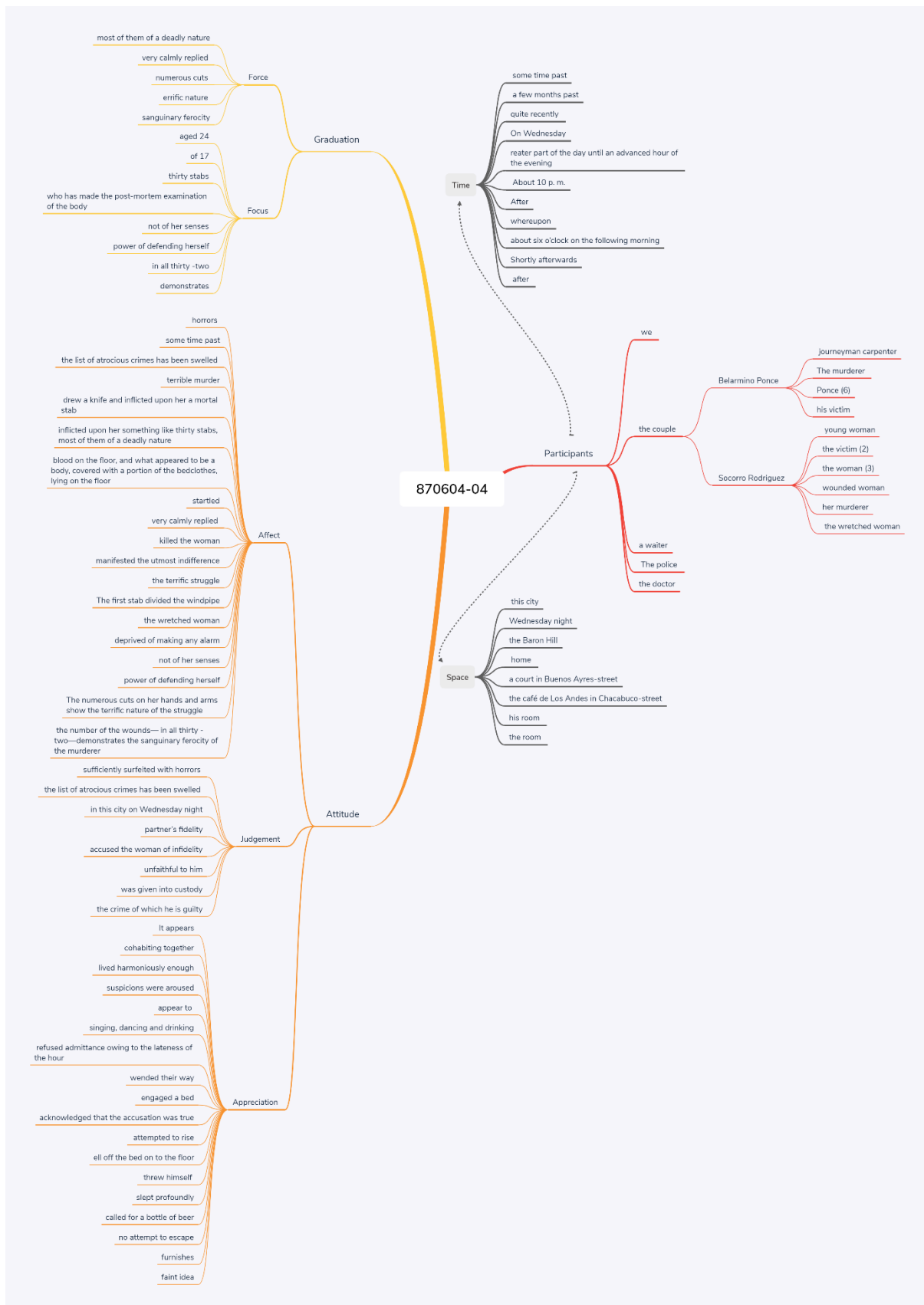


Figure B68

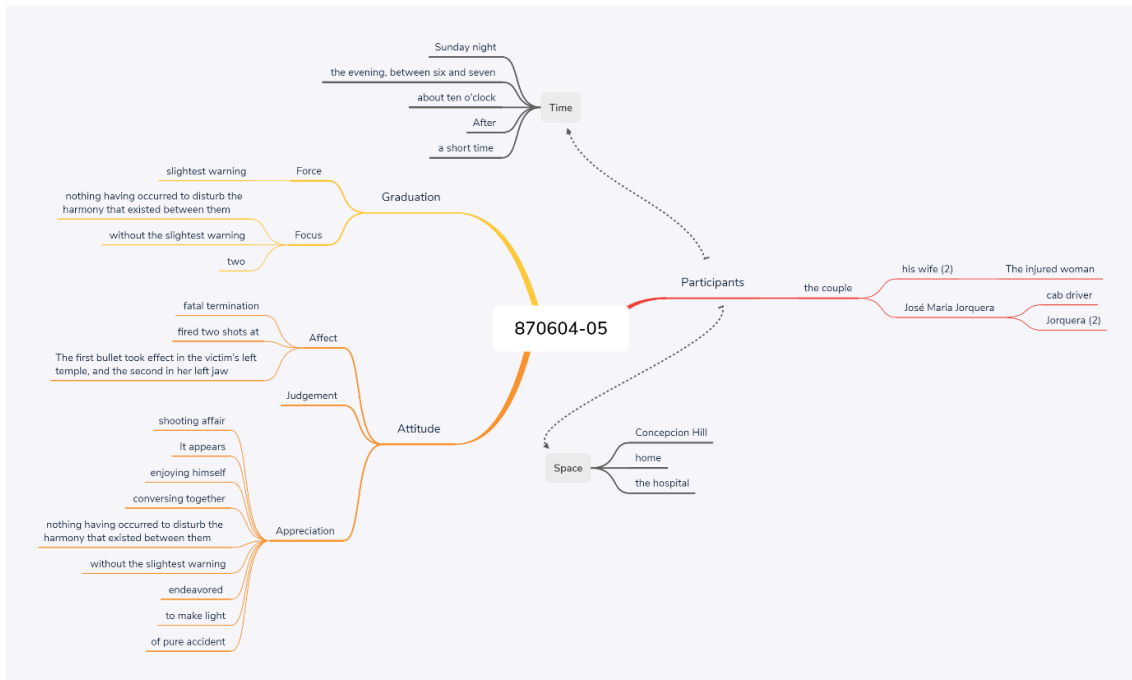


Figure B69

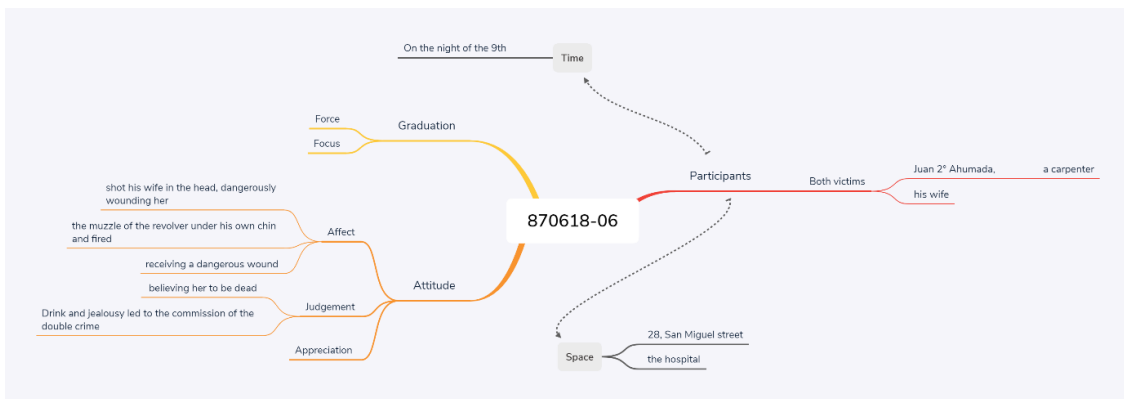


Figure B70

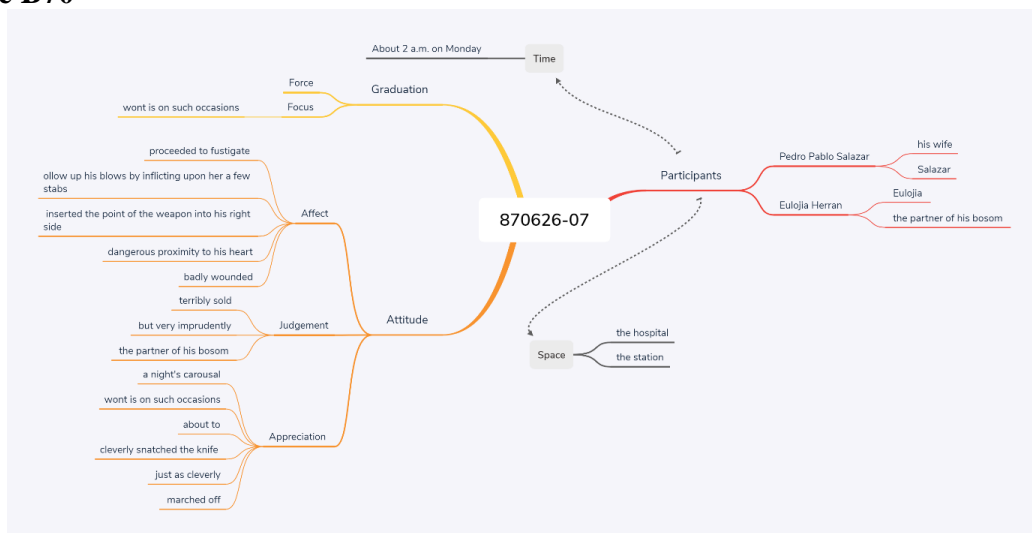


Figure B71

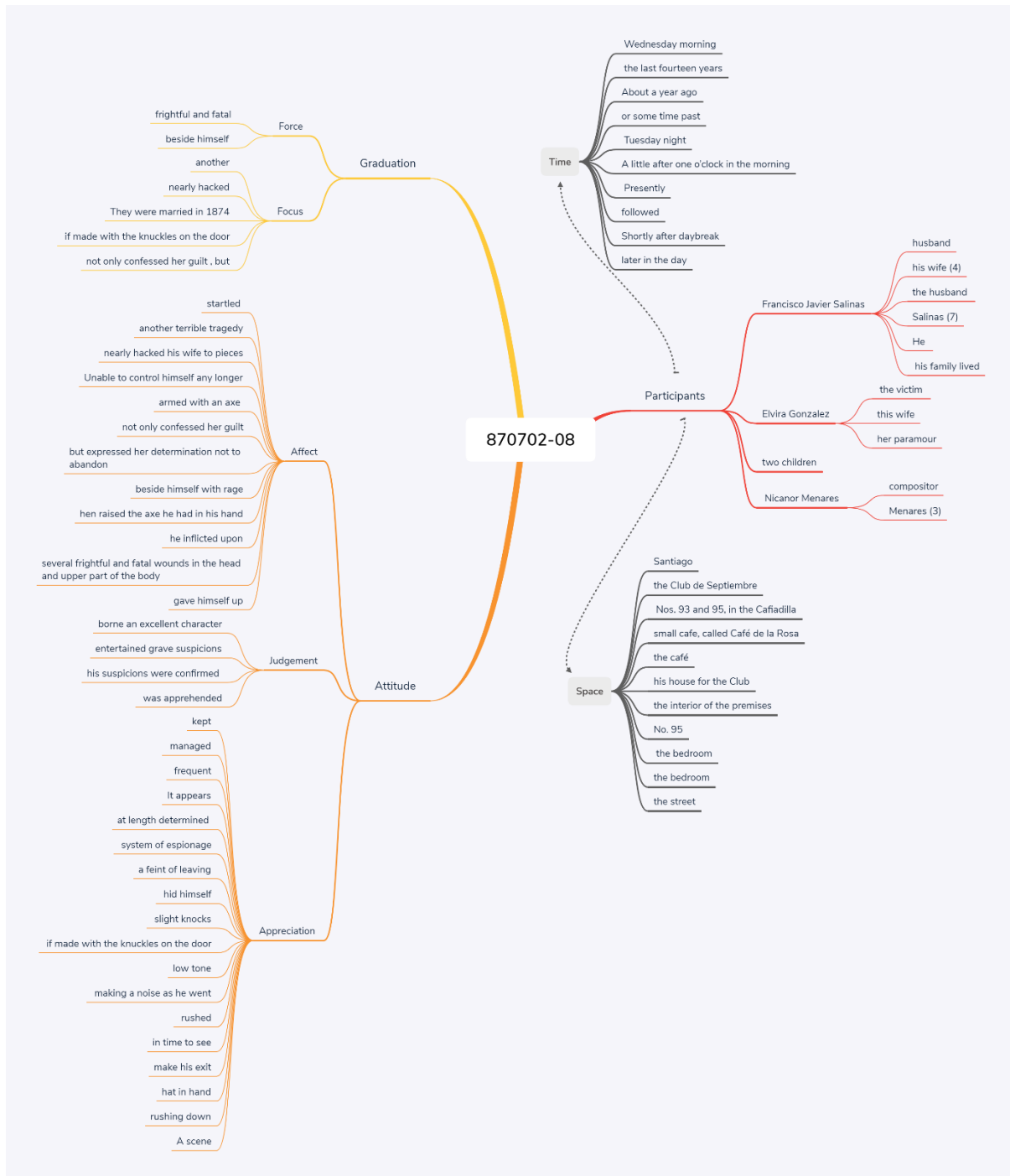


Figure B72

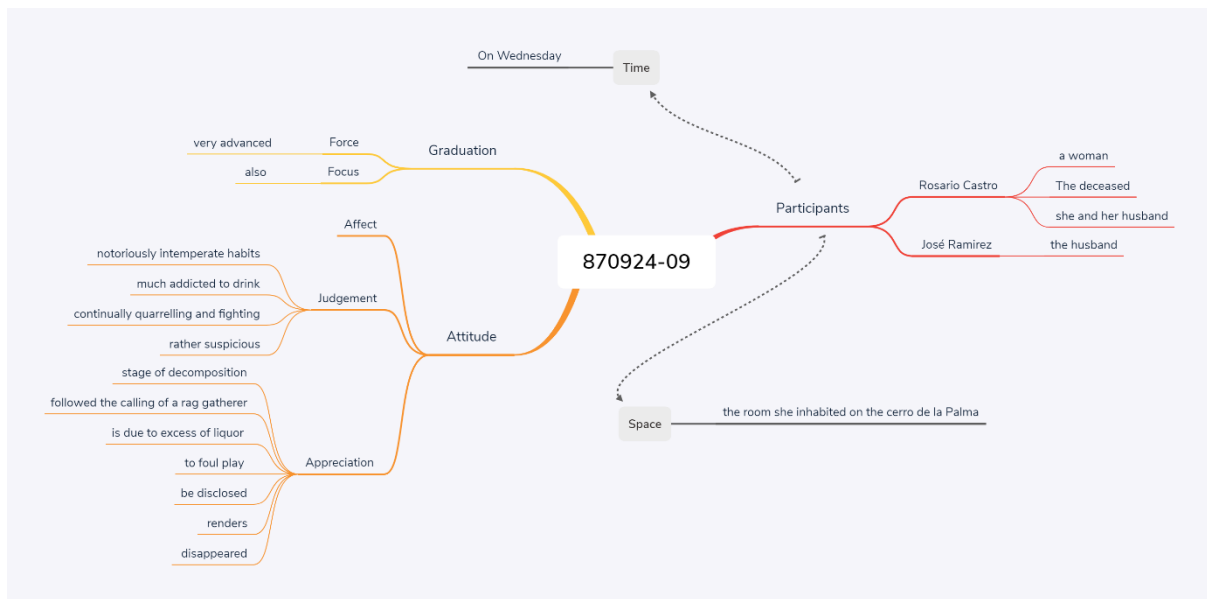


Figure B73

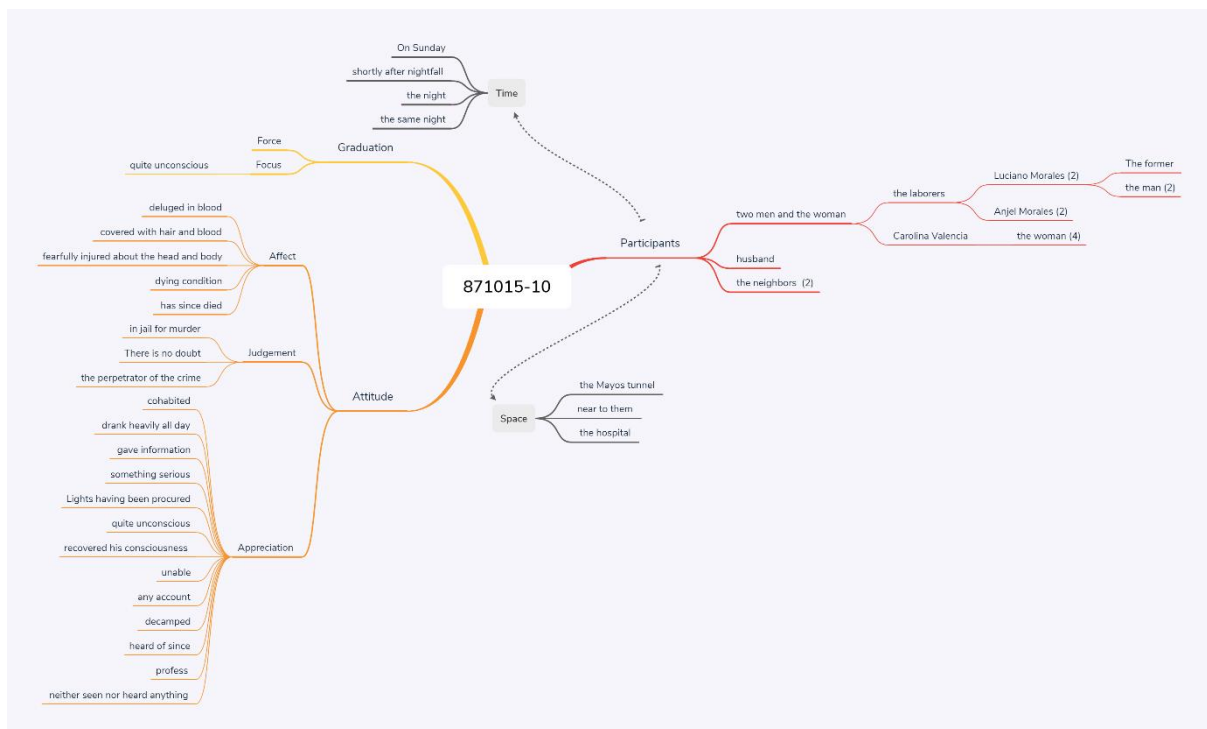


Figure B74

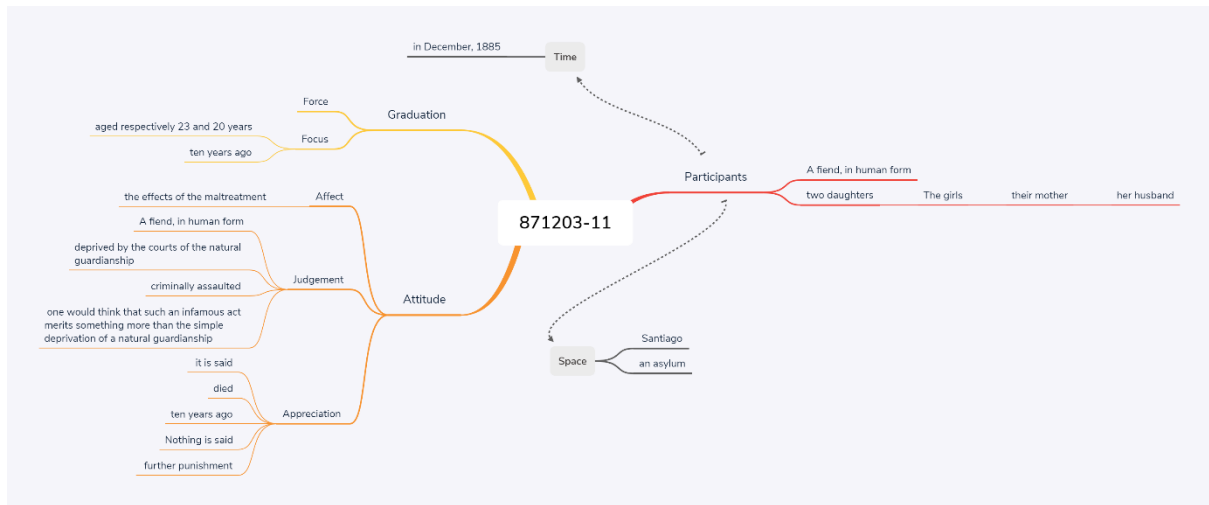


Figure B75

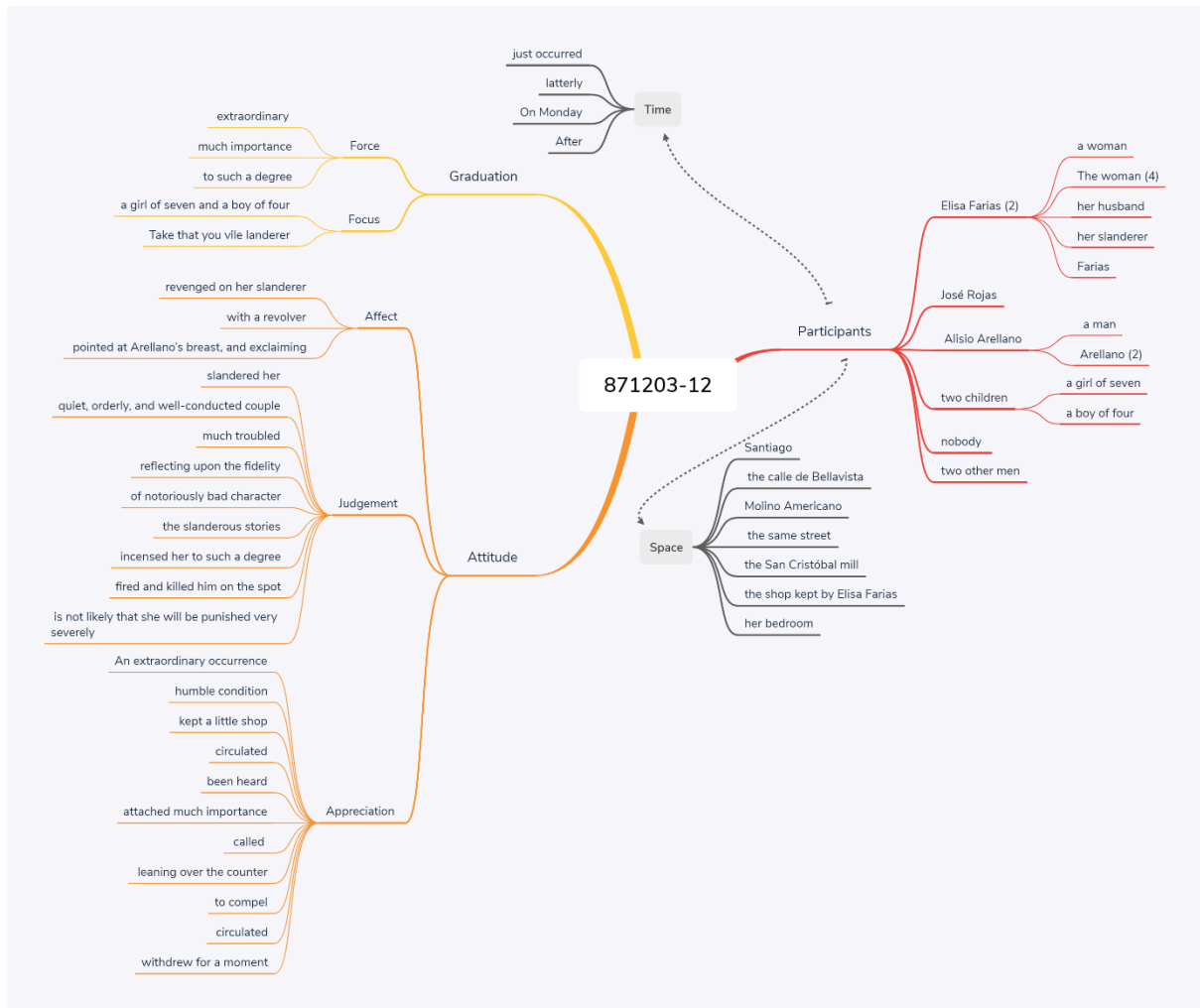


Figure B76

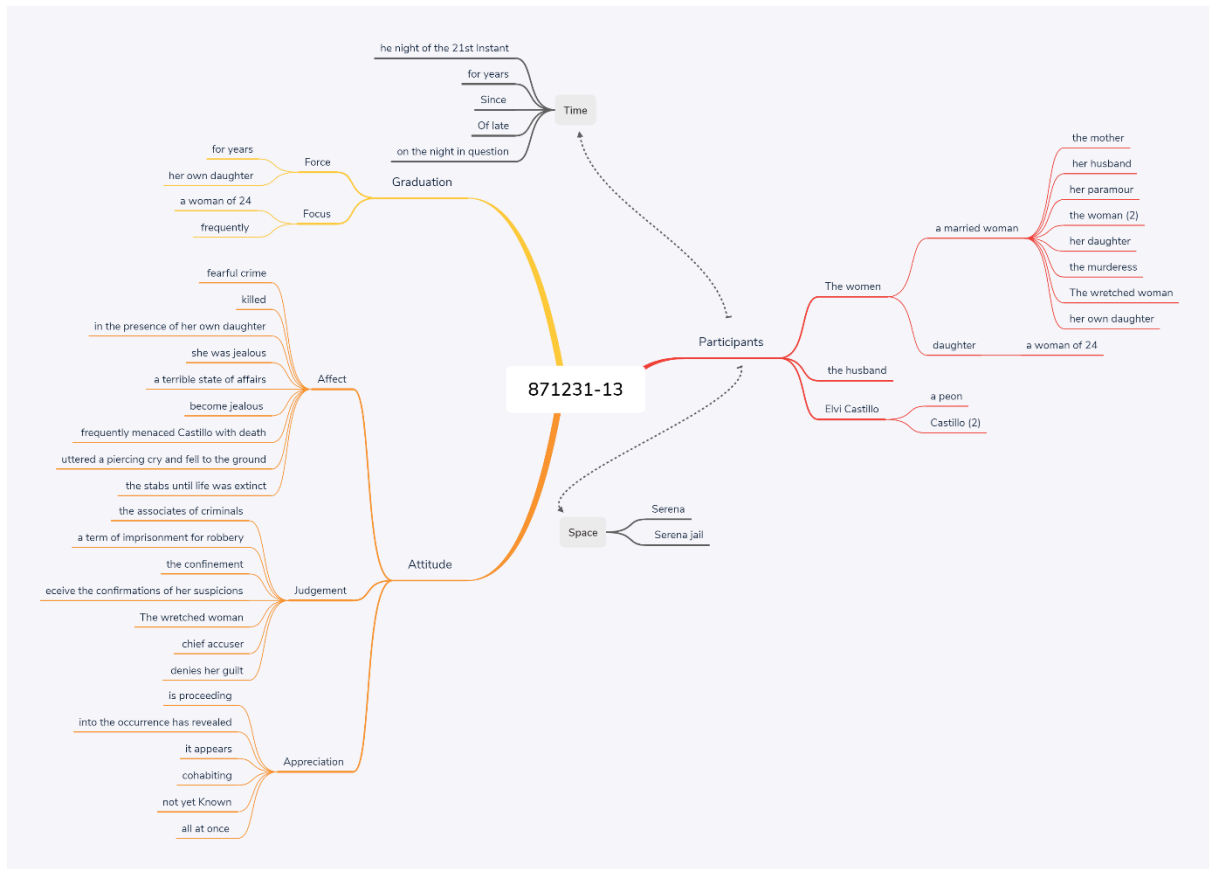


Figure B77

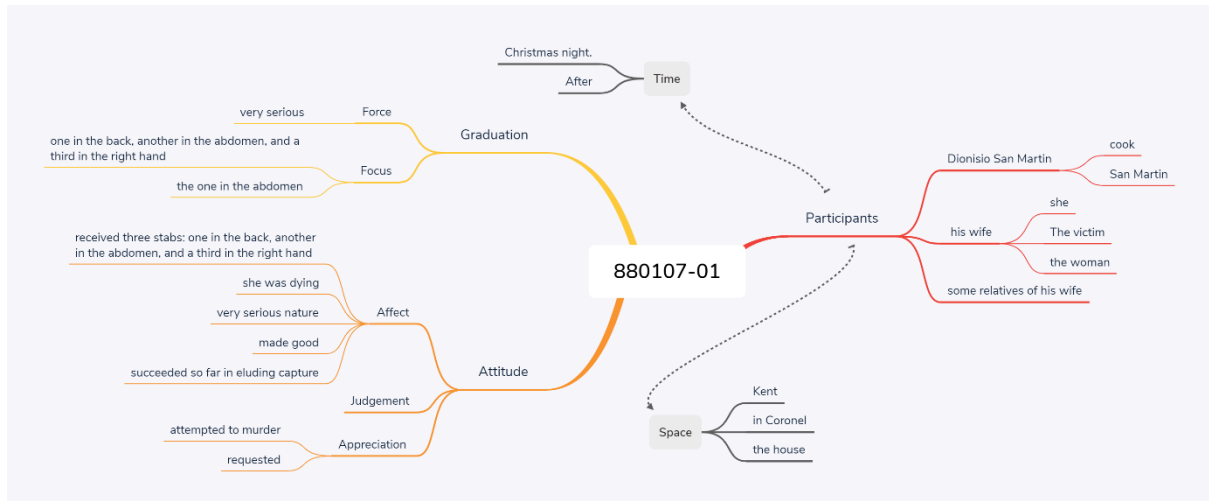


Figure B78

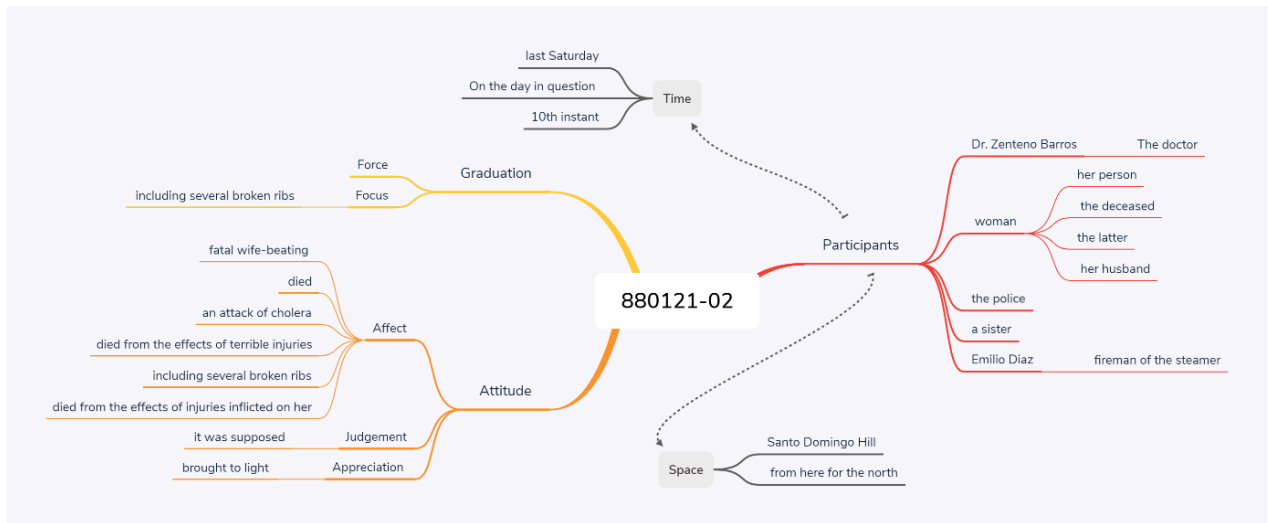


Figure B79

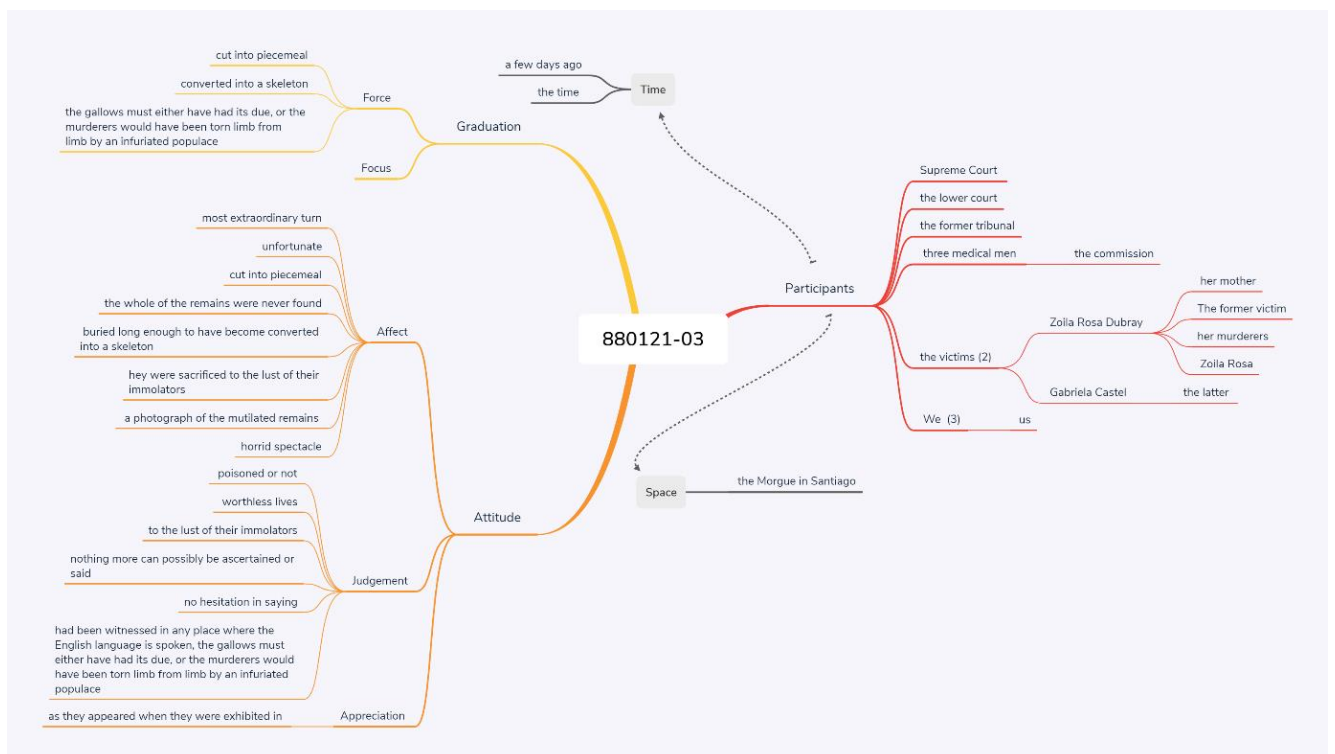


Figure B80

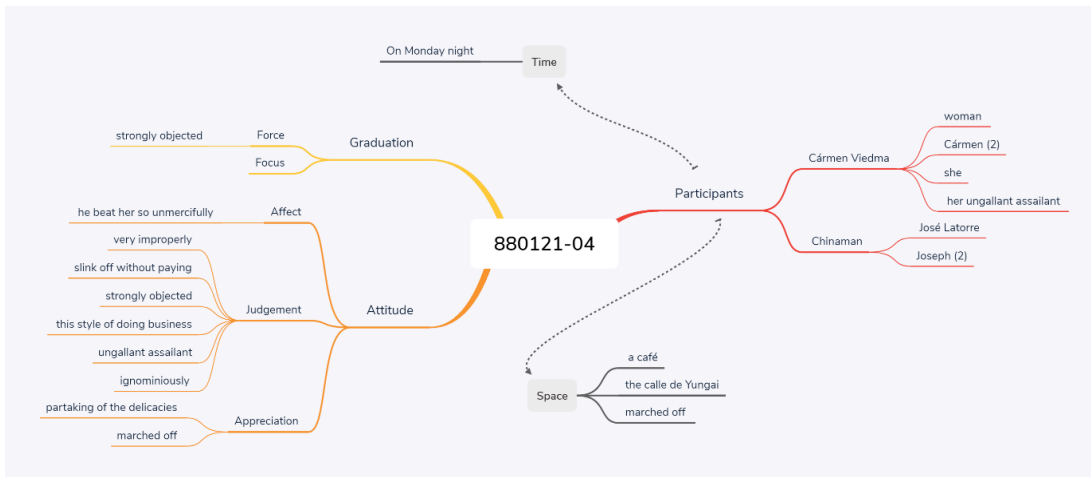


Figure B81

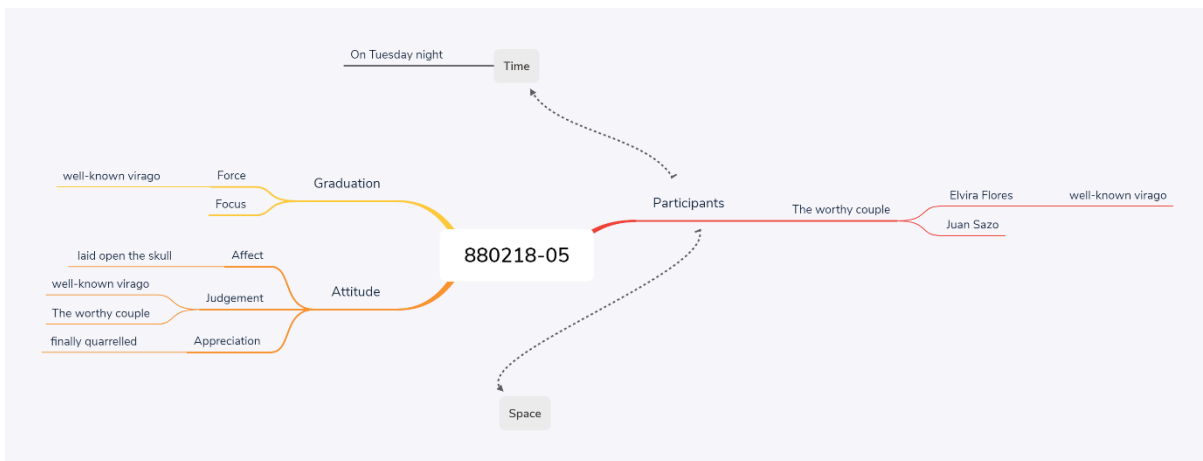


Figure B82

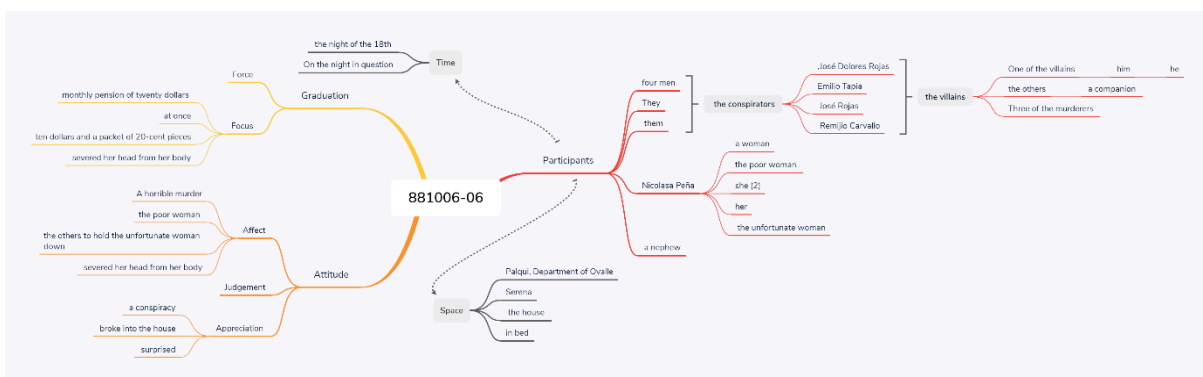


Figure B83

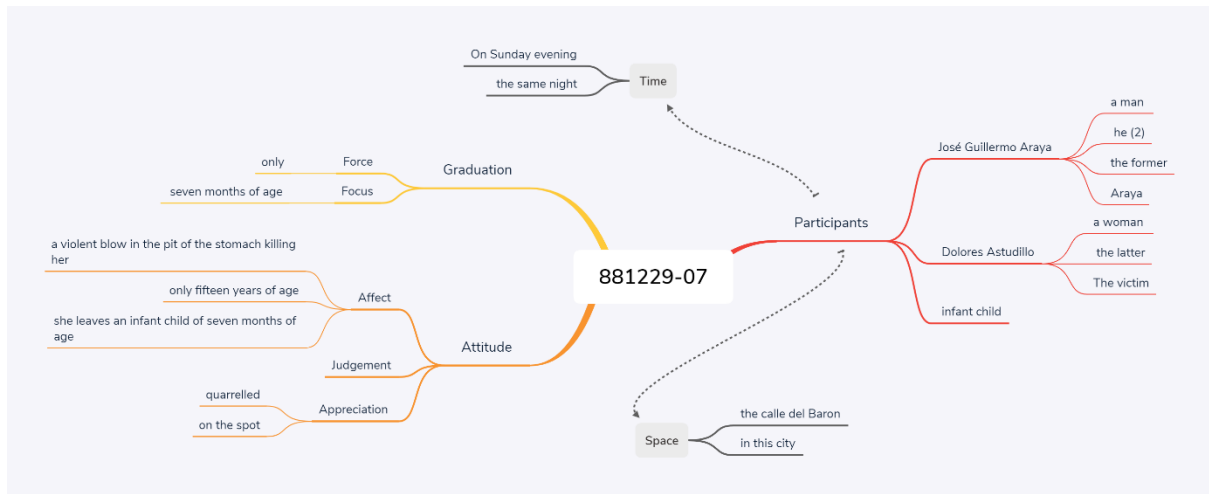


Figure B84

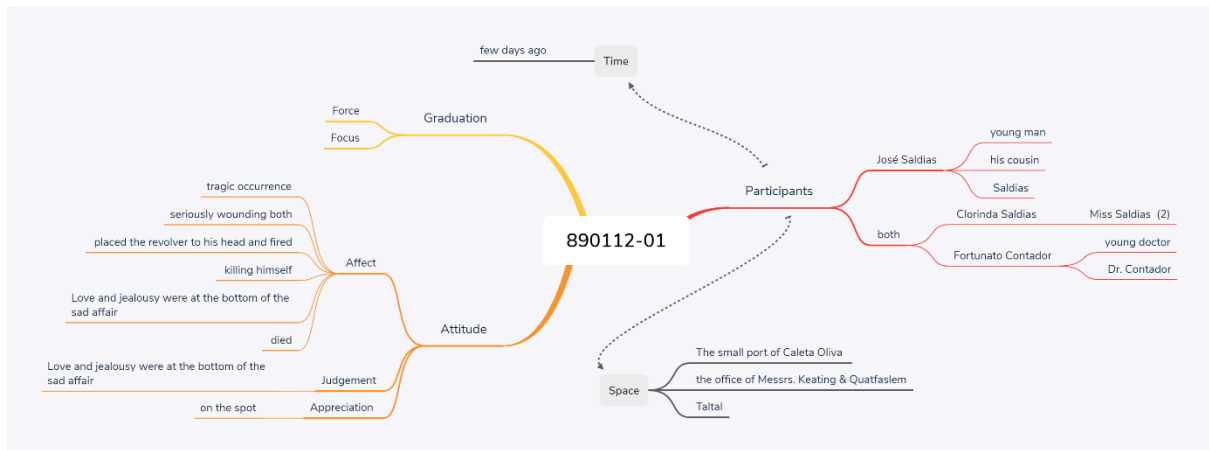


Figure B85

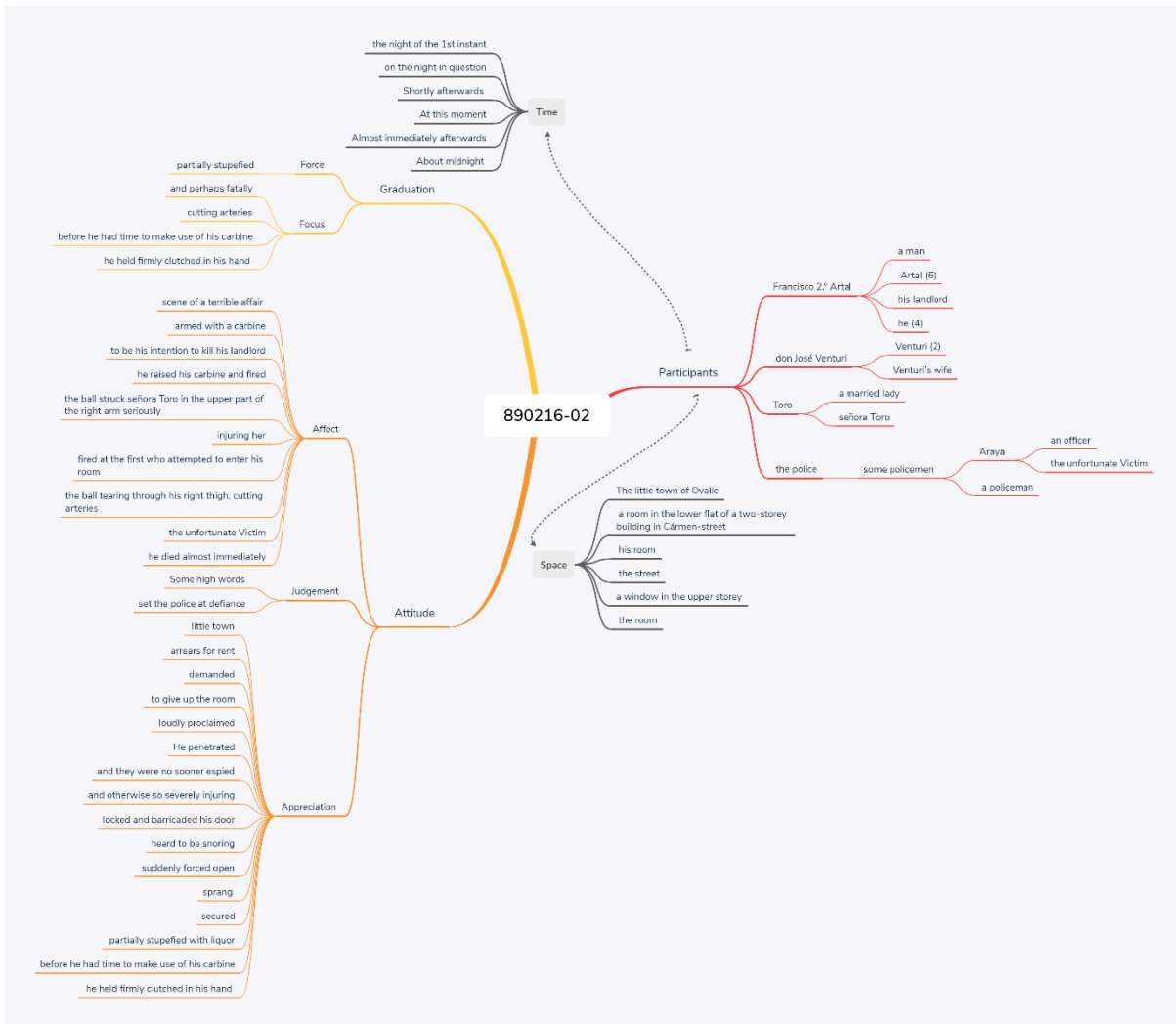


Figure B86

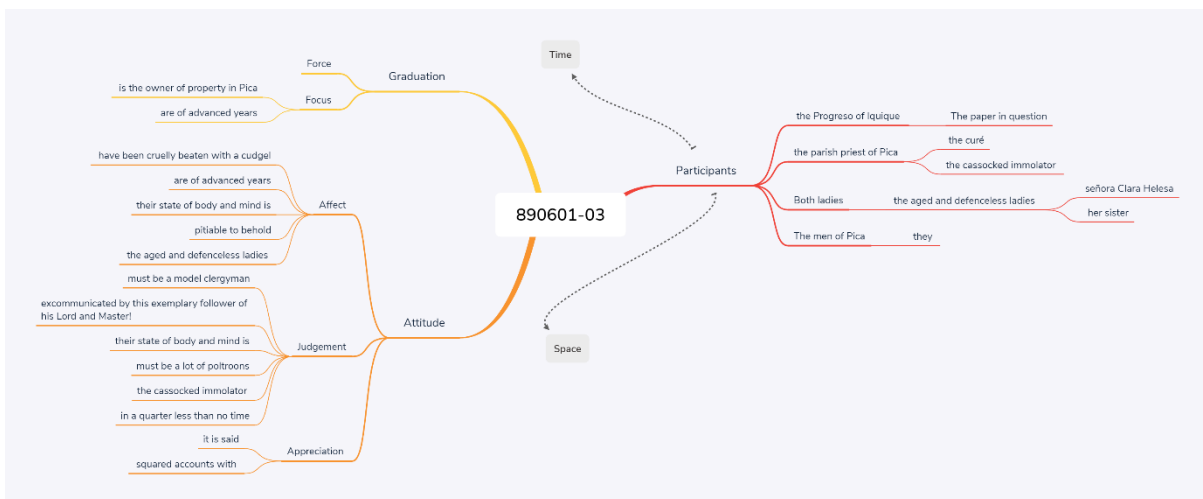


Figure B87

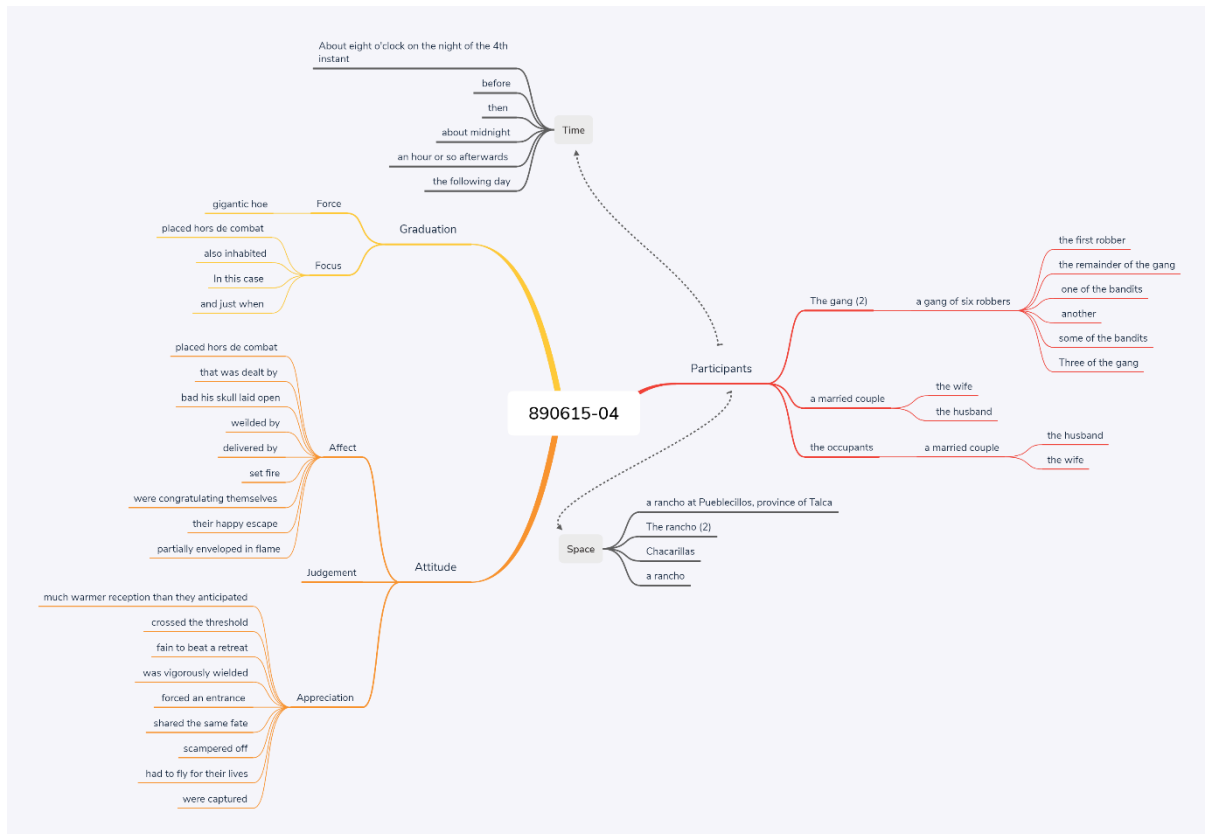


Figure B88

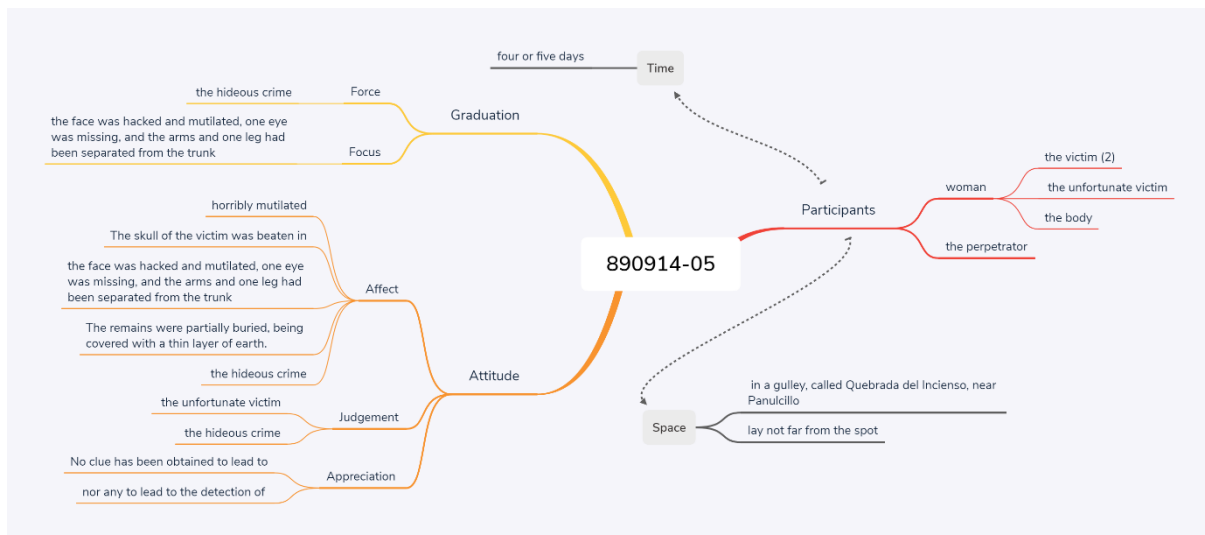


Figure B89

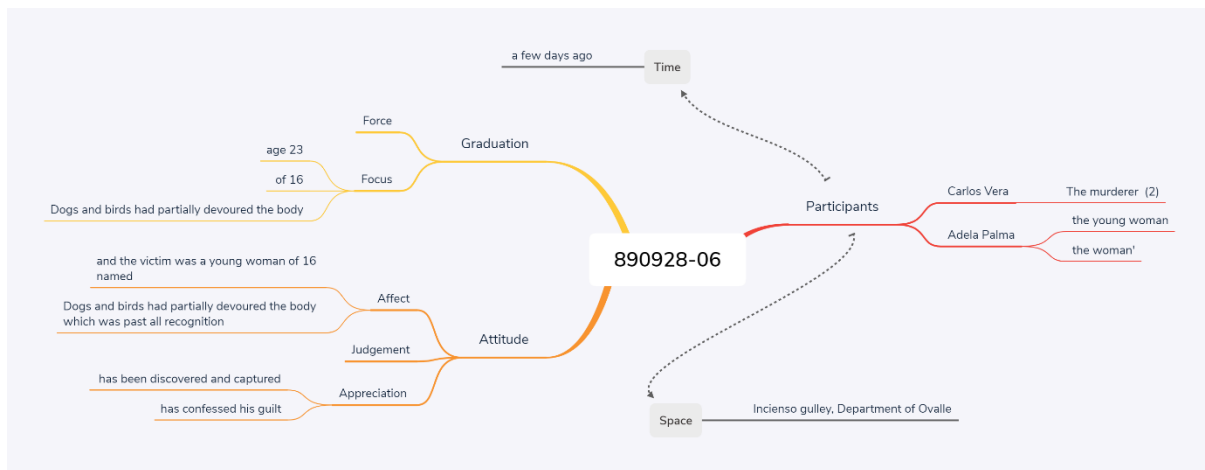


Figure B90

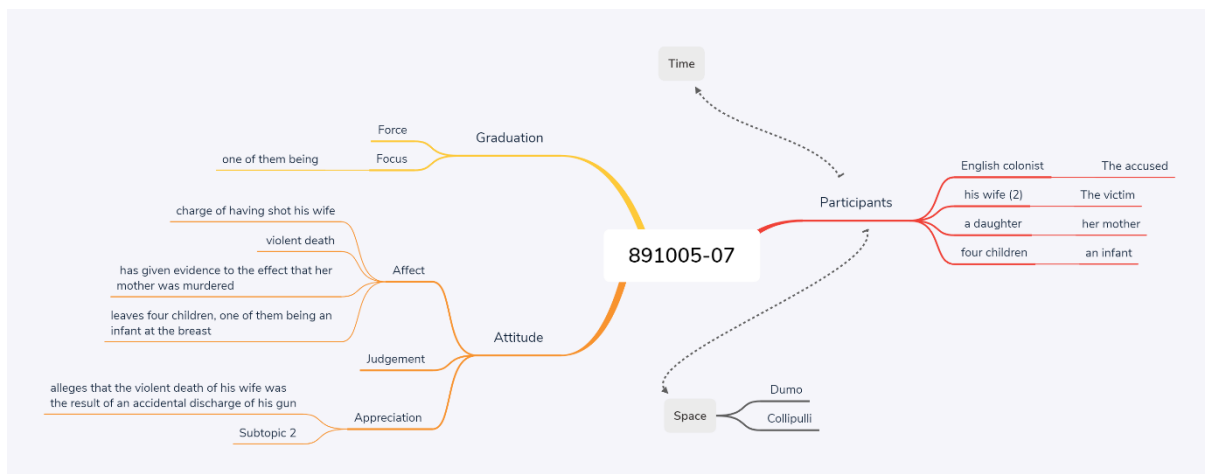


Figure B91

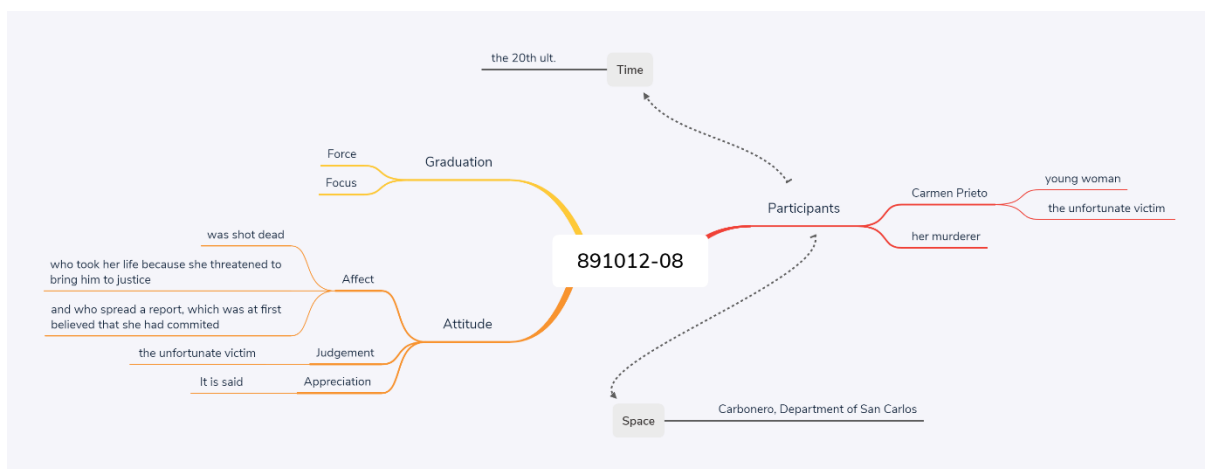


Figure B92

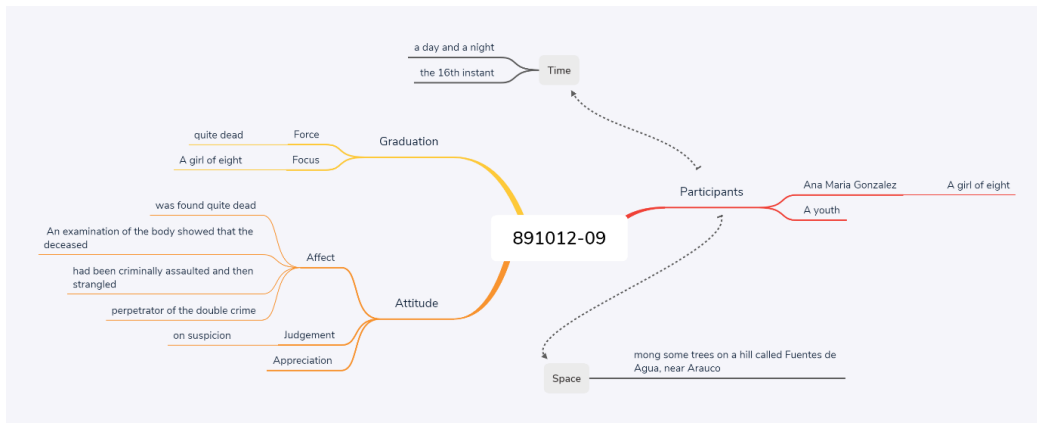


Figure B93

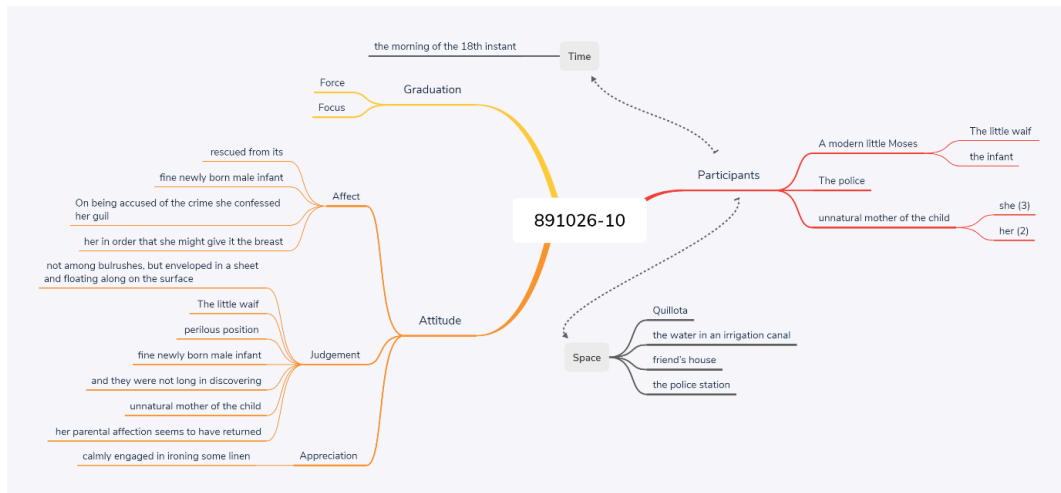


Figure B94

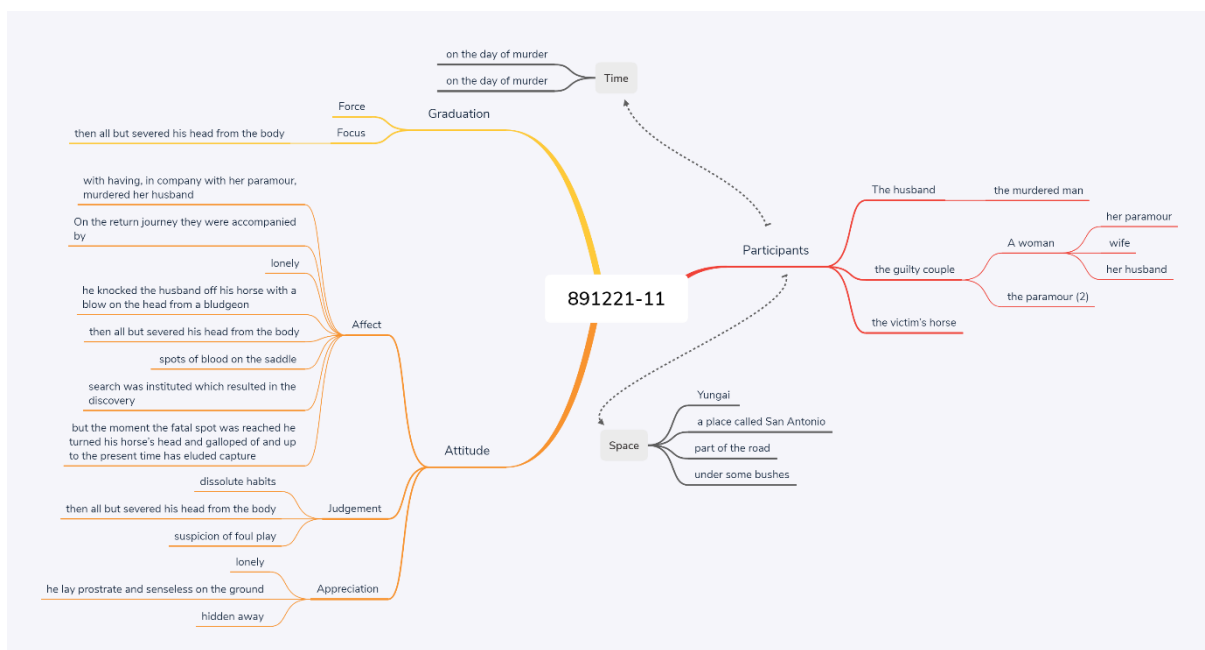


Figure B95

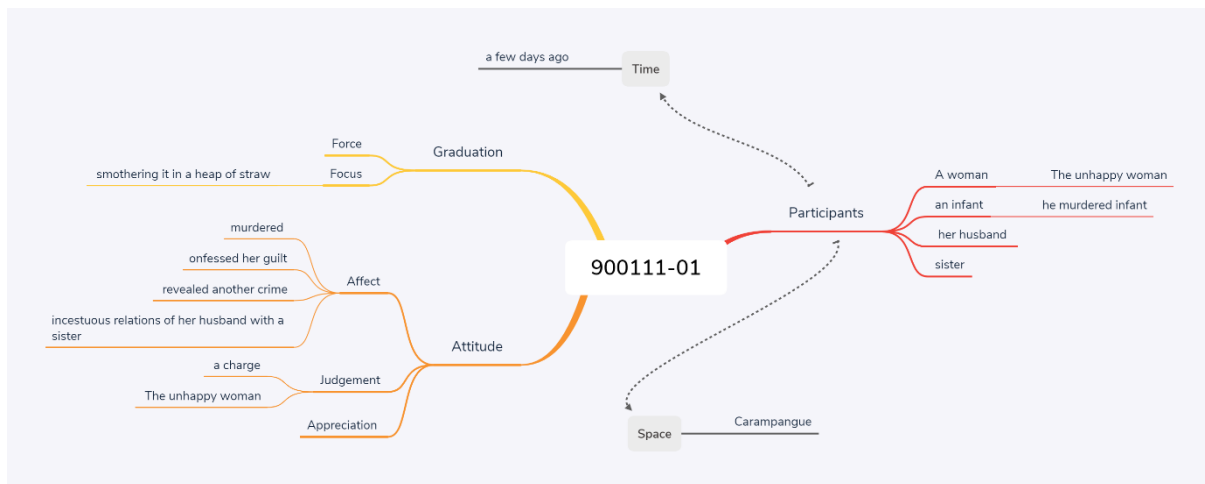


Figure B96

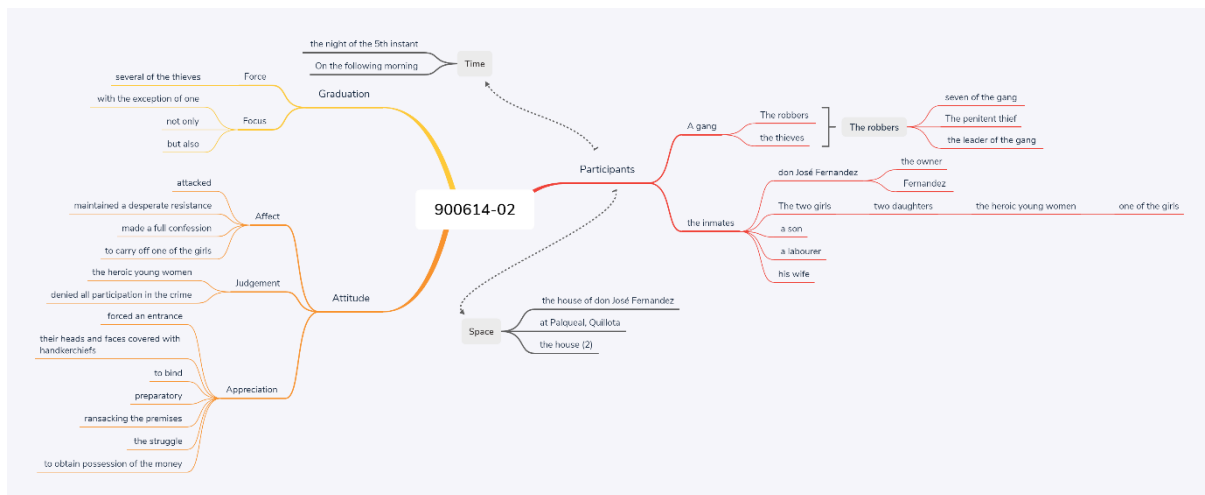


Figure B97

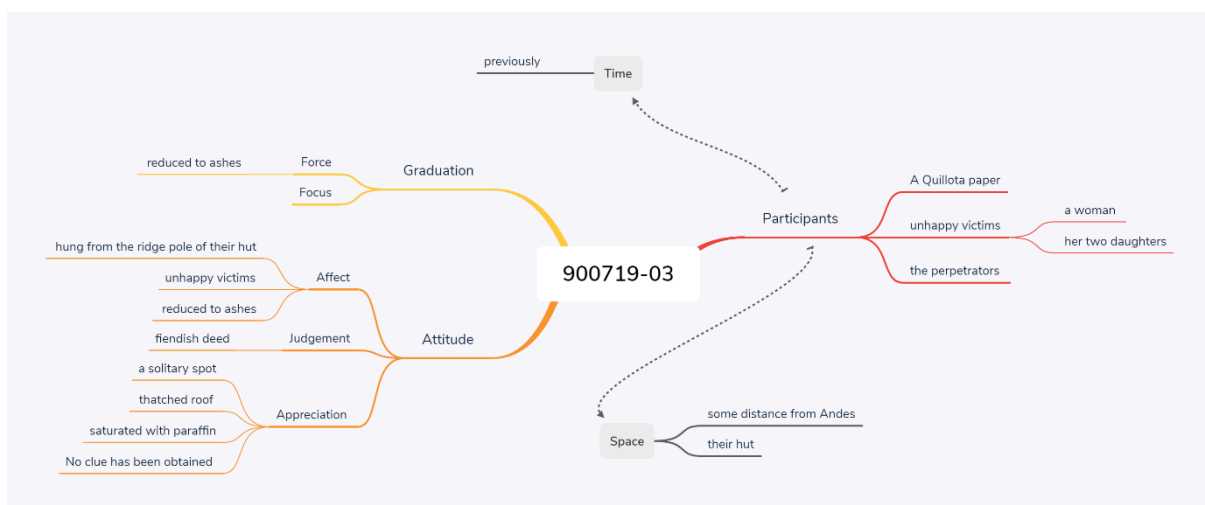


Figure B98

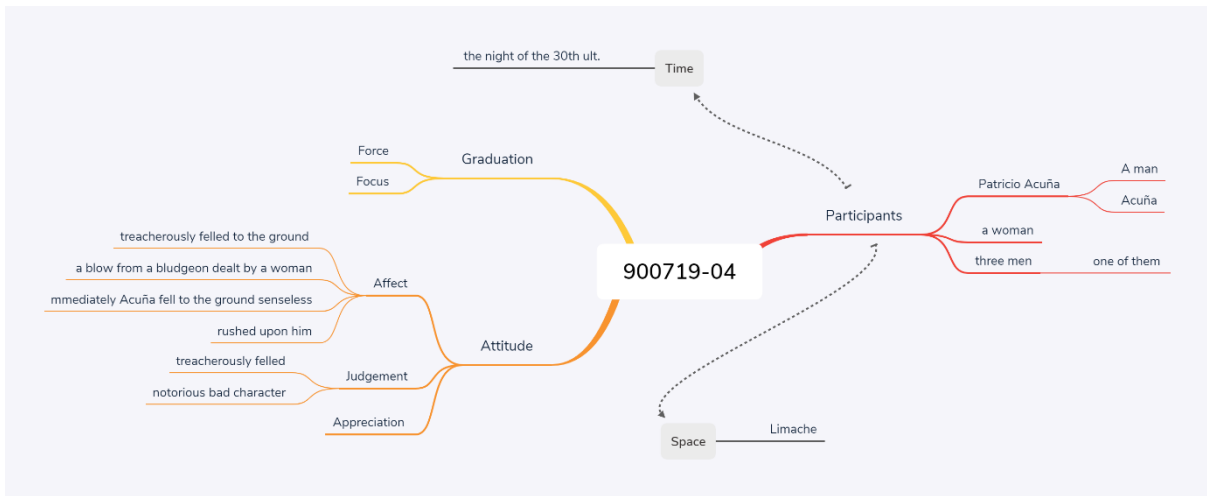


Figure B99

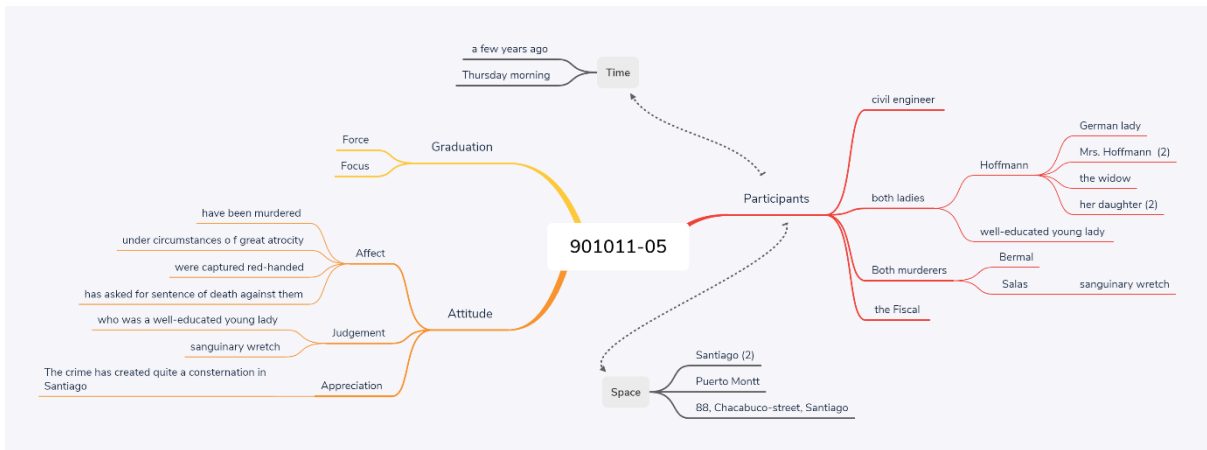
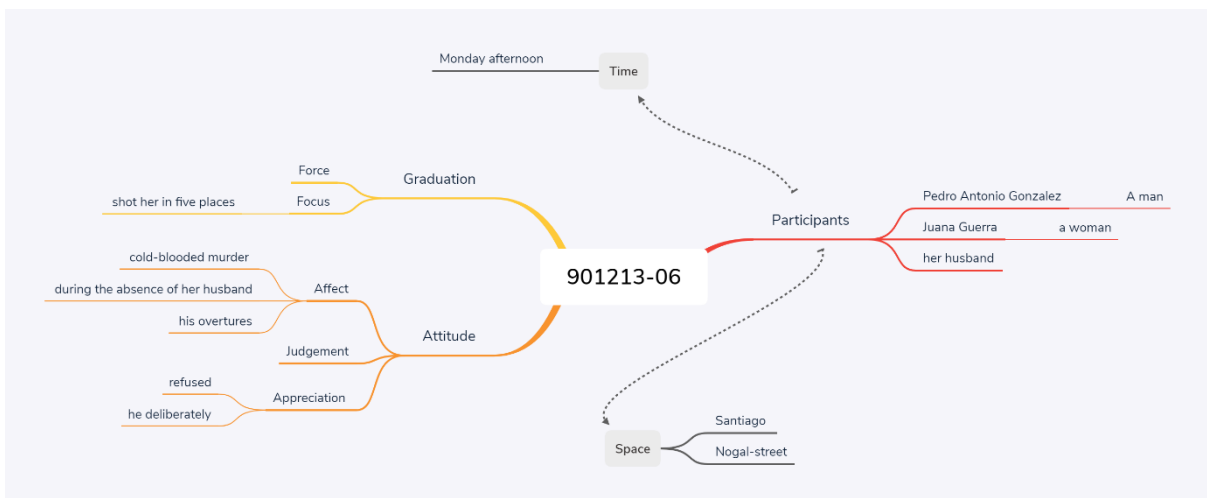


Figure B100



Appendix C

Criminal analysis

Table C1

Code	Type of crime	Method	Weapon	Alcohol	Planning
820114-01	assault	stabbing	cutting weapon (NS)	alcohol involved	unplanned
820114-02	murder	no specified	no specified	no alcohol	planned*
820128-03	Murderous assault	stabbing	cutting weapon (NS)	no alcohol	planned
820204-04	robbery + murder attempt	shoot and blow in the head	revolvers and a sabre	no alcohol	1 planned / 1 unplanned
820207-05	murder	Mutilation	cutting weapon (NS)	no alcohol (?)	planned
820617-06	murder	mutilation	cutting weapon (NS)	no alcohol (?)	planned
820701-07	murder	stabbing	cutting weapon (NS)	no alcohol (?)	unplanned
820708-08	murder attempt	drag along the ground, choking and beating	a cord	no alcohol	planned
820727-09	murder	suffocation	a stocking	no alcohol	unknown
821223-10	murder	stabbing	cutting weapon (NS)	no alcohol	planned
821223-11	murder and suicide	poisoning and cutting	morphine and cutting weapon (NS)	not mentioned	planned
821223-12	murder	shooting + beating	revolver	alcohol involved	unplanned
830120-01	assault	shooting	revolver	not mentioned	planned
830120-02	self defense	blow	cudgel	alcohol involved*	unplanned
830120-03	assault	beating	bottles and glasses	alcohol involved	unplanned
830210-04	murder attempt	shooting	firearm (no specified)	no alcohol	planned
830217-05	Fight /dispute	pushing, tugging, "tug of war"	parasols	not mentioned	unplanned
830217-06	murder	banging a nail	a nail	not mentioned	unplanned
830602-07	Fierce altercation	blow	cudgel	alcohol involved	unplanned
830728-08	murder attempt	stabbing	cutting weapon (NS)	not mentioned	unknown
830915-09	assault	shooting	gun (NS)	not mentioned	unknown
831006-10	assault	stabbing	penknife	not mentioned	unplanned

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 148

831201-11	assault	stabbing (probably)	"handy whittle"	alcohol involved	unplanned
831201-12	murder	mutilation	cutting weapon (NS) +handkerchief	not mentioned	planned
840112-01	murder	cutting the throat	cutting weapon (NS)	not mentioned	planned
840202-02	Fight /Altercation	"whaled"	a stick	alcohol involved	unplanned
840216-03	murder	hit on the head	no specified	not mentioned	unknown
850110-01	murder	beating	no specified	not mentioned	unplanned
850110-02	Fight /Scrimmage	beating	no specified	alcohol involved	unplanned
850117-03	murder	beating	crowbars	not mentioned	unknown
850124-04	Abandonment	left the husband's roof	unknown*	not mentioned	planned
850214-05	Feminine brawl	stabbing	no specified	not mentioned	unplanned
850606-06	murder	strangulation + beating	heavy instrument, prob. a hammer	not mentioned	planned
850613-07	assault and rape attempt	struck a blow on the head	no specified	not mentioned	unplanned
850620-08	murder and murder attempt	clubbed + struck on the head and kicked	clubs	not mentioned	planned
850704-09	assault	struck a blow on the head	no specified	alcohol involved	unplanned
850711-10	Fight /Scrimmage	stabbing (left breast)	no specified	alcohol involved	unplanned
850725-11	assault	trod upon her dress and sliced off her ear	knife	not mentioned	unplanned
850912-12	Murderous assault	threw a stone which struck her on the head	stone	not mentioned	unknown
850912-13	Murderous assault	hurled a stone	stone	not mentioned	planned
850916-14	Conjugal dispute	stabbing	no specified	not mentioned	unplanned
851010-15	Assault / Murder attempt	beating	no specified	not mentioned	planned
851024-16	assault	hats knocked off, coats torn off, etc	no specified*	alcohol involved	unplanned
851024-17	Murder and murder attempt	no specified	no specified	not mentioned	planned
851031-18	Fierce altercation into Assault	fired	revolver	no alcohol	unplanned
851031-19	murder	skull beaten in	no specified	not mentioned	unplanned

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 149

851205-20	assault	stabbing	dagger	alcohol involved	unplanned
851205-21	Feminine brawl	scratched, screamed, yelled	unknown*	not mentioned*	unplanned
851219-22	Murderous assault	stabbing	clasp knife	alcohol involved*	unplanned*
860123-01	Murderous assault	stabbing	cutting weapon (NS)	not mentioned	planned
860206-02	murder	struck on the head	a club	alcohol involved	unplanned
860605-03	Connubial dispute	stabbing	no specified	not mentioned	unplanned
860703-04	murder	thrown to the ground	unknown*	not mentioned	unplanned
860724-05	Murderous assault	stabbing	penknife	not mentioned	planned
860911-06	Rape (Outraged)	outraged	no specified	not mentioned	planned
860911-07	Murder	plunged a knife	shoemaker's knife	not mentioned	planned
860911-08	murder	shooting	firearm (NS)	not mentioned	planned
860911-09	abandonment	left the paternal roof	unknown	not mentioned	planned
861002-10	murder	cutting the throat and stabbing	cutting weapon (NS)	not mentioned	planned
861016-11	murder	stabbing and mutilation	cutting weapon (NS)	not mentioned	planned
861204-12	Murder /Conjugal quarrel	shooting	revolver	not mentioned	unplanned
861211-13	assault	stabbing (in the left leg)	knife	alcohol involved	unplanned
861218-14	Robbery/ Assault	binding and strangling	no specified	not mentioned	planned
870101-01	Murder attempt and suicide attempt	shooting	revolver	not mentioned	planned
870122-02	murder	mutilation	no specified (prob. intoxicated)	alcohol involved	planned
870129-03	robbery	stole and hide money	no weapon/her charms	not mentioned	planned
870604-04	murder	stabbing	knife	alcohol involved	unplanned
870604-05	Murder attempt	shooting	small revolver	alcohol involved	unplanned
870618-06	murder attempt and suicide attempt	shooting	revolver	alcohol involved	unplanned
870626-07	Self-defence	stabbing	knife	alcohol involved	unplanned
870702-08	murder	(nearly) hacked to pieces	axe	not mentioned	unplanned
870924-09	Suspected murder	unknown	liquor excess/"foul play"	alcohol involved	unknown

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 150

871015-10	murder and murder attempt	beating	iron bar	alcohol involved	planned
871203-11	criminal assault	no specified	no specified	not mentioned	unplanned
871203-12	Self-defence /Murder	shooting	revolver	alcohol involved*	unplanned
871231-13	murder	stabbing	cutting weapon (NS)	not mentioned	unplanned
880107-01	murder attempt	stabbing	cutting weapon (NS)	not mentioned	planned
880121-02	Murder	beating	no specified	not mentioned	unplanned
880121-03	murder	mutilation (and poison*)	unknown	alcohol involved	planned
880121-04	Assault	beating	no weapon (hands)	not mentioned	unplanned
880218-05	Fight /couple quarrel	laid open the skull	a bottle	alcohol involved	unplanned
881006-06	murder	cut her head off	knife	not mentioned	planned
881229-07	Murder	blow in the pit of the stomach	no specified	not mentioned*	unplanned
890112-01	Murder, murder attempt and suicide	shooting	revolver	not mentioned	planned
890216-02	Multiple crimes*	firing	carbine	alcohol involved	planned
890601-03	Assault and excommulgation	beating	cudgel	not mentioned	unplanned
890615-04	Self-defence /Robbery	defence: blow from an axe	axe	not mentioned	planned
890914-05	Murder	beating + mutilation	no specified	not mentioned	unplanned
890928-06	murder	beating + mutilation	stone	not mentioned	unplanned
891005-07	murder	shooting	firearm (NS)	not mentioned	unplanned
891012-08	Murderous assault	shooting	firearm (NS)	not mentioned	unplanned
891012-09	Murder and Criminal Assault	strangled	no specified	not mentioned	unplanned
891026-10	Abandonment	threw into the canal	water	not mentioned	planned
891221-11	murder	blow on the head	bludgeon	not mentioned	planned
900111-01	murder	smothering	heap of straw	not mentioned	planned
900614-02	robbery	bind and blindfold	handkerchiefs	not mentioned	planned
900719-03	murder	hanging and burning	paraffin, a match	not mentioned	planned
900719-04	murder	blow and stab	bludgeon + cutting weapon (NS)	not mentioned	unknown

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 151

901011-05	Murder	beating	hatchets	no alcohol	planned
901213-06	Murder	shooting	revolver	not mentioned	unknown

Note. "NS": not specified.

Table C2

Code	Number of victims	Victim's gender	Victimizer's gender
820114-01	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
820114-02	Three victims	female victims	no specified victimizer
820128-03	three victims	female victim	male victimizer
820204-04	Four victims (out of two attacks)	female and male victims	male victimizers
820207-05	Two victims	female and male victims	male victimizer
820617-06	Two victims	female and male victims	unknown victimizer
820701-07	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
820708-08	one victim	female victim	male victimizers
820727-09	one victim	female victim	female victimizer
821223-10	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
821223-11	one victim (+1 suicide victim)	female victim (+male victim*)	male victimizer
821223-12	two victims	female victims	male victimizer
830120-01	one victim	female victim	female victimizer

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 152

830120-02	two victims	female victim and male victim*	female and male both victimizer
830120-03	one victim	male victim	female and male victimizers
830210-04	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
830217-05	two "victims"	female victim*	female victimizer*
830217-06	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
830602-07	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
830728-08	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
830915-09	one victim	female victim	unknown victimizer
831006-10	two victims	female and male victims	male victimizer
831201-11	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
831201-12	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
840112-01	one victim	female victim	male and female victimizers
840202-02	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
840216-03	one victim	female victim	female victimizer
850110-01	one victim	male victim	female victimizer
850110-02	two victims	female and male victims	female and male victimizers
850117-03	Two victims	female and male victims	unknown victimizer
850124-04	one victim	male victim	female and male victimizers
850214-05	two victims	female and male victims	female victimizer

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 153

850606-06	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
850613-07	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
850620-08	three victims	female victims	male victimizers
850704-09	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
850711-10	one victim	male victim	female victimizer
850725-11	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
850912-12	one victim	female victim	unknown victimizer (somebody)
850912-13	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
850916-14	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
851010-15	one victim	female victim	male victimizers (2)
851024-16	several victims (NS)	female and male victims	female victimizer
851024-17	four victims	female victims	male victimizers
851031-18	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
851031-19	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
851205-20	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
851205-21	two "victims" *	female "victims"	female "victimizer"
851219-22	one victim	female victim	female victimizer
860123-01	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
860206-02	one victim	female victim	male victimizer

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 154

860605-03	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
860703-04	one victim (of murder)	female victim	male victimizer
860724-05	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
860911-06	one victim	female victim	male and female victimizers
860911-07	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
860911-08	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
860911-09	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
861002-10	two victims	female and male victims	male victimizers
861016-11	two victims	female and male victims	male victimizer
861204-12	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
861211-13	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
861218-14	two victims	female victims	male victimizers
870101-01	two victims	female and male victims	male victimizer
870122-02	two victims	female victim	male victimizers
870129-03	one victim	male victim	female victimizer
870604-04	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
870604-05	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
870618-06	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
870626-07	one victim (+1 "victim")*	female victim	male victimizer

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 155

870702-08	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
870924-09	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
871015-10	two victims	female and male victim	male victimizer
871203-11	two victims	female victim	male victimizer
871203-12	one victim	male victim	female victimizer
871231-13	one victim	male victim	female victimizer
880107-01	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
880121-02	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
880121-03	two victims	female victims	male victimizers
880121-04	one victim (of beating)	female victim	male victimizer
880218-05	one victim	male victim	female victimizer
881006-06	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
881229-07	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
890112-01	two victims	female and male victims	male victimizer
890216-02	several victims*	female and male victims	male victimizer
890601-03	two victims	female victims	male victimizer (priest)
890615-04	four victims (two couples)	female and male victims	male victimizers
890914-05	one victim	female victim	Unknown victimizer*
890928-06	one victim	female victim	male victimizer

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 156

891005-07	one victim	female victim	male victimizer
891012-08	one victim	female victim	male victimizer (suspect)
891012-09	one victim	female victim	male victimizer (suspect)
891026-10	one victim	male victim	female victimizer
891221-11	one victim	male victim	male and female victimizers
900111-01	one victim	infant victim (NS)	female victimizer
900614-02	six victims	female and male victims	male victimizers
900719-03	three victims	female victims	unknown victimizers (perpetrators)
900719-04	one victim	male victim	female victimizer
901011-05	two victims	female victims	male victimizers
901213-06	one victim	female victim	male victimizer

Note. "NS": not specified.

Appendix D

Tracking the participants

Table D1

Resources used for tracking the participants 820114-01

Presenting	a, an
Presuming	She
Possessive	his (mother)
Comparative	

Table D2

Resources used for tracking the participants 820114-02

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, them
Possessive	Their
Comparative	Other

Table D3

Resources used for tracking the participants 820128-03

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, he
Possessive	herself, her, his
Comparative	other (persons), some (neighbours)

Table D4

Resources used for tracking the participants 820204-04

Presenting	a, an
Presuming	the, they, them
Possessive	his, herself, her, their
Comparative	other (persons), some (neighbours)

Table D5

Resources used for tracking the participants 820207-05

Presenting	A
Presuming	The
Possessive	is, his
Comparative	

Table D6

Resources used for tracking the participants 820617-06

Presenting	A
Presuming	The
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D7

Resources used for tracking the participants 820701-07

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, both, he
Possessive	his, their, her
Comparative	

Table D8

Resources used for tracking the participants 820708-08

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, she, who
Possessive	Her
Comparative	some (persons)

Table D9

Resources used for tracking the participants 820727-09

Presenting	a, an
Presuming	the, its
Possessive	
Comparative	

Table D10

Resources used for tracking the participants 821223-10

Presenting	a
Presuming	the, she, he, they
Possessive	his, her
Comparative	

Table D11

Resources used for tracking the participants 821223-11

Presenting	a, an
Presuming	he, whom, she, the
Possessive	his, her, himself
Comparative	

Table D12

Resources used for tracking the participants 821223-12

Presenting	a
Presuming	him, she, the, he
Possessive	his, herself, her
Comparative	

Table D13

Resources used for tracking the participants 830120-01

Presenting	a
Presuming	The
Possessive	his, her
Comparative	another (woman)

Table D14

Resources used for tracking the participants 830120-02

Presenting	a
Presuming	he, she, him
Possessive	his, her
Comparative	

Table D15

Resources used for tracking the participants 830120-03

Presenting	a
Presuming	The
Possessive	his, her, herself, himself
Comparative	

Table D16

Resources used for tracking the participants 830210-04

Presenting	a
Presuming	the, who, she, him, he
Possessive	his, her
Comparative	

Table D17

Resources used for tracking the participants 830217-05

Presenting	a
Presuming	the, they, who, them
Possessive	Their
Comparative	each other

Table D18

Resources used for tracking the participants 830217-06

Presenting	a
Presuming	she, who, the
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D19

Resources used for tracking the participants 830602-07

Presenting	
Presuming	the, they
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D20

Resources used for tracking the participants 830728-08

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, she
Possessive	her, his
Comparative	

Table D21

Resources used for tracking the participants 830915-09

Presenting	A
Presuming	who, the, they
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D22

Resources used for tracking the participants 831006-10

Presenting	A
Presuming	who, the
Possessive	His
Comparative	another (man)

Table D23

Resources used for tracking the participants 831201-11

Presenting	A
Presuming	who, the, he
Possessive	his, her
Comparative	

Table D24

Resources used for tracking the participants 831201-12

Presenting	a, an
Presuming	she, who, the, whom, him, he
Possessive	her, his
Comparative	another (man)

Table D25

Resources used for tracking the participants 840112-01

Presenting	a, an
Presuming	the, who, he
Possessive	her, his
Comparative	

Table D26

Resources used for tracking the participants 840202-02

Presenting	
Presuming	the, she, we, both
Possessive	their, his, herself, her
Comparative	

Table D27

Resources used for tracking the participants 840216-03

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, whom, she
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D28

Resources used for tracking the participants 850110-01

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, they
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D29

Resources used for tracking the participants 850110-02

Presenting	A
Presuming	all, whom, the, who, she
Possessive	Her
Comparative	one (of the men), (other)

Table D30

Resources used for tracking the participants 850117-03

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, who
Possessive	her, his, their
Comparative	

Table D31

Resources used for tracking the participants 850124-04

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, who, they
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D32

Resources used for tracking the participants 850214-05

Presenting	
Presuming	The
Possessive	Her
Comparative	each other

Table D33

Resources used for tracking the participants 850606-06

Presenting	A
Presuming	The
Possessive	
Comparative	

Table D34

Resources used for tracking the participants 850613-07

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, who, she, they, he
Possessive	her, his
Comparative	

Table D35

Resources used for tracking the participants 850620-08

Presenting	
Presuming	the, who, she, him, he, they
Possessive	her, his, their
Comparative	

Table D36

Resources used for tracking the participants 850704-09

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, he
Possessive	His
Comparative	

Table D37

Resources used for tracking the participants 850711-10

Presenting	A
Presuming	who, them, the
Possessive	their, her
Comparative	

Table D38

Resources used for tracking the participants 850725-11

Presenting	an, a
Presuming	who, the
Possessive	her, his
Comparative	

Table D39

Resources used for tracking the participants 850912-12

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, she
Possessive	Her
Comparative	Somebody

Table D40

Resources used for tracking the participants 850912-13

Presenting	A
Presuming	
Possessive	Her
Comparative	some (friends)

Table D41

Resources used for tracking the participants 850916-14

Presenting	A
Presuming	he, the
Possessive	herself, his
Comparative	

Table D42

Resources used for tracking the participants 851010-15

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, they
Possessive	his, her
Comparative	

Table D43

Resources used for tracking the participants 851024-16

Presenting	a
Presuming	who, the
Possessive	their, her
Comparative	some (of the passengers)

Table D44

Resources used for tracking the participants 851024-17

Presenting	a
Presuming	the
Possessive	their
Comparative	other (two)

Table D45

Resources used for tracking the participants 851031-18

Presenting	an, a
Presuming	they, the, he, she
Possessive	her, his, himself
Comparative	

Table D46

Resources used for tracking the participants 851031-19

Presenting	an, a
Presuming	he, him, the
Possessive	her, his
Comparative	

Table D47

Resources used for tracking the participants 851205-20

Presenting	
Presuming	The
Possessive	His
Comparative	

Table D48

Resources used for tracking the participants 851205-21

Presenting	A
Presuming	they, the
Possessive	
Comparative	

Table D49

Resources used for tracking the participants 851219-22

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, she
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D50

Resources used for tracking the participants 860123-01

Presenting	A
Presuming	he, the
Possessive	her, his
Comparative	any one

Table D51

Resources used for tracking the participants 860206-02

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, she
Possessive	her, his
Comparative	

Table D52

Resources used for tracking the participants 860605-03

Presenting	
Presuming	the, she, he
Possessive	His
Comparative	

Table D53

Resources used for tracking the participants 860703-04

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, she, who
Possessive	
Comparative	

Table D54

Resources used for tracking the participants 860724-05

Presenting	
Presuming	he, the
Possessive	
Comparative	

Table D55

Resources used for tracking the participants 860911-06

Presenting	A
Presuming	he, the, she, him
Possessive	her, his, himself
Comparative	

Table D56

Resources used for tracking the participants 860911-07

Presenting	A
Presuming	he, the, him
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D57

Resources used for tracking the participants 860911-08

Presenting	A
Presuming	The
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D58

Resources used for tracking the participants 860911-09

Presenting	A
Presuming	The, they
Possessive	Her, their
Comparative	

Table D59

Resources used for tracking the participants 861002-10

Presenting	An
Presuming	who, the, both, they, them
Possessive	her, their
Comparative	

Table D60

Resources used for tracking the participants 861016-11

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, he, them
Possessive	
Comparative	

Table D61

Resources used for tracking the participants 861204-12

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, he
Possessive	his, her
Comparative	

Table D62

Resources used for tracking the participants 861211-13

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, he, him
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D63

Resources used for tracking the participants 861218-14

Presenting	A
Presuming	both, they, them, the
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D64

Resources used for tracking the participants 870101-01

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, they, whom, who, he
Possessive	her, his, himself
Comparative	Another

Table D65

Resources used for tracking the participants 870122-02

Presenting	a, an
Presuming	the, they, she, whose, them
Possessive	her, their
Comparative	

Table D66

Resources used for tracking the participants 870129-03

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, who, this (class), he, she
Possessive	her, himself
Comparative	

Table D67

Resources used for tracking the participants 870604-04

Presenting	A
Presuming	we, the, they, he, she, him
Possessive	their, her, himself, his
Comparative	

Table D68

Resources used for tracking the participants 870604-05

Presenting	A
Presuming	he, the, them, they
Possessive	himself, his
Comparative	

Table D69

Resources used for tracking the participants 870618-06

Presenting	A
Presuming	He
Possessive	his, her
Comparative	

Table D70

Resources used for tracking the participants 870626-07

Presenting	
Presuming	He
Possessive	his, her
Comparative	Another

Table D71

Resources used for tracking the participants 870702-08

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, they, he
Possessive	his, himself, her
Comparative	this, some one

Table D72

Resources used for tracking the participants 870924-09

Presenting	A
Presuming	she, the, who
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D73

Resources used for tracking the participants 871015-10

Presenting	
Presuming	the, them, she
Possessive	whose, his
Comparative	

Table D74

Resources used for tracking the participants 871203-11

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, them
Possessive	his, their, her
Comparative	

Table D75

Resources used for tracking the participants 871203-12

Presenting	A
Presuming	who, she, they, the, him, you
Possessive	Her
Comparative	other (men)

Table D76

Resources used for tracking the participants 871231-13

Presenting	A
Presuming	she, the, who, he, whose
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D77

Resources used for tracking the participants 880107-01

Presenting	
Presuming	she, the, them
Possessive	his, her
Comparative	

Table D78

Resources used for tracking the participants 880121-02

Presenting	A
Presuming	who, the
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D79

Resources used for tracking the participants 880121-03

Presenting	An
Presuming	the, they, we, us
Possessive	her, their
Comparative	

Table D80

Resources used for tracking the participants 8880121-04

Presenting	an, a
Presuming	who, he, she
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D81

Resources used for tracking the participants 880218-05

Presenting	A
Presuming	The
Possessive	
Comparative	

Table D82

Resources used for tracking the participants 881006-06

Presenting	A
Presuming	who, the, they, them, him, he
Possessive	her, his
Comparative	

Table D83

Resources used for tracking the participants 881229-07

Presenting	a, an
Presuming	the, he, she
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D84

Resources used for tracking the participants 890112-01

Presenting	A
Presuming	Both
Possessive	his, himself
Comparative	

Table D85

Resources used for tracking the participants 890216-02

Presenting	a, an
Presuming	him, he, they, who, the
Possessive	his, her
Comparative	some (policemen)

Table D86

Resources used for tracking the participants 890601-03

Presenting	A
Presuming	who, the, this, both (ladies), they
Possessive	his, her, their
Comparative	

Table D87

Resources used for tracking the participants 890615-04

Presenting	A
Presuming	they, the, who
Possessive	his, their
Comparative	another, one of (the bandits)

Table D88

Resources used for tracking the participants 890914-05

Presenting	A
Presuming	The
Possessive	
Comparative	

Table D89

Resources used for tracking the participants 890928-06

Presenting	
Presuming	the, him, he
Possessive	His
Comparative	

Table D90

Resources used for tracking the participants 891005-07

Presenting	an, a
Presuming	the, whose
Possessive	his, her
Comparative	

Table D91

Resources used for tracking the participants 891012-08

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, who, she, him
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D92

Resources used for tracking the participants 891012-09

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, who
Possessive	
Comparative	

Table D93

Resources used for tracking the participants 891026-10

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, who, they, she, it
Possessive	her, its
Comparative	

Table D94

Resources used for tracking the participants 891221-11

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, they, he, him
Possessive	her, his
Comparative	

Table D95

Resources used for tracking the participants 900111-01

Presenting	a, an
Presuming	the, she
Possessive	Her
Comparative	

Table D96

Resources used for tracking the participants 900614-02

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, them
Possessive	his, their
Comparative	

Table D97

Resources used for tracking the participants 900719-03

Presenting	A
Presuming	The
Possessive	her, their
Comparative	

Table D98

Resources used for tracking the participants 900719-04

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, them, him
Possessive	
Comparative	

Table D99

Resources used for tracking the participants 901011-05

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, who, she, them
Possessive	their, her
Comparative	another (sanguinary wretch)

Table D100

Resources used for tracking the participants 901213-06

Presenting	A
Presuming	the, she, he
Possessive	her, his
Comparative	

Table E1

ADJECTIVES

Span	Context	Statistics	Threshold	Unit
5<>5	7	01- Freq	2	Lemma

Figure E1

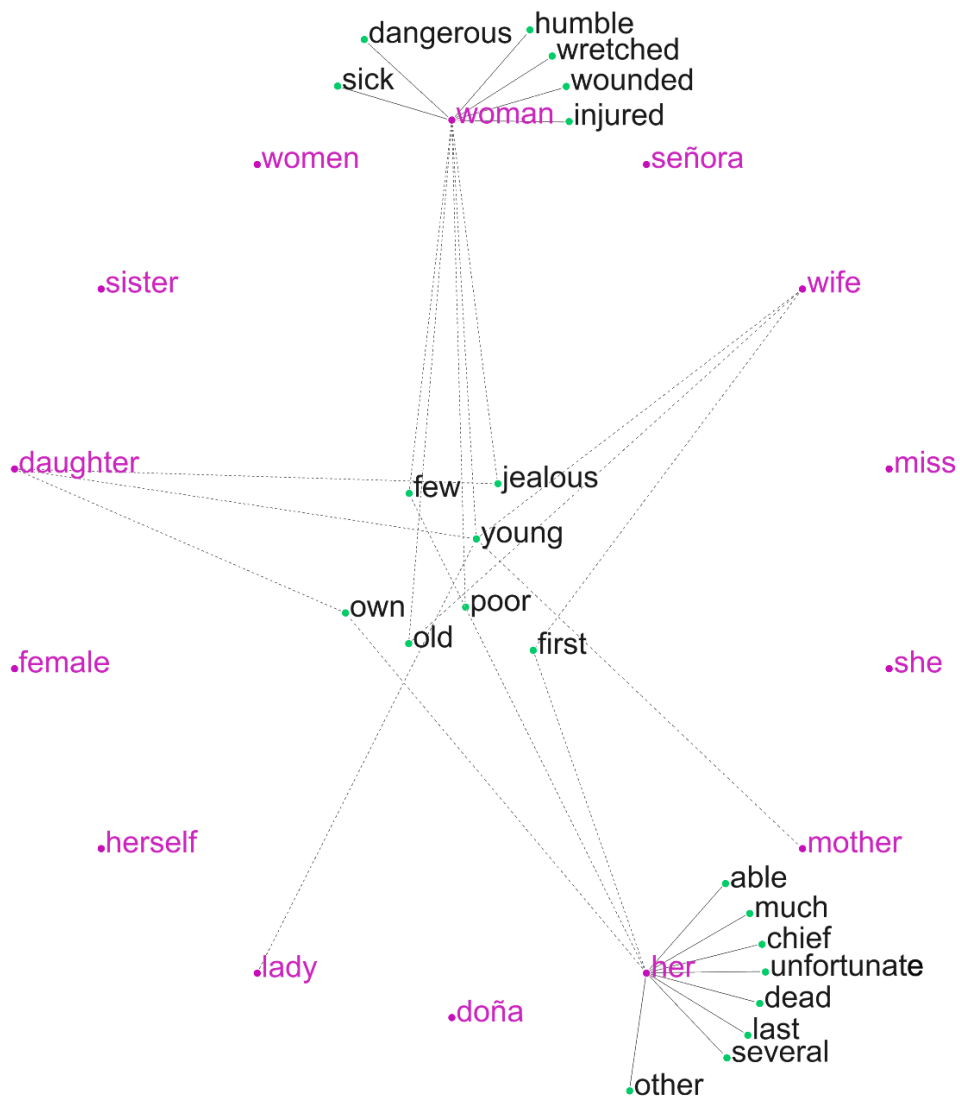


Table E2

NOUNS				
Span	Context	Statistics	Threshold	Unit
5<>5	7	01- Freq	5	Lemma

Figure E2

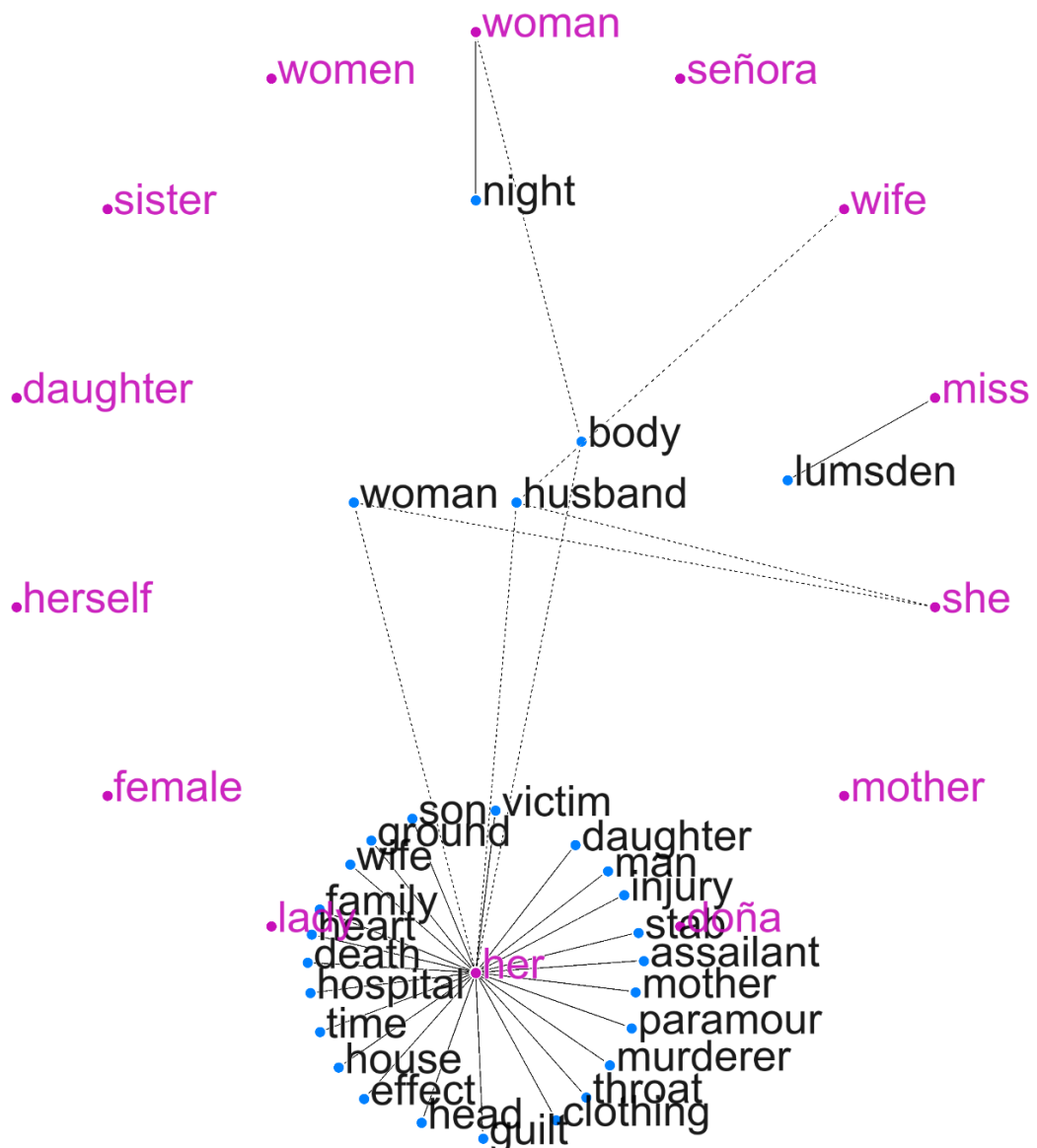


Table E3

VERBS				
Span	Context	Statistics	Threshold	Unit
5<>5	7	01- Freq	5	Lemma

Figure E3

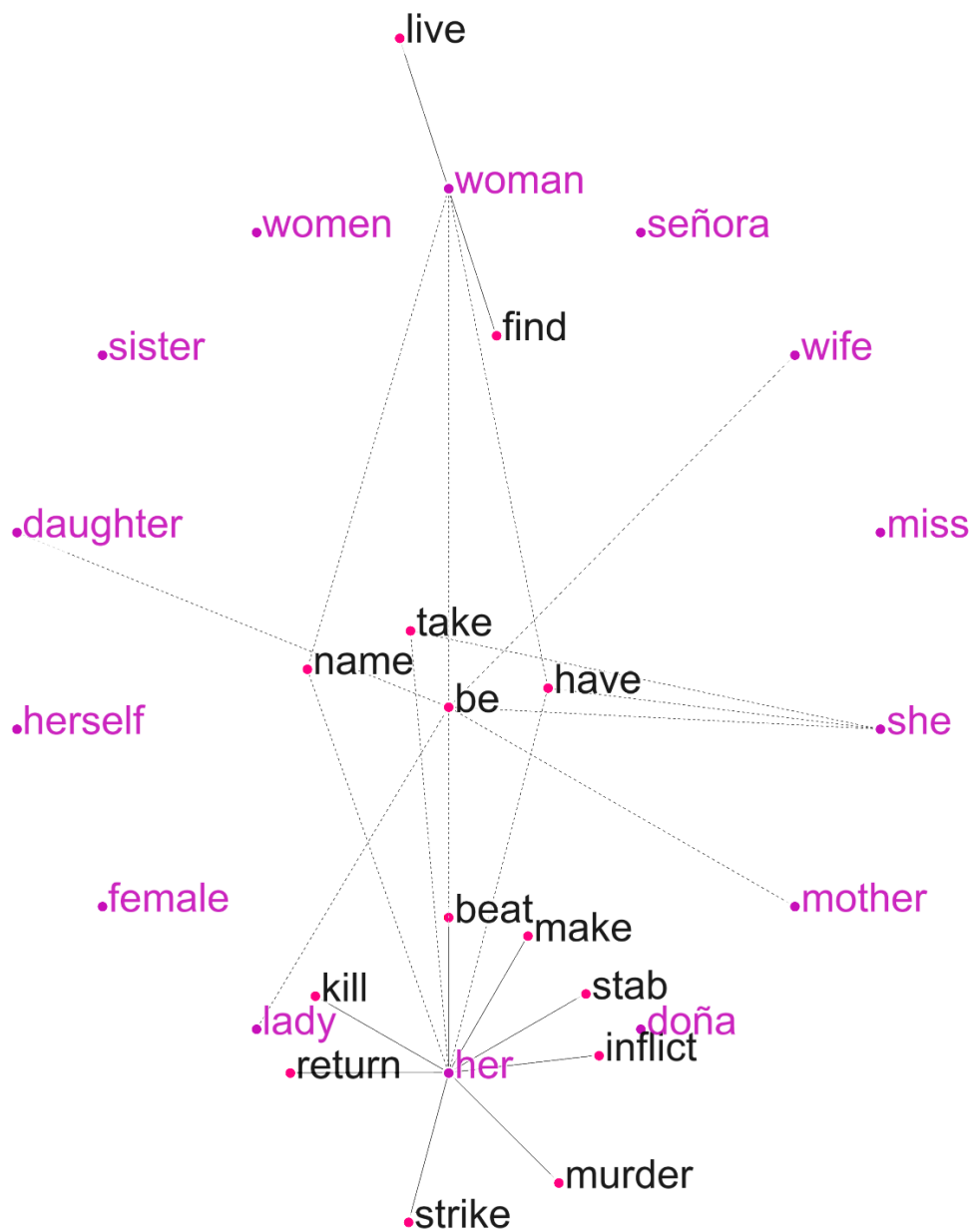


Table E5

N°	Verb	Total
1	Take	5
2	Return	4
3	Die	3
4	Expire	3
5	Follow	3
6	Leave	3
7	Live	3
8	Lie	3
9	Remove	3
10	Say	3

Table E6

N°	Noun	Right	Left	Total
1	Husband	3	4	7
2	Woman	0	5	5
3	Day	1	3	4
4	Hospital	1	3	4
5	Victim	2	1	3
6	Condition	0	3	3
7	Place	1	3	4

Figure E5

Search she Occurrences 3/79 (2.44) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text					
Index	File	Left	Node	Right	
4	Corpus	was brought on to the hospital where	she	lies in a precarious condition. A young	
9	Corpus	that when he fled from the house	she	was in a dying condition. Up to	
14	Corpus	victim was taken to the hospital where	she	lies in a critical condition, all of	

Search she Occurrences 1/79 (0.81) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text					
Index	File	Left	No...	Right	
20	Corpus	from the place. Three days passed, and	she	had not returned, so her son resolved	

Search she Occurrences 4/79 (3.25) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text					
Index	File	Left	Node	Right	
4	Corpus	was brought on to the hospital where	she	lies in a precarious condition. A young	
13	Corpus	in conveying her to the hospital where	she	expired immediately after being admitted. A nephew,	
14	Corpus	victim was taken to the hospital where	she	lies in a critical condition, all of	
55	Corpus	injured about the head and body, and	she	was removed to the hospital in a	

Search she Occurrences 6/79 (4.88) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text					
Index	File	Left	Node	Right	
29	Corpus	Canales, who, in consequence of the ill-treatment	she	received from her husband had separated from	
37	Corpus	to escape the fury of her husband,	she	dislocated a shoulder. The husband gave himself	
43	Corpus	such force by the enraged husband, that	she	expired on the spot. On Sunday night	
54	Corpus	gatherer, was of notoriously intemperate habits, and	she	and her husband, named José Ramirez, who	
61	Corpus	jail. Since the confinement of her husband	she	had been cohabiting with a peon named	
79	Corpus	the absence of her husband, and as	she	refused to listen to his overtures be	

Search she Occurrences 3/79 (2.44) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text					
Index	File	Left	Node	Right	
27	Corpus	was the victim of a brutal assault.	She	was followed by one of the Legion	
39	Corpus	knife, and before she could be secured	she	inflicted upon her victim no fewer than	
41	Corpus	murdered woman bore an excellent character, and	she	was the frequent victim of her drunken	

Search she Occurrences 5/79 (4.06) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text					
Index	File	Left	Node	Right	
1	Corpus	his mother, quite an elderly woman, because	she	reproved him for coming home drunk. ANTUCO.—A	
23	Corpus	suspicion points to a woman, with whom	she	had quarrelled, as the murderess, and she	
51	Corpus	accused the woman of infidelity and that	she	acknowledged that the accusation was true, whereupon	
52	Corpus	that he had killed the woman because	she	had been unfaithful to him. The police	
62	Corpus	her daughter, a woman of 24, and	she	had frequently menaced Castillo with death if	

Search her Occurrences 10/221 (8.13) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text					
Index	File	Left	Node	Right	
31	Corpus	extinct. The mother attempted to interfere in	her	daughter behalf, and when Lavin had satiated	
146	Corpus	kept by a Frenchwoman named Bertru, and	her	daughter, in Santa Eufrasia street, and after	
157	Corpus	about three in the morning she missed	her	daughter Zolia Rosa, and on enquiring was	
158	Corpus	expired. While the mother was gradually sinking,	her	daughter Zolia Rosa was the victim of	
183	Corpus	killed her paramour in the presence of	her	own daughter of whom she was jealous.	
185	Corpus	late the woman had become jealous of	her	daughter, a woman of 24, and she	
188	Corpus	The wretched woman, whose chief accuser is	her	own daughter, denies her guilt. Dionisio San	
189	Corpus	chief accuser is her own daughter, denies	her	guilt. Dionisio San Martin, cook of the	
217	Corpus	spot. A German lady, named Hoffmann, and	her	daughter have been murdered in Santiago under	
218	Corpus	coffee roaster at 88, Chacabuco-street, Santiago, and	her	daughter, who was a well-educated young lady	

Search she Occurrences 3/79 (2.44) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text					
Index	File	Left	Node	Right	
5	Corpus	afternoon of the same day on which	she	entered on her situation, a man arrived	
34	Corpus	inflicting upon her such dreadful injuries that	she	died on the following day in the	
49	Corpus	into custody, and on the following day	she	was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, commutable	

Search she Occurrences 3/79 (2.44) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text					
Index	File	Left	Node	Right	
18	Corpus	with whom she was living. Before starting	she	left for a place called Lomas Bayas	
19	Corpus	for a place called Lomas Bayas where	she	had some business to transact, and during	
20	Corpus	from the place. Three days passed, and	she	had not returned, so her son resolved	

Search she Occurrences 1/79 (0.81) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text					
Index	File	Left	Node	Right	
15	Corpus	of these places for some time past.	She	had two or three sons in the	

Search her		Occurrences	Texts	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right				
16	Corpus	bed with her throat cut, and by	her	side Larraguibel quite dead . Information was immediately				
61	Corpus	and what was his horror on finding	her	dead body hidden in a ditch on				
100	Corpus	the guilty pair then made off believing	her	to be quite dead . In a few				
113	Corpus	wife terribly, and finally made off believing	her	to be dead . After the miscreants had				
121	Corpus	on the floor, quite dead , and with	her	skull beaten in. The murderer assigns as				
169	Corpus	head, dangerously wounding her, and then, believing	her	to be dead , put the muzzle of				

Search her		Occurrences	Texts	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right				
46	Corpus	on Santo Domingo Hill was stabbed in	her	own house by a man named David.				
66	Corpus	of seventeen has been brutally murdered by	her	stepfather, and her own mother was an				
67	Corpus	been brutally murdered by her stepfather, and	her	own mother was an accomplice in the				
160	Corpus	pieces being wrapped up in portions of	her	own clothing. A singular train of circumstances				
183	Corpus	killed her paramour in the presence of	her	own daughter of whom she was jealous.				
188	Corpus	The wretched woman, whose chief accuser is	her	own daughter, denies her guilt. Dionisio San				
189	Corpus	chief accuser is her own daughter, denies	her	guilt. Dionisio San Martin, cook of the				

Search her		Occurrences	Texts	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right				
47	Corpus	the injured woman brought several people to	her	assistance, but in the confusion her would-be				
98	Corpus	the ground, and her husband then struck	her	and kicked her several times, and the				
99	Corpus	her husband then struck her and kicked	her	several times, and the guilty pair then				
147	Corpus	John Lumsden, accompanied by several members of	her	family, left her father's residence in Bascuñan				
192	Corpus	injuries, including several broken ribs, inflicted upon	her	person. Information of the affair having been				

Table E9

N°	Verb	Total
1	Take	14
2	Inflict	13
3	Kill	10
4	Strike	9
5	Beat	8
6	Murder	8
7	Make	5
8	Return	5
9	Stab	5

Table E10

N°	Noun	Right	Left	Total
1	Husband	21	2	23
2	Head	6	8	14

3	Heart	3	2	5
4	Body	5	2	7
5	Clothing	4	1	5
6	Daughter	1	9	10
7	Death	4	1	5
8	Ground	3	2	5
9	Guilt	6	1	7
10	Hospital	2	5	7
11	House	5	2	7
12	Injuries	3	2	5
13	Man	4	2	6
14	Mother	8	5	13
15	Murderer	7	2	9
16	Paramour	5	2	8
17	throat	3	4	7
18	Victim	3	7	10
19	Wife	1	7	8
20	Woman	1	7	8

Figure E8

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 186

Search her		Occurrences	7/221 (5.69)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
2	Corpus	placing herself over the inanimate body of	her	husband, endeavored, with frantic energy, to defend						
53	Corpus	the future in turning that portion of	her	body upon those who love her. Mary						
54	Corpus	of her body upon those who love	her.	Mary exchanged the ball-room for the hospital,						
61	Corpus	and what was his horror on finding	her	dead body hidden in a ditch on						
79	Corpus	husband was murdered by his wife and	her	paramour, and the body was thrown into						
201	Corpus	unfortunate woman down, he all but severed	her	head from her body . Three of the						
202	Corpus	he all but severed her head from	her	body . Three of the murderers have been						

Search her		Occurrences	5/221 (4.06)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
19	Corpus	proceeded to her room, and after boxing	her	ears and tearing her clothing , order her						
20	Corpus	and after boxing her ears and tearing	her	clothing , order her to bestir herself. The						
21	Corpus	her ears and tearing her clothing , order	her	to bestir herself. The poor girl hastened						
86	Corpus	then commenced to divest the victim of	her	clothing , and he had already made some						
160	Corpus	pieces being wrapped up in portions of	her	own clothing . A singular train of circumstances						

Search her		Occurrences	5/221 (4.06)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
5	Corpus	suspected the fidelity of his wife stabbed	her	to death , in their house situated on						
69	Corpus	left eye indicate that the deceased met	her	death by foul means, and suspicion points						
91	Corpus	which his mother-in-law slept, and be clubbed	her	to death as she lay in bed.						
102	Corpus	Sotomayor, Santiago, was strangled to death by	her	husband. On Sunday last a very amiable						
159	Corpus	it was committed and the particulars of	her	death are not yet known. On Monday						

Search her		Occurrences	5/221 (4.06)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
9	Corpus	cord to her neck commenced to drag	her	along the ground and to beat her						
10	Corpus	her along the ground and to beat	her	most unmercifully, and would have killed her						
85	Corpus	a blow on the head that felled	her	to the ground as if she had						
96	Corpus	the head with a club and felled	her	to the ground , and her husband then						
97	Corpus	and felled her to the ground , and	her	husband then struck her and kicked her						

Search her		Occurrences	7/221 (5.69)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
82	Corpus	and was brought back here together with	her	companion in guilt , and the pair are						
171	Corpus	Salinas says his wife not only confessed	her	guilt , but expressed her determination not to						
172	Corpus	not only confessed her guilt , but expressed	her	determination not to abandon her paramour. Salinas,						
188	Corpus	The wretched woman, whose chief accuser is	her	own daughter, denies her guilt . Dionisio San						
189	Corpus	chief accuser is her own daughter, denies	her	guilt . Dionisio San Martin, cook of the						
209	Corpus	being accused of the crime she confessed	her	guilt , and she was taken into custody.						
214	Corpus	heap of straw. The unhappy woman confessed	her	guilt , and in doing so revealed another						

Search her		Occurrences	14/221 (11.38)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
3	Corpus	a sabre blow in the head placed	her	hors de combat. The robbers then made						
68	Corpus	a bad wound in the head , while	her	bloody-minded husband was marched off to prison.						
76	Corpus	blood, and with an ugly gash in	her	head , which necessitated her conveyance to the						
77	Corpus	ugly gash in her head , which necessitated	her	conveyance to the hospital. The individual who						
84	Corpus	part of the street, the brute struck	her	a blow on the head that felled						
85	Corpus	a blow on the head that felled	her	to the ground as if she had						
94	Corpus	cousin, and the latter coming up with	her	struck her on the head with a						
95	Corpus	the latter coming up with her struck	her	on the head with a club and						
106	Corpus	with such unerring aim that it struck	her	on the head , felling her from the						
107	Corpus	it struck her on the head , felling	her	from the car, and inflicting upon her						
111	Corpus	missile struck Urra in the head , fracturing	her	skull and killing her on the spot.						
168	Corpus	his wife in the head , dangerously wounding	her,	and then, believing her to be dead,						
201	Corpus	unfortunate woman down, he all but severed	her	head from her body. Three of the						
202	Corpus	he all but severed her head from	her	body. Three of the murderers have been						

Search her		Occurrences	5/221 (4.06)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
26	Corpus Li	and firing. One shot took effect in	her	throat, another pierced her heart , and the						
27	Corpus Li	took effect in her throat, another pierced	her	heart , and the remainder missed her, and						
28	Corpus Li	pierced her heart , and the remainder missed	her,	and Lavin then knelt over her, and						
139	Corpus Li	ear to ear, and then mortally stabbed	her	husband in the heart . Some arrests have						
140	Corpus Li	shot his wife through the heart , killing	her	instantly. The murderer fled, but he was						

Search her		Occurrences	7/221 (5.69)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
33	Corpus	woman was taken to the hospital , and	her	ferocious rival was handed over to the						
44	Corpus	forehead. No time was lost in conveying	her	to the hospital where she expired immediately						
77	Corpus	ugly gash in her head, which necessitated	her	conveyance to the hospital . The individual who						
78	Corpus	to the hospital . The individual who wounded	her	and the rest of the disturbers of						
122	Corpus	mother was conveyed to the hospital , and	her	reprobate son was taken to the station,						
125	Corpus	woman was conveyed to the hospital , and	her	assailant was secured and handed over to						
199	Corpus	to be taken to the hospital , and	her	ungallant assailant was ignominiously marched off to						

Search her		Occurrences	7/221 (5.69)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
5	Corpus	suspected the fidelity of his wife stabbed	her	to death, in their house situated on						
46	Corpus	on Santo Domingo Hill was stabbed in	her	own house by a man named David.						
50	Corpus	Velis was sitting in the doorway of	her	house , Cerro Blanco, conversing with a female						
90	Corpus	refused to return to her husband, and	her	mother forbade him the house . He then						
119	Corpus	and drove off in the direction of	her	sister-in-law's house . The father followed in another						
133	Corpus	door of the house occupied by Perez,	her	mother and a brother, and demanded admittance						
144	Corpus	a neighbor's house , but instead of inviting	her	to accompany him home, he drew a						

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 187

Search her		Occurrences 23/221 (18.69)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
2	Corpus	placing herself over the inanimate body of	her	husband, endeavored, with frantic energy, to defend			
45	Corpus	the head, inflicted with a cudgel by	her	husband. Grape cider made the couple argumentative,			
68	Corpus	a bad wound in the head, while	her	bloody-minded husband was marched off to prison.			
87	Corpus	consequence of the ill-treatment she received from	her	husband had separated from him, and was			
89	Corpus	he led Adelaida refused to return to	her	husband, and her mother forbade him the			
90	Corpus	refused to return to her husband, and	her	mother forbade him the house. He then			
93	Corpus	house, but she was closely pursued by	her	husband and his cousin, and the latter			
97	Corpus	and felled her to the ground, and	her	husband then struck her and kicked her			
98	Corpus	the ground, and her husband then struck	her	and kicked her several times, and the			
102	Corpus	Sotomayor, Santiago, was strangled to death by	her	husband. On Sunday last a very amiable			
120	Corpus	the cab to escape the fury of	her	husband, she dislocated a shoulder. The husband			
129	Corpus	divorce. The wife bore the ill-treatment of	her	husband uncomplainingly, and sought by every means			
139	Corpus	ear to ear, and then mortally stabbed	her	husband in the heart. Some arrests have			
174	Corpus	of notoriously intemperate habits, and she and	her	husband, named José Ramirez, who is also			
175	Corpus	from the effects of the maltreatment of	her	husband. Nothing is said about any further			
177	Corpus	aguardiente in the calle de Bellavista, and	her	husband, José Rojas, is chief carter in			
184	Corpus	in Serena jail. Since the confinement of	her	husband she had been cohabiting with a			
193	Corpus	from the effects of injuries inflicted on	her	by her husband, Emilio Diaz, fireman of			
194	Corpus	effects of injuries inflicted on her by	her	husband, Emilio Diaz, fireman of the steamer,			
212	Corpus	Yungai charged with having, in company with	her	paramour, murdered her husband. The husband and			
213	Corpus	having, in company with her paramour, murdered	her	husband. The husband and wife were of			
215	Corpus	was the result of incestuous relations of	her	husband with a sister. A gang attacked			
220	Corpus	Guerra, in Nogal-street, during the absence of	her	husband, and as she refused to listen			

Search her		Occurrences 5/221 (4.06)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
101	Corpus	few hours, however, she recovered sufficiently from	her	injuries to be able to give such			
108	Corpus	her from the car, and inflicting upon	her	such dreadful injuries that she died on			
191	Corpus	is doubtful if the woman will survive	her	injuries, the one in the abdomen being			
193	Corpus	from the effects of injuries inflicted on	her	by her husband, Emilio Diaz, fireman of			
194	Corpus	effects of injuries inflicted on her by	her	husband, Emilio Diaz, fireman of the steamer,			

Search her		Occurrences 6/221 (4.88)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
12	Corpus	same day on which she entered on	her	situation, a man arrived at the house,			
46	Corpus	on Santo Domingo Hill was stabbed in	her	own house by a man named David.			
109	Corpus	Talca, when a man named Merino approached	her	unawares from behind, and hurled, a stone			
136	Corpus	humble dwelling and was engaged in sucking	her	infant, when a man was observed to			
176	Corpus	has shot a man who had slandered	her	has just occurred in Santiago. The woman,			
219	Corpus	lessons in families. Mrs. Hoffman had in	her	employ a man, named Bernal, who in			

Search her		Occurrences 13/221 (10.56)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
4	Corpus	—The dead bodies of a mother and	her	son, a boy of ten, were found			
31	Corpus	extinct. The mother attempted to interfere in	her	daughter behalf, and when Lavin had satiated			
66	Corpus	of seventeen has been brutally murdered by	her	stepfather, and her own mother was an			
67	Corpus	been brutally murdered by her stepfather, and	her	own mother was an accomplice in the			
88	Corpus	separated from him, and was living with	her	mother at the time the murder was			
89	Corpus	he led Adelaida refused to return to	her	husband, and her mother forbade him the			
90	Corpus	refused to return to her husband, and	her	mother forbade him the house. He then			
133	Corpus	door of the house occupied by Perez,	her	mother and a brother, and demanded admittance			
155	Corpus	the young men. Here the mother and	her	children were helped to a beverage which			
156	Corpus	profound stupor, and when the mother recovered	her	senses about three in the morning she			
158	Corpus	expired. While the mother was gradually sinking,	her	daughter Zoila Rosa was the victim of			
195	Corpus	of the unfortunate Zoila Rosa Dubray, and	her	mother Gabriela Castel, and report if the			
206	Corpus	has given evidence to the effect that	her	mother was murdered. The victim leaves four			

Search her		Occurrences 8/221 (6.50)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
65	Corpus	and unspeakable outrage. The whole neighbourhood accused	her	paramour of being the author of the			
79	Corpus	husband was murdered by his wife and	her	paramour, and the body was thrown into			
81	Corpus	her husband's roof, and had fled with	her	paramour, was captured at Coquimbo, and was			
173	Corpus	but expressed her determination not to abandon	her	paramour. Salinas, beside himself with rage, then			
182	Corpus	21st Instant, when a married woman killed	her	paramour in the presence of her own			
183	Corpus	killed her paramour in the presence of	her	own daughter of whom she was jealous.			
212	Corpus	Yungai charged with having, in company with	her	paramour, murdered her husband. The husband and			
213	Corpus	having, in company with her paramour, murdered	her	husband. The husband and wife were of			

Search her		Occurrences 7/221 (5.69)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
15	Corpus	find Maturana lying on the bed with	her	throat cut, and by her side Larraguibel			
16	Corpus	bed with her throat cut, and by	her	side Larraguibel quite dead. Information was immediately			
17	Corpus	the influence of the narcotic he cut	her	throat, and afterwards killed himself by taking			
26	Corpus	and firing. One shot took effect in	her	throat, another pierced her heart, and the			
27	Corpus	took effect in her throat, another pierced	her	heart, and the remainder missed her, and			
83	Corpus	received a stab in the throat, and	her	brother, José Ramirez, received a stab in			
134	Corpus	knife into the unfortunate woman's throat, killing	her	almost instantly. The murderer then fled, but			

Search her		Occurrences 10/221 (8.13)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
86	Corpus	then commenced to divest the victim of	her	clothing, and he had already made some			
114	Corpus	the miscreants had gone the victim recovered	her	senses, and was able to give an			
123	Corpus	she could be secured she inflicted upon	her	victim no fewer than nine stabs- five			
127	Corpus	and she was the frequent victim of	her	drunken husband's brutality. During a connubial dispute			
131	Corpus	day the victim sought the home of	her	parents, and the perpetrators of the diabolical			
163	Corpus	himself upon his victim, and inflicted upon	her	something like thirty stabs, most of them			
164	Corpus	struggle the victim must have maintained with	her	murderer. The first stab divided the windpipe,			
203	Corpus	in the pit of the stomach killing	her	on the spot. The victim was only			
206	Corpus	has given evidence to the effect that	her	mother was murdered. The victim leaves four			
207	Corpus	the unfortunate victim was criminally assaulted by	her	murderer, who took her life because she			

Search female Occurrences 1/8 (0.81) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
3	Corpus	occasion, and to the irate condition of	female	rivals, Ludovina snatched up a revolver and

Table E13

N°	Verb	Total
1	Converse	1
2	Drop	1
3	Effect	1
4	Entertain	1
5	Murder	1
6	Snatch	1
7	Stand	1

Table E14

N°	Noun	Right	Left	Total
1	Rivals	1	0	1
2	Occupants	1	0	1
3	Devotee	1	0	1

Figure E11

Search female Occurrences 1/8 (0.81) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
5	Corpus	from that to blows, in which the	female	devotee of the god of wine got

Search female Occurrences 1/8 (0.81) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
8	Corpus	Talca, and two out of the four	female	occupants were brutally murdered, and the other

Search female Occurrences 1/8 (0.81) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
3	Corpus	occasion, and to the irate condition of	female	rivals, Ludovina snatched up a revolver and

LADY

Table E15

Span	Context	Statistics	Threshold	Unit	Occurrences
5<>5	7	01- Freq	2	Lemma	18

Figure E12

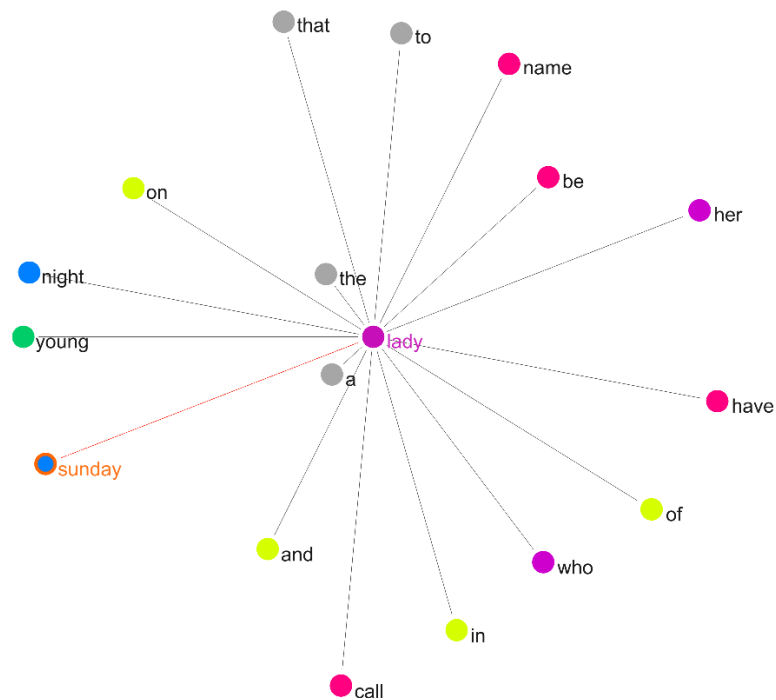


Table E16

N°	Adjective	Right	Left	Total
1	Young	0	2	2

Figure E13

Search lady		Occurrences 2/18 (1.63)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	▲ File	Left	Node	Right			
4	Corpus	Villarte had endeavored to persuade the young	lady,	who has just entered upon her teens,			
18	Corpus	her daughter, who was a well-educated young	lady	gave private lessons in families. Mrs. Hoffman			

Table E17

Table E20

N°	Adjective	Right	Left	Total
1	Terrible	0	1	1
2	Young	0	1	1
3	Heroic	0	1	1
4	Other	0	1	1

Figure E16

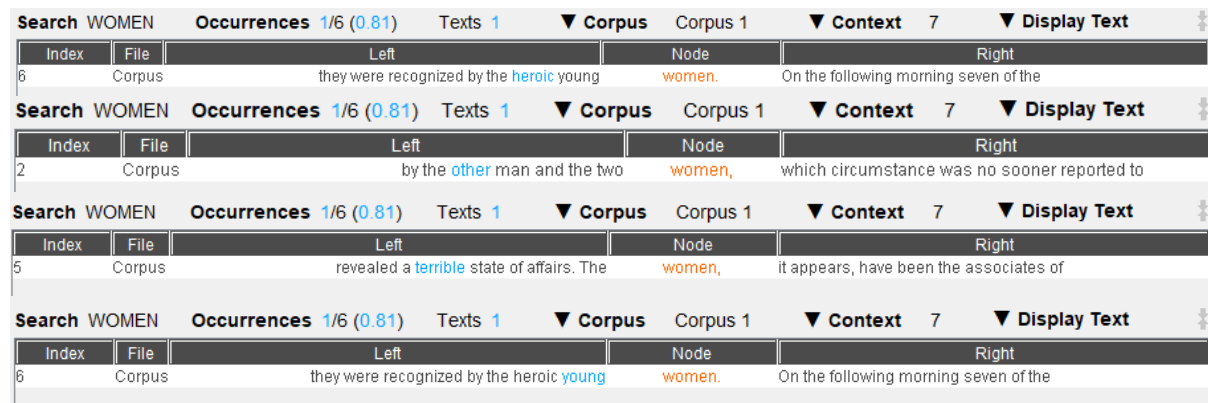


Table E21

N°	Verb	Total
1	Appear	1
2	Bind	1
3	Intoxicate	1
4	Strangle	1

Table E22

N°	Noun	Right	Left	Total
1	Affairs	0	1	1

Table E24

N°	Adjective	Right	Left	Total
1	Poor	0	11	11
2	Humble	2	0	2
3	Wretched	0	2	2
4	Injured	0	5	5
5	young	0	6	6
6	wounded	0	2	2
7	Sick	0	2	2
8	Jealous	1	1	2
9	Dangerous	0	2	2

Figure E20

Search woman		Occurrences	11/85 (8.94)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node	Right					
3	Corpus	of the death of a poor old		woman,	who lived near to Finto. It appears					
8	Corpus	the cries of the victim. The poor		woman	was brought on to the hospital where					
11	Corpus	to the kitchen they found the poor		woman	stretched on the floor quite dead, and					
16	Corpus	round. On the 13th instant a poor		woman	named Lopez was found weltering in her					
21	Corpus	perforated the right leg of the poor		woman,	who was conveyed to the hospital without					
24	Corpus	a ditch on the road. The poor		woman	was most frightfully mutilated. A hand-kerchief had					
28	Corpus	quarter; had they done so the poor		woman	might have been prevented from imbuing her					
30	Corpus	night of the 6th instant a poor		woman	who was proceeding along the calle de					
41	Corpus	COLLIPULLI- A few days ago a poor		woman	was seated in her humble dwelling and					
42	Corpus	the report proceeded, they found the poor		woman	shot through the heart, and just in					
73	Corpus	into the house and surprised the poor		woman	in bed. They demanded all the money					

Search woman		Occurrences	2/85 (1.63)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node	Right					
15	Corpus	and inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured		woman	was taken to the hospital, and her					
36	Corpus	upon her a dangerous wound. The injured		woman	was conveyed to the hospital, and her					

Search woman		Occurrences	2/85 (1.63)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node	Right					
41	Corpus	COLLIPULLI- A few days ago a poor		woman	was seated in her humble dwelling and					
58	Corpus	guardianship. An extraordinary occurrence in which a		woman	of humble condition has shot a man					

Search woman		Occurrences	6/85 (4.88)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node	Right					
15	Corpus	and inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured		woman	was taken to the hospital, and her					
18	Corpus	named David. The cries of the injured		woman	brought several people to her assistance, but					
32	Corpus	bridge of that important organ. The injured		woman	was taken to the hospital, and the					
36	Corpus	upon her a dangerous wound. The injured		woman	was conveyed to the hospital, and her					
50	Corpus	the result of pure accident. The injured		woman	was taken to the hospital. On the					
56	Corpus	was covered with hair and blood. The		woman	was fearfully injured about the head and					

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 195

Search woman		Occurrences	2/85 (1.63)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left			Node	Right				
64	Corpus	employed on the Tramway. Of late the			woman	had become jealous of her daughter, a				
65	Corpus	had become jealous of her daughter, a			woman	of 24, and she had frequently menaced				
Search woman		Occurrences	2/85 (1.63)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left			Node	Right				
5	Corpus	The fortune-teller agreed to visit the sick			woman,	and after an examination, administration of a				
7	Corpus	This satisfied the relatives of the sick			woman	and the same night, two brothers of				
Search woman		Occurrences	2/85 (1.63)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left			Node	Right				
22	Corpus	opposite to the house of the wounded			woman,	and both they and the owner of				
47	Corpus	upon her a mortal stab. The wounded			woman	attempted to rise and in doing so				
Search woman		Occurrences	2/85 (1.63)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left			Node	Right				
49	Corpus	stab divided the windpipe, and the wretched			woman	was thus deprived of making any alarm,				
67	Corpus	stabs until life was extinct. The wretched			woman,	whose chief accuser is her own daughter,				
Search woman		Occurrences	6/85 (4.88)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left			Node	Right				
9	Corpus	lies in a precarious condition. A young			woman	of 18 is in custody charged with				
14	Corpus	Jose Lavin ordered his daughter, a young			Woman	of twenty, to get up and serve				
44	Corpus	24, and the victim was a young			woman	of 17 named Socorro Rodriguez. It appears				
77	Corpus	hideous crime. The murderer of the young			woman	whose body was found a few days				
78	Corpus	23; and the victim was a young			woman	of 16 named Adela Palma. The murderer				
79	Corpus	an infant at the breast. A young			woman,	named Carmen Prieto, was shot dead at				

Table E25

N°	Verb	Total
1	Find	9
2	Live	5

Table E26

N°	Noun	Right	Left	Total
1	Body	1	5	6
2	Night	1	4	5
3	House	0	3	3
4	Victim	0	3	3
5	Hospital	4	0	4

Figure E21

Search woman		Occurrences	6/85 (4.88)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node		Right				
25	Corpus	7th instant the dead body of a		woman		was found in a brook, situated about				
29	Corpus	burying trunk containing the body of a		woman,		of apparently of about 70 years of				
51	Corpus	apprehended. On Wednesday, the body of a		woman		named Rosario Castro in a very advanced				
69	Corpus	sent to examine the body of a		woman		who had died on Santo Domingo Hill,				
76	Corpus	age. The body , horribly mutilated, of a		woman		has been found in a gully, called				
77	Corpus	hideous crime. The murderer of the young		woman		whose body was found a few days				

Search woman		Occurrences	4/85 (3.25)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node		Right				
15	Corpus	and inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured		woman		was taken to the hospital , and her				
32	Corpus	bridge of that important organ. The injured		woman		was taken to the hospital , and the				
36	Corpus	upon her a dangerous wound. The injured		woman		was conveyed to the hospital , and her				
50	Corpus	the result of pure accident. The injured		woman		was taken to the hospital . On the				

Search woman		Occurrences	5/85 (4.06)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node		Right				
7	Corpus	This satisfied the relatives of the sick		woman		and the same night , two brothers of				
17	Corpus	got badly worsted. On Sunday night a		woman		living on Santo Domingo Hill was stabbed				
33	Corpus	On Sunday night , a man and a		woman,		named respectively Acevedo and Hinojosa, who had				
38	Corpus	on Wednesday night on Larrain Hill, a		woman,		who attempted to interfere in behalf of				
71	Corpus	an infuriated populace. On Monday night a		woman		named Cármen Viedma entered a café belonging				

Search woman		Occurrences	3/85 (2.44)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node		Right				
8	Corpus	the cries of the victim . The poor		woman		was brought on to the hospital where				
44	Corpus	24, and the victim was a young		woman		of 17 named Socorro Rodriguez. It appears				
78	Corpus	23; and the victim was a young		woman		of 16 named Adela Palma. The murderer				

Search woman		Occurrences	3/85 (2.44)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node		Right				
22	Corpus	opposite to the house of the wounded		woman,		and both they and the owner of				
73	Corpus	into the house and surprised the poor		woman		in bed. They demanded all the money				
85	Corpus	Gonzalez, walked into the house of a		woman,		named Juana Guerra, in Nogal-street, during the				

MOTHER

Table E27

Span	Context	Statistics	Threshold	Unit	Occurrences
5<>5	7	01- Freq	2	Lemma	24

Figure E22

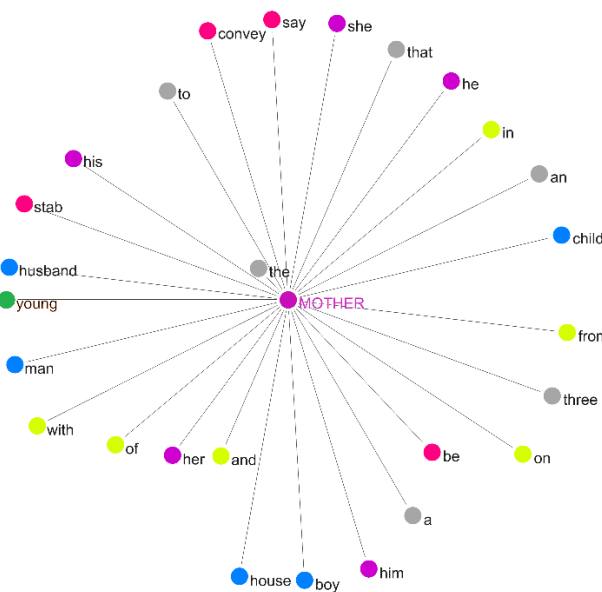


Table E28

N°	Adjective	Right	Left	Total
1	Young	0	2	2

Figure E 23

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
18	Corpus	more of the young men. Here the	mother	and her children were helped to a
18	Corpus	in company with the young men. The	mother	continued to grow worse, and on Tuesday,

Table E29

N°	Verb	Total
1	Convey	2
2	Say	2
3	Stab	2

Table E30

N°	Noun	Right	Left	Total
1	Men	0	2	2
2	Husband	0	2	2
3	House	1	1	2
4	Boy	1	1	2
5	Child	2	0	2

Figure E24

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
2	Corpus	spectacle. OSORNO. —The dead bodies of a	mother	and her son, a boy of ten,
10	Corpus	the custody of the boy, and the	mother	insisted that he should be delivered to

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
24	Corpus	were not long in discovering the unnatural	mother	of the child, who was found in

2	Young	2	0	2
3	Respectable	1	0	1
4	well-educated	1	0	1
5	Own	0	2	2

Figure E26

Search daughter		Occurrences	2/16 (1.63)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
11	Corpus	paramour in the presence of her own	daughter	of whom she was jealous. The investigation,						
12	Corpus	the woman had become jealous of her	daughter,	a woman of 24, and she had						
Search daughter		Occurrences	1/16 (0.81)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
6	Corpus	age, and is married to Adelaida Canales,	daughter	of Flora Canales, who, in consequence of						
Search daughter		Occurrences	2/16 (1.63)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
11	Corpus	paramour in the presence of her own	daughter	of whom she was jealous. The investigation,						
13	Corpus	woman, whose chief accuser is her own	daughter,	denies her guilt. Dionisio San Martin, cook						
Search daughter		Occurrences	1/16 (0.81)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
1	Corpus	an infant of two months, and the	daughter	of a respectable family, by thrusting a						
Search daughter		Occurrences	1/16 (0.81)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
16	Corpus	roaster at 88, Chacabuco-street, Santiago, and her	daughter,	who was a well-educated young lady gave						
Search daughter		Occurrences	2/16 (1.63)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right						
2	Corpus	man named Manuel Jose Lavin ordered his	daughter,	a young Woman of twenty, to get						
16	Corpus	roaster at 88, Chacabuco-street, Santiago, and her	daughter,	who was a well-educated young lady gave						

Table E33

N°	Verb	Total
1	Accompany	1
2	Marry	1
3	Murder	1
4	Decline	1

Table E34

N°	Noun	Right	Left	Total
----	------	-------	------	-------

1	woman	2	0	2
2	Accuser	0	1	1
3	Behalf	1	0	1
4	Evidence	1	0	1
5	Frenchwoman	0	1	1

Figure E27

Search daughter		Occurrences	Texts	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right				
2	Corpus	man named Manuel Jose Lavin ordered his	daughter,	a young Woman of twenty, to get				
12	Corpus	the woman had become jealous of her	daughter,	a woman of 24, and she had				
Search daughter		Occurrences	Texts	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right				
13	Corpus	woman, whose chief accuser is her own	daughter,	denies her guilt. Dionisio San Martin, cook				
Search daughter		Occurrences	Texts	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right				
4	Corpus	The mother attempted to interfere in her	daughter	behalf, and when Lavin had satiated his				
Search daughter		Occurrences	Texts	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right				
14	Corpus	gun, but it is said that a	daughter	has given evidence to the effect that				
Search daughter		Occurrences	Texts	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right				
7	Corpus	by a Frenchwoman named Bertru, and her	daughter,	in Santa Eufrasia street, and after binding				

WIFE

Table E35

Span	Context	Statistics	Threshold	Unit	Occurrences
5<>5	7	01- Freq	2	Lemma	48

Figure E28

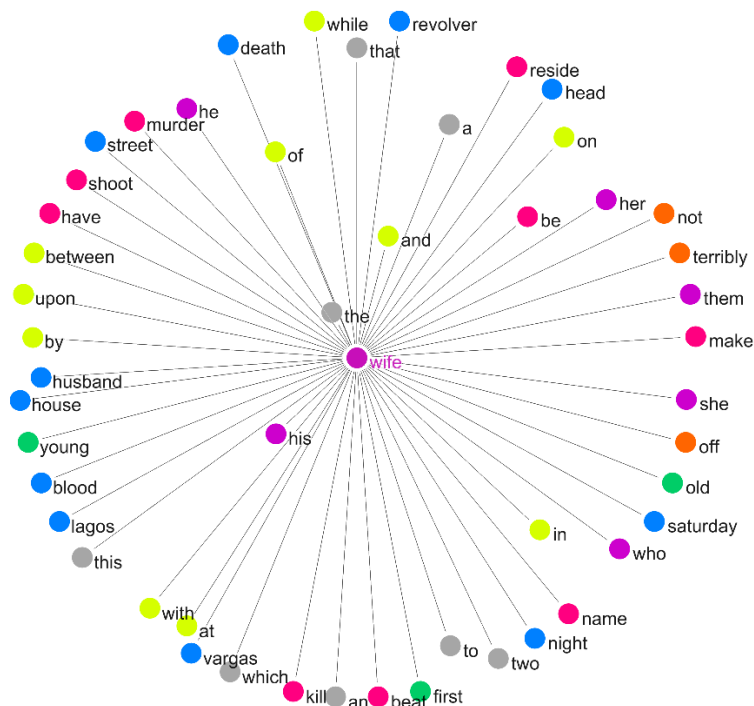


Table E36

N°	Adjective	Right	Left	Total
1	Young	0	2	2
2	First	2	1	3
3	Old	2	1	3

Figure E29

Search wife		Occurrences 3/48 (2.44)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
13	Corpus	stated that he had just killed his	wife.	At first no credence was given to			
28	Corpus	with Enriqueta Vargas, and that his first	wife	is on her way here. Monday night			
30	Corpus	slightest warning, fired two shots at his	wife.	The first bullet took effect in the			
Search wife		Occurrences 2/48 (1.63)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
23	Corpus	alone, and both were past work, the	wife	being, from sheer old age, next thing			
44	Corpus	by the ferocious wretches. Lagos and his	wife	were old residents of those parts and			
Search wife		Occurrences 2/48 (1.63)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
19	Corpus	he commenced to ill-use the poor young	wife	in the hope that she would leave			
21	Corpus	tears and supplications of the devoted young	wife	made not the slightest impression on the			

Table E37

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 202

N°	Verb	Total
1	Murder	4
2	Reside	3
3	Shoot	3
4	Beat	2

Table E38

N°	Noun	Right	Left	Total
1	Blood	0	2	2
2	Death	1	1	2
3	Husband	0	4	4
4	Head	2	1	3
5	Night	2	1	3
6	House	0	2	2
7	Revolver	1	1	2

Figure E30

Search wife Occurrences 3/48 (2.44) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text				
Index	File	Left	Node	Right
7	Corpus.	On Saturday night a Chinaman and his	wife,	who kept a cafe in the calle
14	Corpus.	and disobedience on the part of his	wife.	On Saturday night Nicolas Miranda reached his
17	Corpus.	took place between Francisco Gamboa and his	wife	on Saturday night last, the latter was
Search wife Occurrences 2/48 (1.63) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text				
Index	File	Left	Node	Right
2	Corpus.	poor fellow fell bathed in blood . The	wife	of the victim then escaped, by a
43	Corpus.	shot, in cold blood , Lagos and his	wife,	and a serving man. Before leaving the
Search wife Occurrences 3/48 (2.44) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text				
Index	File	Left	Node	Right
12	Corpus.	the balls grazed the head of the	wife,	and in jumping out of the cab
16	Corpus.	Agápito Arenas, residing at Talca, struck his	wife	on the head with a club, and
31	Corpus.	at 28, San Miguel street, shot his	wife	in the head , dangerously wounding her, and

Search wife Occurrences 2/48 (1.63) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text					
Index	File	Left	Node	Right	
24	Corpus.	into the house while the husband and	wife	slept, and he murdered them both. The	
48	Corpus.	owner there were in the house his	wife,	two daughters, a son, and a labourer.	

Search wife Occurrences 4/48 (3.25) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text					
Index	File	Left	Node	Right	
8	Corpus.	night a husband was murdered by his	wife	and her paramour, and the body was	
24	Corpus.	into the house while the husband and	wife	slept, and he murdered them both. The	
33	Corpus.	in which a husband nearly hacked his	wife	to pieces. The name of the husband	
47	Corpus.	paramour, murdered her husband . The husband and	wife	were of dissolute habits and on the	

Search wife Occurrences 2/48 (1.63) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text					
Index	File	Left	Node	Right	
11	Corpus.	came up with the vehicle containing his	wife,	when he drew a revolver and fired	
27	Corpus.	took down a revolver and shot his	wife	through the heart, killing her instantly. The	

SISTER

Table E39

Span	Context	Statistics	Threshold	Unit	Occurrences
5<>5	7	01- Freq	1	Lemma	6

Figure E31

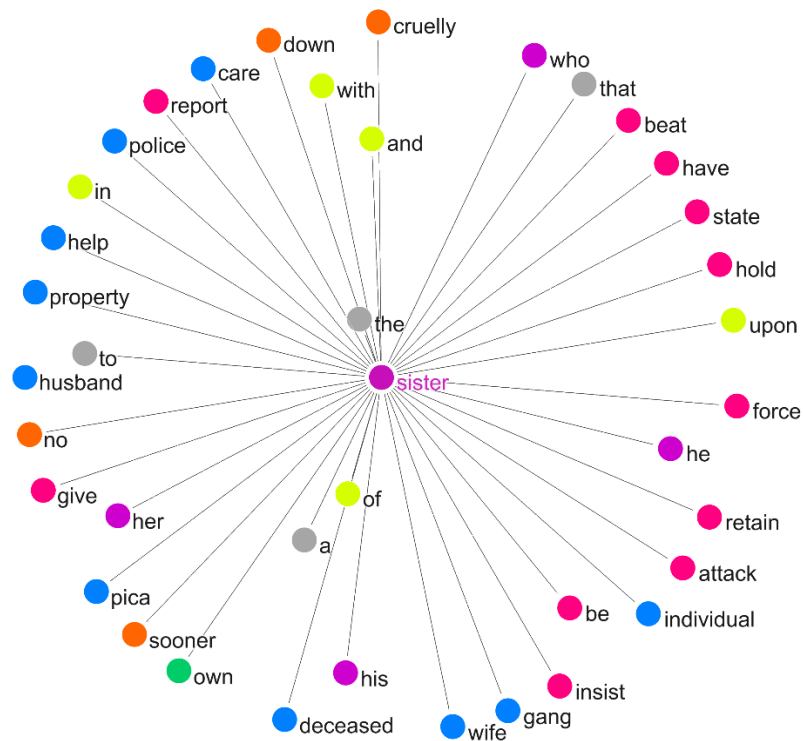


Table E40

N°	Adjective	Right	Left	Total
1	Own	0	1	1

Figure E32

Search sister Occurrences 1/6 (0.81) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
3	Corpus.	and with the help of his own	sister,	he held his wife down in bed

Table E41

N°	Verb	Total
1	Attack	1
2	Beat	1
3	Force	1

Table E42

N°	Noun	Right	Left	Total
1	Husband	0	1	1
2	deceased	1	0	1

Figure E33

Search sister Occurrences 1/6 (0.81) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
4	Corpus.	having been given to the police, a	sister	of the deceased stated that the latter

Search sister Occurrences 1/6 (0.81) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
6	Corpus.	incestuous relations of her husband with a	sister.	A gang attacked and forced an entrance

HERSELF

Table E43

Span	Context	Statistics	Threshold	Unit	Occurrences
5<>5	7	01- Freq	2	Lemma	8

Figure E34

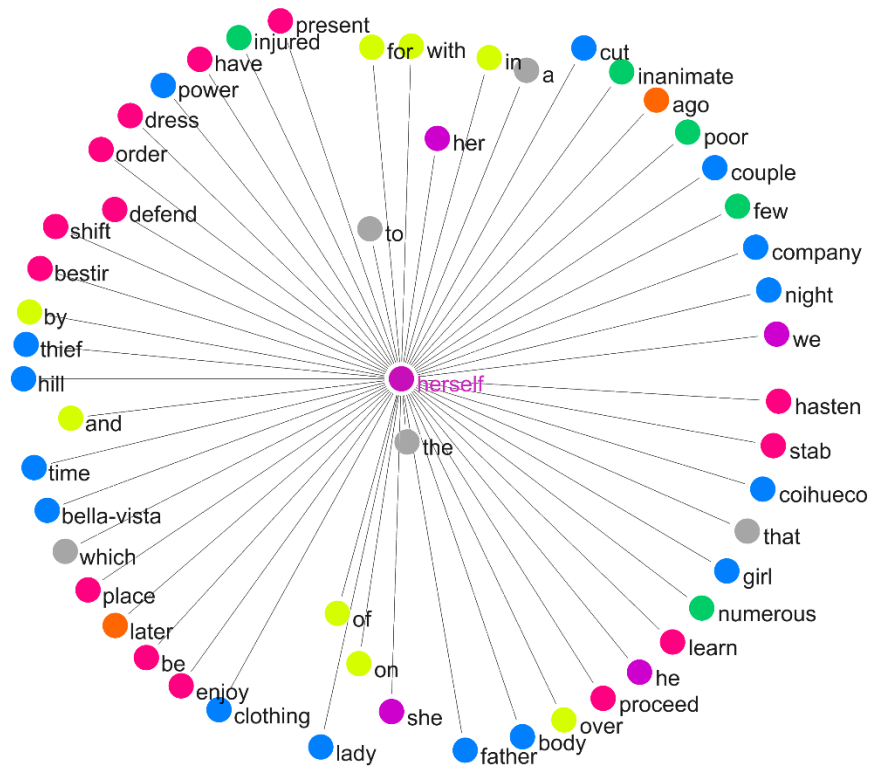


Table E44

N°	Adjective	Right	Left	Total
1	Injured	0	1	1
2	Inanimate	1	0	1
3	Poor	1	0	1
4	Numerous	1	0	1
5	Few	1	0	1

Figure E35

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
7	Corpus.	leaving the injured lady to shift for	herself .	Coihueco.- A few nights ago two men
2	Corpus.	the hands of the thieves, and placing	herself	over the inanimate body of her husband,
8	Corpus.docx	senses nor of the power of defending	herself .	The numerous cuts on her hands and
4	Corpus	tearing her clothing, order her to bestir	herself .	The poor girl hastened to obey, and
7	Corpus	leaving the injured lady to shift for	herself .	Coihueco.- A few nights ago two men

Table E45

N°	Verb	Total
1	Defend	2
2	Bestir	1
3	Stab	1

Table E46

N°	Noun	Right	Left	Total
1	Father	1	0	1
2	Body	1	0	1
3	Thieves	0	1	1

Figure E36

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
2	Corpus.	the hands of the thieves, and placing	herself	over the inanimate body of her husband,
2	Corpus	the hands of the thieves , and placing	herself	over the inanimate body of her husband,
3	Corpus	aguardiente. Before she had time to dress	herself	the father proceeded to her room, and

1	Demand	1
2	kill	1
3	Percibe	1
4	run	1

Table E50

N°	Noun	Right	Left	Total
1	Daughter	1	0	1
2	Evening	0	1	1
3	Prisoner	0	1	1

Figure E39

Search miss	Occurrences	1/6 (0.81)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node	Right				
1	Corpus	appears that on the evening in question		Miss	Sarah Lumsden, daughter of Mr. John Lumsden,				
Search miss	Occurrences	1/6 (0.81)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node	Right				
1	Corpus.	appears that on the evening in question		Miss	Sarah Lumsden, daughter of Mr. John Lumsden,				
Search miss	Occurrences	1/6 (0.81)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context	7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node	Right				
5	Corpus.	where he was shortly afterwards made prisoner.		Miss	Lumsden and Ramirez continue in rather a				

DOÑA

Table E51

Span	Context	Statistics	Threshold	Unit	Occurrences
5<>5	7	01- Freq	1	Lemma	2

Figure E40

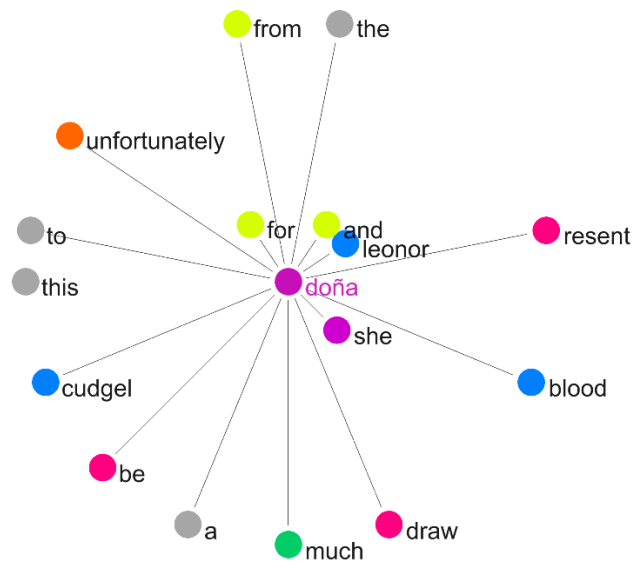


Table E52

N°	Adjective	Right	Left	Total
1	Much	0	1	1

Figure E41

Search doña Occurrences 1/2 (0.81) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text ⌵

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
1	Corpus	her face. This was to much for	doña	Leonor, and she resented the fellow's impertinence

Table E53

N°	Verb	Total
1	Draw	1
2	Resent	1

Table E53

N°	Noun	Right	Left	Total
1	Blood	1	0	1

Figure E42

Search doña Occurrences 1/2 (0.81) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
2	Corpus	the head from a cudgel. Unfortunately for	doña	Leonor she drew blood, and at the

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Figure E43

Search Monday Occurrences 11 (8.94) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
1	Corpus	than will be at all pleasant. On	Monday	night two dames, rejoicing in the names
2	Corpus	and killing her on the spot. On	Monday,	about 2 ,a.m. a married couple named
3	Corpus	after the occurrence. At 2.30 a.m. on	Monday,	a man named Pedro Robinson entered the
4	Corpus	the diabolical crime are in custody. On	Monday	night a wilful murder was committed on
5	Corpus	resolution of killing her. About midnight on	Monday	he knocked at the door of the
6	Corpus	first wife is on her way here.	Monday	night a man named Francisco Gonzalez, living
7	Corpus	her death are not yet known. On	Monday	night, however, the remains of the unfortunate
8	Corpus	the double crime. About 2 a.m. on	Monday,	Pedro Pablo Salazar, returned home after a
9	Corpus	attached much importance to her statements. On	Monday,	Arellano, who was a man of notoriously
10	Corpus	from limb by an infuriated populace. On	Monday	night a woman named Cármen Viedma entered
11	Corpus	cold-blooded murder was perpetrated in Santiago on	Monday	afternoon. A man, named Pedro Antonio Gonzalez,

Search Tuesday Occurrences 6 (4.88) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
1	Corpus	perpetrated in the calle de Maipu on	Tuesday	night. The victims are Roberto Larra guibel,
2	Corpus	brains being beaten out with crowbars. On	Tuesday	night a husband was murdered by his
3	Corpus	serious stabs in the left leg. On	Tuesday,	at 8 a. ,m. six men broke
4	Corpus	mother continued to grow worse, and on	Tuesday,	about midday, she expired. While the mother
5	Corpus	upon a system of espionage, and on	Tuesday	night he made a feint of leaving
6	Corpus	ignominiously marched off to the station. On	Tuesday	night a well-known virago, named Elvira Flores,

Search Wednesday Occurrences 6 (4.88) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
1	Corpus	The crime was discovered about midday on	Wednesday	when an acquaintance of Maturana went to
2	Corpus	During a connubial dispute which occurred on	Wednesday	night on Larrain Hill, a woman, who
3	Corpus	which was perpetrated in this city on	Wednesday	night. The murderer is a journeyman carpenter
4	Corpus	with respect to his partner's fidelity. On	Wednesday	Ponce invited the woman to a day's
5	Corpus	to the station. Santiago was startled on	Wednesday	morning with the news of the perpetration
6	Corpus	in the day Menares was apprehended. On	Wednesday,	the body of a woman named Rosario

Search thursday Occurrences 3 (2.44) Texts 1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
1	Corpus	appear at the Criminal Court. Late on	Thursday	night a discussion took place between a
2	Corpus	of the wife is horribly mutilated. On	Thursday,	at 7.30 ,a.m. a man named Benjamin
3	Corpus	wretch, named Salas, murdered both ladies on	Thursday	morning by beating in their skulls with

Search Friday Occurrences 0 (0.00) Texts 0/1 ▼ Corpus Corpus 1 ▼ Context 7 ▼ Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
-------	------	------	------	-------

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 211

Search Saturday		Occurrences 7 (5.69)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
1	Corpus	into a state of great alarm. On	Saturday	night a señor Hilario Lagos and a			
2	Corpus	the criminal annals of the capital. On	Saturday	night a Chinaman and his wife, who			
3	Corpus	on the part of his wife. On	Saturday	night Nicolas Miranda reached his home on			
4	Corpus	between Francisco Gamboa and his wife on	Saturday	night last, the latter was so seriously			
5	Corpus	revenged on the newly united couple. Last	Saturday	night the fellow contrived to obtain entrance			
6	Corpus	in which the body was dissected. Last	Saturday	night the captain of a certain vessel			
7	Corpus	fatal wife-beating was brought to light last	Saturday.	On the day in question Dr. Zenteno			

Search Sunday		Occurrences 20 (16.25)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
1	Corpus	On	Sunday	night a promising youth of thirteen, stabbed			
2	Corpus	with the horses of the victims. On	Sunday	night the same gang stopped a countryman			
3	Corpus	he did without any further ceremony. On	Sunday	night a lady residing on Bella-Vista Hill			
4	Corpus	is suspected of being the murderer. On	Sunday	morning Aníela Sanchez was admitted to the			
5	Corpus	god of wine got badly worsted. On	Sunday	night a woman living on Santo Domingo			
6	Corpus	number, being of a serious nature. On	Sunday,	about 11 p. .m. a woman named			
7	Corpus	murderer is a well-known bad character. On	Sunday	night—it is strange how people insist			
8	Corpus	state that the occurrence took place on	Sunday.	There is not the slightest ground for			
9	Corpus	in the blood of her offspring. On	Sunday	afternoon a general scrimmage took place on			
10	Corpus	strangled to death by her husband. On	Sunday	last a very amiable and promising youth			
11	Corpus	was marched off to the station. On	Sunday	night, a man and a woman, named			
12	Corpus	is attributed to motives of revenge. On	Sunday	night a lady, who, according to the			
13	Corpus	disposal of the Judge of Crime. On	Sunday	night a couple of females living in			
14	Corpus	the barmaid when she was attacked. On	Sunday	evening a man named Avelino Zuñiga entered			
15	Corpus	that she expired on the spot. On	Sunday	night Belisario Molina entered the room inhabited			
16	Corpus	an invitation from three young men, last	Sunday	evening, to sup in a restaurant. After			
17	Corpus	have a fatal termination, took place on	Sunday	night on Concepcion Hill. It appears			
18	Corpus	husband is in jail for murder. On	Sunday	the two men and the woman drank			
19	Corpus	of the murderers have been captured. On	Sunday	evening a man, named José Guillermo Araya,			
20	Corpus	the day of murder, which was last	Sunday	week, they attended some races at a			

Time of the day

Figure E44

Search Morning		Occurrences 10 (8.13)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
1	Corpus	murderer had not been captured. On Mon-day	morning	Tadeo Flores, who resides on the cerro			
2	Corpus	suspected of being the murderer. On Sunday	morning	Aníela Sanchez was admitted to the hospital,			
3	Corpus	damsel discovered their whereabouts on the following	morning,	and the police having been called in			
4	Corpus	recovered her senses about three in the	morning	she missed her daughter Zolla Rosa, and			
5	Corpus	until about six o'clock on the following	morning,	when he opened the door of his			
6	Corpus	the station. Santiago was startled on Wednesday	morning	with the news of the perpetration of			
7	Corpus	A little after one o'clock in the	morning	his suspicions were confirmed by the sound			
8	Corpus	Moses was found in Quillota on the	morning	of the 18th instant, not among bulrushes,			
9	Corpus	the heroic young women. On the following	morning	seven of the gang were captured, but,			
10	Corpus	named Salas, murdered both ladies on Thursday	morning	by beating in their skulls with hatchets.			

Search Midday		Occurrences 2 (1.63)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
1	Corpus	Carmen Maturana. The crime was discovered about	midday	on Wednesday when an acquaintance of Maturana			
2	Corpus	to grow worse, and on Tuesday, about	midday,	she expired. While the mother was gradually			

Search Afternoon		Occurrences 3 (2.44)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
1	Corpus	a señor Vargas at Picolotú. On the	afternoon	of the same day on which she			
2	Corpus	the blood of her offspring. On Sunday	afternoon	a general scrimmage took place on the			
3	Corpus	murder was perpetrated in Santiago on Monday	afternoon.	A man, named Pedro Antonio Gonzalez, walked			

Search Evening		Occurrences 8 (6.50)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
1	Corpus	latter were found later on in the	evening,	and were brought to the hospital, where			
2	Corpus	off to the station. Antofagasta. —On the	evening	of the 24th ult. one Villarte entered			
3	Corpus	barmaid when she was attacked. On Sunday	evening	a man named Avelino Zuñiga entered a			
4	Corpus	Christmas night. It appears that on the	evening	in question Miss Sarah Lumsden, daughter of			
5	Corpus	invitation from three young men, last Sunday	evening,	to sup in a restaurant. After partaking			
6	Corpus	day until an advanced hour of the	evening,	on the Baron Hill singing, dancing and			
7	Corpus	the day enjoying himself, and in the	evening,	between six and seven, he returned home			
8	Corpus	the murderers have been captured. On Sunday	evening	a man, named José Guillermo Araya, and			

WOMEN'S ROLE AS VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS IN THE YELLOW PRESS 212

Search Night		Occurrences 51 (41.45)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
1	Corpus	On Sunday	night	a promising youth of thirteen, stabbed his			
2	Corpus	a state of great alarm. On Saturday	night	a señor Hilario Lagos and a friend			
3	Corpus	the horses of the victims. On Sunday	night	the same gang stopped a countryman and			
4	Corpus	of the sick woman and the same	night,	two brothers of the patient burst into			
5	Corpus	in the calle de Maipu on Tuesday	night.	The victims are Roberto Larra guibel, and			
6	Corpus	did without any further ceremony. On Sunday	night	a lady residing on Bella-Vista Hill was			
7	Corpus	of wine got badly worsted. On Sunday	night	a woman living on Santo Domingo Hill			
8	Corpus	at the Criminal Court. Late on Thursday	night	a discussion took place between a man			
9	Corpus	four stabs in the neck. On the	night	that the murder was committed, the stepfather,			
10	Corpus	is a well-known bad character. On Sunday	night	—it is strange how people insist on			
11	Corpus	criminal annals of the capital. On Saturday	night	a Chinaman and his wife, who kept			
12	Corpus	being beaten out with crowbars. On Tuesday	night	a husband was murdered by his wife			
13	Corpus	will be at all pleasant. On Monday	night	two dames, rejoicing in the names of			
14	Corpus	A judicial enquiry is proceeding. -On the	night	of the 6th instant a poor woman			
15	Corpus	Cisternas, at Vega de Itata on the	night	of the 30th of December last. Saavedra			
16	Corpus	him. The latter consented, and on the	night	of the 30th of last December they			
17	Corpus	marched off to the station. On Sunday	night,	a man and a woman, named respectively			
18	Corpus	attributed to motives of revenge. On Sunday	night	a lady, who, according to the Charge			
19	Corpus	conduct her to the station. On the	night	of the 15th instant a gang of			
20	Corpus	the part of his wife. On Saturday	night	Nicolas Miranda reached his home on San			
21	Corpus	of the Judge of Crime. On Sunday	night	a couple of females living in that			
22	Corpus	Francisco Gamboa and his wife on Saturday	night	last, the latter was so seriously stabbed			
23	Corpus	a connubial dispute which occurred on Wednesday	night	on Larrain Hill, a woman, who attempted			
24	Corpus	she expired on the spot. On Sunday	night	Belisario Molina entered the room inhabited by			
25	Corpus	diabolical crime are in custody. On Monday	night	a wilful murder was committed on Cruz			
26	Corpus	fourteen abandoned the paternal roof on the	night	of the 29th ult. to join her			
27	Corpus	on the newly united couple. Last Saturday	night	the fellow contrived to obtain entrance into			
28	Corpus	wife is on her way here. Monday	night	a man named Francisco Gonzalez, living on			
29	Corpus	would-be murder occurred in Santiago on Christmas	night.	It appears that on the evening in			
30	Corpus	death are not yet known. On Monday	night,	however, the remains of the unfortunate girl,			
31	Corpus	which the body was dissected. Last Saturday	night	the captain of a certain vessel became			
32	Corpus	was perpetrated in this city on Wednesday	night.	The murderer is a journeyman carpenter named			
33	Corpus	a fatal termination, took place on Sunday	night	o n Concepcion Hill. It appears that			
34	Corpus	was taken to the hospital. On Tuesday	night	of the 9th instant a carpenter, named			
35	Corpus	a system of espionage, and on Tuesday	night	he made a feint of leaving his			
36	Corpus	The man recovered his consciousness during the	night,	but was unable to give any account			
37	Corpus	that Anjel Morales, who decamped the same	night	and has not been heard of since,			
38	Corpus	crime was committed in Serena on the	night	of the 21st instant, when a married			
39	Corpus	of her suspicions. What occurred on the	night	in question previously to the murder is			
40	Corpus	in Coronel, where she resides, on Christmas	night.	The victim received three stabs: one in			
41	Corpus	limb by an infuriated populace. On Monday	night	a woman named Carmen Viedma entered a			
42	Corpus	marched off to the station. On Tuesday	night	a well-known virago, named Elvira Flores, laid			
43	Corpus	at Palqui, Department of Ovalle, on the	night	of the 18th ult. It appears that			
44	Corpus	nephew who resides in Serena. On the	night	in question the conspirators broke into the			
45	Corpus	but he was captured on the same	night.	The small port of Caleta Oliva was			
46	Corpus	scene of a terrible affair on the	night	of the 1st instant. It appears that			
47	Corpus	in arrears for rent, and on the	night	in question, his landlord demanded payment and			
48	Corpus	no time. About eight o'clock on the	night	of the 4th instant a gang of			
49	Corpus	missing from home a day and a	night,	was found quite dead among some trees			
50	Corpus	José Fernan-dez, at Palqueal, Quillota, on the	night	of the 5th instant. Besides the owner			
51	Corpus	to the ground in Limache, on the	night	of the 30th ult. by a blow			

Search Midnight		Occurrences 4 (3.25)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	Corpus 1	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
1	Corpus	form the resolution of killing her. About	midnight	on Monday he knocked at the door			
2	Corpus	indisposed, and on the way home, about	midnight,	all the party called at a druggist's			
3	Corpus	and set the police at defiance. About	midnight	he was heard to be snoring, when			
4	Corpus	gang then proceeded to Chacarillas where, about	midnight,	they forced an entrance into a rancho			

Table E45

Gender*

Span	Context	Statistics	Threshold	Unit	Occurrences
5<>5	7	01- Freq	2	Lemma	18

Figure E46

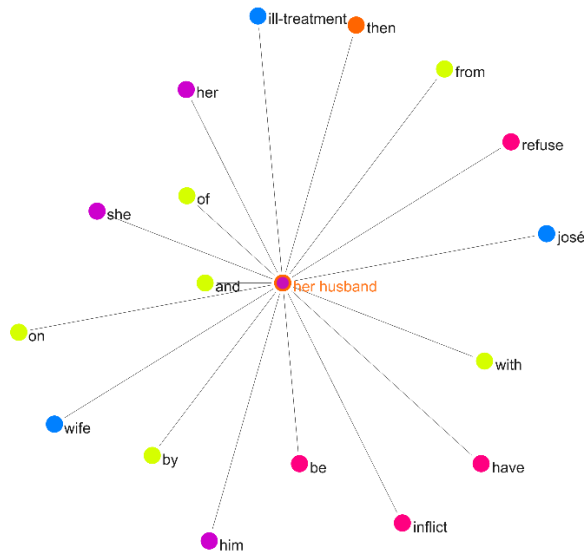


Table E55

Span	Context	Statistics	Threshold	Unit	Occurrences
5<>5	7	01- Freq	2	Lemma	32

Figure E47

