Universidad de Chile

Facultad de Filosofía y Humanidades

Departamento de Lingüística

The Identity of the British immigrants in Valparaíso in The Star of Chile (1904-1906)

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

Autores

Cristian Andres Arancibia Lagos

Lucia Paz Araya Machuca

Jenisse Carolina Cárdenas Soto

Constanza Antonia Escaida Solis

Saggia Alessandra Failla Cubillos

Luz María Ignacia Martínez Altamirano

Michela del Pilar Rojas Madrid

Malva Soto Blamey

Profesora guía

Ana María Burdach R.

Santiago, Chile

Diciembre, 2017

Abstract

The study of identity has been widely examined within several fields of linguistics and also among the social sciences. However discourse analysis applied to newspapers is a relatively recent field. Thus, the present study based on the framework of evaluation in language developed by Martin and Rose (2008) focuses on the means by which editorials of the newspaper *The Star of Chile* convey a sense of identity of the British community in Valparaíso at the turn of the 20th century. To develop this study, five editorials of the *The Star of Chile* from the years 1904, 1905 and 1906 were selected for the analysis. Each of them representing relevant aspects of the British immigrants' culture, religious and political beliefs, and significant historical events of that time. The analysis included the tracking of the participants and the options used by the author for their appraisal with the aim of unveiling their identity. The results elucidate how the British immigrants perceived themselves and how they depicted those outside their immediate community at the beginning of the twentieth-century in Valparaiso. Additionally, the present research also offers valuable glimpses of information into the contributions of the British colony in Chile.

Key words: Discourse analysis, tracking participants, appraisal, identity, British immigrants, Valparaiso, Chile, linguistics

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Durante el tiempo que hemos sido parte de este proyecto de investigación hemos contado con el apoyo y colaboración de múltiples personas. En primera instancia de nuestra profesora guía Ana María Burdach, quien no solo aportó con la innovadora idea de este seminario, sino que también fue nuestra mentora y fiel compañera de copiosos desayunos. Queremos agradecer su confianza en nosotros para llevar a cabo este proyecto. También queremos agradecer a Jennifer Hayward y Michelle Prain, quienes amablemente nos invitaron a numerosos eventos relacionados a nuestra investigación y con quienes compartimos una muy agradable jornada en la Universidad Católica de Valparaíso.

Este proyecto de investigación permitió que nuestros lazos como compañeros/as fueran reforzados y que nuevos lazos de amistad fueran creados. Sin los múltiples episodios de trabajo acompañados de música de calidad debatible y comida de valor nutritivo discutible no nos habría sido posible llevar a cabo esta tarea de la manera apacible y lúdica en que logramos realizarla. Agradecemos la experiencia y a todos aquellos que la hicieron posible.

Seminario Identity of the British Immigrants 2017

La verdad es que escribir los agradecimientos de la tesis era algo que veía muy lejano y es difícil creer que después de todas las risas, alegrías y el sufrimiento que he pasado estos años en la universidad al fin esté pasando.

Primero que todo quiero agradecer a mi familia por darme ánimo y apoyo. A mi mamá por todas esas tardes y noches en las que conversamos tomando té y me daba ánimo (algo que resulta ser muy difícil) a todas esas veces en las que se aprovechaba de mi estrés para llevarme al supermercado para 'distraerme un poco', a todas las veces que aguantó mis quejas contra compañeras, compañeros y profesores, y lo más importante, que siempre estuvo para escucharme. A mi papá por todas las veces en las que me daba ánimo, me decía que yo podía y que siempre me compraba las cervezas cuando no quería salir de la casa porque estaba ocupado escribiendo algo para la u o estudiando. Al Kepler por estar siempre esperando ansioso a que llegue a la casa y por alegrarme el día.

A mis amigos y amigas que se convirtieron en personas importantes en mi vida y que hicieron que dejara de pensar en el estrés constante en el que estaba. A Karen y Romi que siempre organizaban carretes que hacían que despejara mi mente y que no tenían problemas en escuchar mis quejas. A los amigos que hice en estos últimos años, al René por hacer que me distraiga jugando Pokemon Go y al Victor por creer en mí incluso cuando yo no lo hacía.

A mis amigas dentro de la u por esas tardes comiendo, sufriendo y pelando a los y las profes que hicieron más llevadero el estrés y por darnos ánimos mutuamente. A mis profesores de quienes aprendí bastante a pesar de sus papers eternos y sus novelas tediosas. A nuestra profesora guía Ana Burdach por orientarnos todo este año y ayudarnos a completar esta meta.

A mis compañeritas de seminario, Malva, Saggia, Nacha, Michela, Cony, Jenisse y Lucía que juntos logramos hacer de la tesis una realidad. Agradecer todo lo comido, el viaje a Valpo, la chorrillana, la buena onda y que al final todo nos resultara bien.

A todo lo que fue un escape mental de media hora, como las teleseries de mala muerte de la televisión nacional, los capítulos de Los Simpsons, y las canciones de Kudai, especialmente 'Ya nada queda'.

A pesar de que el futuro es incierto, disfrutaré este momento, gracias a todos ustedes.

Cristian Arancibia Lagos

Estos años en la universidad se transformaron en un viaje lleno de contrastes: de alegrías y tristezas, de éxitos y fracasos, pero por sobre todo, un viaje que me ayudo a crecer como persona y como estudiante. Más allá de las infinitas cosas que aprendí a nivel académico, aprendí a ser parte de una sociedad con personas diferentes, a ser más tolerante y comprendí que soy capaz de muchas cosas. Este sentimiento en particular afloró en mí gracias a la Profesora Rosa Bahamondes, a la cual quiero agradecer por sus entrevistas motivacionales de primer año, por ayudarme a creer en mis habilidades y que yo era capaz de lograr lo que yo me propusiera, siempre que lo hiciera de corazón y con esfuerzo.

Quiero agradecer también a nuestra profesora guía, Ana Burdach, por nuestros desayunos comunitarios, por su simpatía, su entusiasmo y compromiso con este proyecto. También agradecer a mis compañeras y compañero de seminario: Malva, Saggia, Cony, Nacha, Miche y Jenisse y Cri; la verdad es que jamás pensé que nos llevaríamos tan, pero tan bien. Agradecerles su comprensión durante el proceso y las risas interminables… Ojalá los hubiera conocido antes.

Aquí quiero acentuar mis infinitos agradecimientos a mi pareja, Felipe, mi compañero, que siempre estuvo ahí cuando necesite su apoyo, cuando mis fuerzas flaqueaban y creía que la Universidad de Chile me había quedado grande. Gracias por tu amor incondicional, por tus palabras, por tu comprensión, por tu aguante a mi mal humor y estrés y por siempre darme más de lo que necesito.

Y por último agradecer profundamente a mi familia: A mi madre por siempre creer en mí, por sus palabras de aliento y por sus cafecitos cuando me desvelaba estudiando. A mi padre que, a su manera, me daba empujones para seguir adelante; gracias por los sabios consejos, por la confianza y por siempre hacerme sentir la mujer más inteligente del mundo. Gracias a ustedes, a sus enseñanzas y a sus esfuerzos incansables por darme siempre lo mejor, hoy soy la persona que soy. A mi hermano Gabriel por desvelarse conmigo cuando tenía que estudiar, por los completos a media noche y los episodios de South Park para hacer un break en el estudio. Y a mi hermano Manuel por los desayunos Premium, por los consejos de anarquía, por salvarme los almuerzos en la universidad más de una vez y por, a su manera, siempre cuidar de mí. Los quiero mucho.

Lucia Araya Machuca

Todos estos años en la facultad han sido de crecimiento y aprendizaje, he madurado tanto como persona, como profesional. Fue un largo camino lleno de dificultades, pero también lleno de alegrías y descubrimientos. Muchas veces pensé en rendirme, pero eran mayores las razones para seguir luchando.

Primero me gustaría agradecer a Dios por estos años en la universidad, por nunca dejarme y siempre sostenerme. También quiero agradecer a mi familia: a mi mamá Ester por creer en mí y animarme cuando sentía que ya no podía más, gracias a mi hermana Linda por siempre estar ahí y ser un pilar fundamental en mi vida, y a mi papá Gastón, por apoyarme en este gran paso. Además, gracias a mi tía Nancy por cada fotocopia y su cariño de siempre.

Gracias a mis amigas; sin ellas y sus palabras de ánimo la experiencia universitaria hubiera sido aún más difícil, gracias por estar ahí y sufrir y reír junto a mí. Marlene y Elba, mis amigas con las cuales empecé este camino, gracias por todo su aguante y cariño. Saggia, Valentina y Dania, gracias por adoptarme y por cada risa compartida ¡Lo logramos!

De la misma manera, gracias a mis compañeros de seminario: Lucia, Cristian, Jenisse, Malva María Ignacia y Michela, fueron el mejor grupo que me pudo tocar; gracias por cada galletita y tecito compartido. También a nuestra profesora guía, Ana María Burdach, muchas gracias por su apoyo y orientación.

Dedico este trabajo a todas aquellas personas ya mencionadas y a cada persona que tiene un lugar en mi corazón: a mis abuelitos, a mis hermanitos, tías, primos y a mis gatitas, Amada y Phoebe.

Constanza Escaida Solis

Quiero agradecer en primer lugar a Dios por mantenerme con vida y salud. Agradecer a toda mi familia que con paciencia y amor han estado junto a mí durante este largo proceso. Agradecerle a mi mamá por constantemente velar por mí y brindarme las herramientas necesarias para lograr mis metas, gracias por haber tomado las decisiones que me trajeron donde estoy hoy. A mi papá por ser tan cariñoso, siempre dispuesto a tenderme una mano. También quiero agradecerle a mi hermana por hacerme reír en los momentos más estresantes. A mi nonna, tata y tía por nunca dejar de preocuparse, esperándome con los brazos abiertos cuando más lo necesitaba. Gracias Dante por ser el conchito que llena de alegría nuestras vidas. A mi mama, que a pesar de la distancia nunca dejó de llamarme y llenarme de mensajes de aliento y cariño.

Quiero agradecerle a mi perrita Mili por ser la mejor compañera tanto en los días felices como en los tristes. A la Burbu por bailar tap en la madrugada y no dejarme dormir, y a la Toña por su presencia.

Estos largos años de carrera no hubieran sido lo mismo sin mis fieles amigas Dania y Valentina. Gracias por estos 6 años de amistad, aguantando mis cantos espontáneos y gritos sin razón. Gracias por las pijamadas express, los vídeos vergonzosos de primer año y los paseos. Hicieron mucho más tolerable mis días de universidad. También agradecer a la Coni por traer su buena onda y bonitos pensamientos. ¡Gracias por motivarme a viajar! See you in Tokyo!

No puedo olvidar agradecerle a mi BFF Melisa por más de una década de amistad, por no olvidarme y siempre insistir en que nos juntemos a tomar té.

Mención honrosa a ese año trágico (2013) que me hizo crecer como persona y estudiante, que me ayudó a superar miedos y que por esa razón logré tener más fuerza de voluntad para realizar mis metas.

Finalmente quiero darle un gran abrazo de oso virtual a mis compañeras de seminario, Malva, Lucia, Nacha, Michi y al "chico tabla" Khrii. Gracias por esas horas escribiendo esta tesis mientras chancheabamos con canciones de fondo de Enrique Iglesias, Shakira, Britney y todos los clásicos de la infancia. Agradecerle a nuestra profesora guía, Ana Burdach por brindarnos su conocimiento, simpatía y ganas para llevar a cabo esta investigación.

¡Logramos esto juntos!

Saggia Failla Cubillos

A mi mamá, por su amor, por ser el pilar fundamental en mi vida… por su sacrificio durante todos estos años y por estar conmigo en cada paso que doy.

A mi abuelita, por su amor inconmensurable y dedicación. Agradezco a la vida poder tenerte conmigo hasta el día de hoy.

A mis tíos Víctor Andrés y Susana por su apoyo incondicional en cada momento de mi vida; los admiro y quiero mucho.

A mi tía María Elena (nenita), tío Eduardo, a mi Fer y a Lenito por todos los lindos momentos compartidos, las risas y por permitirme ser parte de su familia durante los últimos años de mi carrera universitaria. Los quiero muchísimo.

A mis tías abuelas, a mi tíos y tías, primos y primas del sur porque siempre hemos sido una familia unida… en especial a Cristina por ser mi tía y compañera de viajes.

A mi amiga de la infancia, Nathy, por compartir innumerables momentos contigo desde que aún no caminábamos… Me siento muy orgullosa de ver lo lejos que has llegado.

A mis amigas de la vida Steph, Bárbara, Nicol (y Dami) porque ya son más de diez años de amistad… pero más que amigas, ustedes se han convertido en mis hermanas.

A los "Bachiamiguitos" Andrea, Fabián, Felipe, Dani, Panchito, Ayelén, Diego porque a pesar de los estresantes momentos vividos aquel año 2012 en el Programa Académico de Bachillerato, ustedes hicieron de ese año uno de los mejores de mi vida. Gracias por tanta amistad… aprecio mucho a cada uno de ustedes.

A Michela, Karen, Susy, Carolina, Pau, Ji, Cony y Sofi, mis amigas de Inglesa porque sin ustedes nada habría sido lo mismo. Gracias por tantos momentos compartidos, por tantas risas, conversaciones acerca de la vida, por esos momentos de estudio interminables y por el apoyo que siempre nos dimos durante estos años de Licenciatura. Las quiero mucho amigas mías.

A las maravillosas personas que conocí en el Ori Rapa Nui… A Millaray y Raquel por enseñarme el arte de la danza y la lengua Rapa Nui. A Bárbara y Daysi por cada escenario compartido juntas.

A Miss Coty, Pascuala Infante, Ximena Tabilo y Francesca Bonfanti profesoras del programa de Licenciatura en Lengua y Literatura Inglesa. Gracias por cada una de sus lectures, por el apoyo y por creer en mí.

A Ana María Burdach, nuestra profesora guía, por todo el apoyo que nos brindó este año.

A mis compañeros del seminario de Michela, Malva, Jenisse, Cris, Saggia, Constanza y Lucía porque durante este año 2017 trabajamos en conjunto para finalizar este proyecto. Gracias por su cariño, disposición, por los momentos compartidos mientras escribíamos la tesis. Y por la buena onda, sobre todo por la buena onda.

A Francisco, por su amor, apoyo y compañía durante la última etapa de mi paso por el pregrado.

<div align="right">Luz María Ignacia Martínez Altamirano</div>

Quiero empezar agradeciendo a mi familia, a mis abuelos, primas y tíos, quienes a pesar de la distancia siempre han estado a mi lado. A mis hermanos, por su cariño y preocupación; mención honrosa para Martin, con quien la vida en Santiago ha sido una aventura a pesar de las constantes peleas de hermanos (abrazo incomodo de hermanos). Te quiero. A mis padres, por su infinito amor y preocupación, por la confianza que pusieron en mi y el apoyo incondicional que recibo de su parte sin importar las decisiones que tomo; en verdad aprecio sus consejos y espero siempre contar con ellos. Solo me quiero disculpar por lo enojona que puedo ser. Los amo. A Mr. Whisky, por ser una fuente infinita de amor, ronroneos y apapachos.

A mis amigas, sin quienes no estaría aquí y me han acompañado en mis altos y bajos, gracias por las infinitas risas, por escucharme y permitirme escucharlas. A Belén, por siempre sacarme risas gracias a las conversaciones sin sentido que tenemos (y por dejarme jugar con tu pelo). A Catalina, por tus consejos –serios y no tan serios- y por saber siempre que decir ¡Te extraño y espero verte pronto! A Nacha –amiga y compañera de tesis- con quien he compartido risas y penas, gracias por compartir conmigo esta etapa y confiar en mi. A Paula, gracias por siempre animarme; soy feliz de poder compartir nuestra ñoñez y disfrutarla juntas. A Carolina, te agradezco la infinita paciencia, el amor, la comprensión, y las miles de risas que me has brindado; gracias por ser mi amiga y por convertirte en mi hermana.

A las profesoras Rosa Bahamondes y Francesca Bonfanti, gracias por su comprensión, apoyo y ayuda en los momentos difíciles. A nuestra profesora guía, Ana María Burdach, por su constante ayuda y consejos en la creación de esta tesis.

Gracias totales a mis compañeros de seminario: Lucía, Saggia, Cris, Nacha, Cony, Jenisse y Malva, no puedo pensar en un mejor grupo de seminario que ustedes. Gracias por transformar todo el estrés en risas mientras comíamos, cantábamos y bromeábamos (extrañare el expulsarnos mutuamente a otros seminarios). ¡lo logramos!

Por último, gracias a todas las personas que me brindaron momentos de distracción para descansar y seguir adelante durante todo este proceso académico, espero que siempre sean parte de mi vida.

Michela Rojas Madrid.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

Among the different disciplines within the field of linguistics there is discourse analysis which has been approached and defined from different perspectives within the frame of linguistic studies. Discourse analysis in simple terms can be defined as "as anything beyond the sentence" and "the study of language use" (Tannen, Hamilton & Schiffrin, 2001. p.1). At the same time, discourse analysis is seen as "language use relative to social, political and cultural formations -it is language reflecting social order but also language shaping social order and individuals' interaction with society" (Jaworski and Coupland, 2006. p.3). It sees language as part of society and as the shaping of society as well. Simultaneously, concepts like 'identity' are essential to the development of the present study; de Fina (2003) defines identity as "...the representation and negotiation of social roles" (p.8). She takes into account elements such as narrative, and how narrative helps the individual to create his/her identity as a member or outsider of a given community.

Taking as a guideline Martin & Rose's work in *Working with Discourse* (2008), the present work seeks to be able to unravel the identity of the British colony in Valparaíso at the beginning of the twentieth-century. Martin & Rose's framework for analyzing texts will help not only to identify and track participants in newspaper editorials but will also aid to identify and describe the options of appraisal used by the author to evaluate participants, objects and the world in which they live in.

Their discourse framework allows the researchers to discover how the writer positions himself within the world of the text through semantic categories that fall into three different types: Affect, Judgement and Appreciation.

The study of the editorials of *The Star of Chile* requires a description of the context which tells us that it all began when Chile declared its independence in 1818. The country found itself in the position of having to build a new nation. In the years to come, with trials and errors, Chile was able to construct the foundations of its republic; however, Chile did not do this overnight, nor alone. During the middle of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth, the country saw a massive increase in immigration. Immigrants came with the prospect of a new life to a young and distant land, bringing not only new knowledge and technology, but also new cultural practices. Among the many nationalities of newcomers, there were men and women of Great Britain. The British established themselves in the city of Valparaíso and became very

influential in Chilean society, they were considered respectful citizens among locals and were able of printing their own newspapers: *The Star of Chile*, among others.

The Star of Chile was written entirely in English, dealing mainly with the every-day concerns of the British community and the interest of the Chilean society. However, its circulation lasted only three years (1904 to 1906) and provided information about international and national issues.

The above mentioned theories of discourse analysis, and the notion of genre held by the same theories, will provide the present research with the necessary tools to analyze the data from *The Star of Chile* with the aim of disclosing the identity of the early twentieth-century British immigrants in Valparaiso.

This particular framework of evaluation in language developed by Martin and Rose (2008) has not been applied to newspapers editorials, let alone Chilean newspapers. Moreover, information concerning this particular newspaper is virtually non-existent, and it has therefore not been subjected to linguistic analysis of any kind. There are also few studies of the problems that troubled the city, about the British community at the time; and on how they considered and evaluated the decisions made by the Chilean authorities.

 For the analysis five representative editorials, containing a relevant aspect of the British community in Valparaiso, were selected from the 1906's edition of *The Star of Chile*. Each editorial was analyzed by Tracking the participants and by identifying and describing the options of Appraisal used by the authors of the selected editorials. The results of the analysis were allotted on to tables and pie charts following the design used by Martin and Rose (2008).

The analysis comprises a close observation of both language Appraisal and historical events that allowed the disclosure of identity features of the British community of Valparaiso in the early twentieth-century. The analysis made it possible to discern various evaluative attitudes of the British immigrants towards the Chilean society of the time.

The present research has been structured in the following way: firstly, a description of the historical Chilean society, politics, economy, education, religion, media, and lastly, the scientific and technological developments of that time. Secondly, the chosen discourse analysis framework undertaken and its relationship with systemic functional linguistics, genre, identity and the framework of evaluation in language developed by Martin and Rose (2008). The previous sections are followed by the methodology designed for the research. The results and analysis are

drawn along with the conclusions and the limitations of the study, followed by further future research.

2. THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1. The political context

First of all, international trade began with the Chilean independence in the year 1818. And although this period is not part of the twentieth-century, it is nevertheless important to bear in mind that the influx of Spanish, British, German, and other immigrants, is linked to the nineteenth-century in Chile as it allowed the country to open up in terms of politics and commerce.

In 1891, Chile was in a pivotal moment of its history. It was on the brink of going from the so called liberal era to the parliamentary era. There were two factors that affected this process immensely. Firstly, the geographical collateral effects that the War of the Pacific had in Chile. The four-year war against Peru and Bolivia was not only due to land strife; it was because "the territory contained valuable mineral resources, particularly sodium nitrate." (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2013). Thus, Chile had the opportunity to exploit its mining resources, attracting visionaries and entrepreneurs from all around the globe, most of them British. The second factor was "The turning point in modern Chilean history ... the Balmaceda Revolution of 1891" (Reinsch, 1909). The revolution, known as the Chilean civil war, which originated in the conflict between the president of the republic, Jose Manuel Balmaceda, and the members of parliament, resulted in Balmaceda fleeing the country, taking political asylum in Argentina and his own life afterwards.

After the end of the Civil War, the parliamentary era began in Chile, which "was not consolidated overnight" (Collier, Sater, 2004. p.188) and was characterized by many different presidencies which were not strong enough to oppose the parliament. This new period in the history of Chilean politics that lasted from 1891 to 1925 was characterized by the following practises: one the one hand, the executive could not interfere the liberty of election because that political function remained entirely dissociated from the activities of the central administration and the electorate was allowed freely to express its choice. On the other hand, no president of the republic was allowed to govern without a cabinet that expressed the will of the majority of the chamber of deputies, although no official changes were made to the constitution regarding these matters (Reinsch, 1909).

Under this political context, once the mandates of Jorge Montt and Federico Errazuriz finished, an independent and a liberal respectively, there came Germán Riesco who is considered a decisive figure in Chilean Politics, elected president of the Republic by a large majority on June 25, 1901. This politician easily defeated the Coalition candidate, Pedro Montt. Riesco was, in some ways, seen as the ideal Parliamentary president, someone who, in a phrase often attributed to him, was a "threat to nobody" (Collier, Sater, 194), and had little interest in influencing the composition of cabinets.

By 1906, Pedro Montt won support from his own National party, from most Liberals, from Radicals, and even from a group of Conservatives, and followed the presidential term of Riesco. His victory in the election can be described as overwhelming, and in general terms, Montt's administration was seen as vigorous. In spite of it, he was soon trapped in the partisan and ministerial complexities that had trapped his predecessors, and found no way to reverse the situation.

The First World War broke out in July 1914 with the assassination of the archduke Franz Ferdinand of the Austro-Hungarian empire. England became involved in the war when the Germans invaded Belgium on their way to France, claiming that they had to protect Belgium's neutrality. The economic world powers separated into two bands, the triple entente, to which the British pledged their allegiance, along with the Russians and the French. During the First World War, Britain was still an empire with a large number of colonies around the world. Most of the soldiers that fought for Britain were in fact people from the colonies: Canadians, Australians, Indians, etc. Britain managed to win many victories with these troops, but their participation did not come cheap as after the First World War, Britain was forced to grant freedom to most of its colonies. During the war, most of the harm was done to the British navy, since the Germans knew that they depended on their merchant ships to get food and ammunitions. So by the end of 1917, the Britons were starving due to food shortages, mainly because they were an industrialized empire that had no soil to grow food in.

By November 1918, the British and the rest of the triple entente were drained of forces and they lacked morals and resources to keep fighting off the Germans (Trevelyan, 1956) but the conflict would roughly last a year longer.

This particular moment in history, greatly affected the lives, enterprises, and monetary resources of the British immigrants living in Chile; mainly because many of these immigrants

were called back home to fight. Those who would not, could still come back and support the cause in any way they could; some became involved in philanthropic and humanitarian causes such as help the people that were affected by the Spanish flu. The War was also the reason that propelled women into mainstream employment, working in factories and elsewhere. Trevelyan (1956) claims that it was no surprise that the war related industry grew rapidly during those times. In Chile this also had an impact. In 1917, the British presence in commerce was very important in the establishment of the British chamber of commerce although some say that this particular chamber was created with the purpose of leaving the Germans out of their trades. Since England and Germany were at war, the British tried to establish some restrictions because of their animosities. Roughly ten years later, during the third decade of the twentieth-century, the economic crisis would hit the World and Chile as well.

2.2. Cultural aspects

In 1906, the British community was the largest of all the communities that lived in Valparaíso, with 2,000 inhabitants. Cerro Alegre and Cerro Concepción were the chosen settlements of the British immigrants to live in the early twentieth-century because the hills were considered beautiful in comparison with the rest of the city. Hence, it was in these places were they introduced their customs and traditions through a number of institutions they created to perpetuate their culture and language (Prain, 2007).

2.2.1. Religion

Through all the history of the British community in Chile in Valparaiso, one of its major characteristics is the conservation of religious beliefs, particularly Anglicanism. As Prain (2008) explains in the her article *Surgimiento de la Iglesia Anglicana Saint Paul's de Valparaíso en el contexto del siglo XIX*, Chile adopted Roman Catholicism as its official religion, and even though society was cautious of other religions, it was accepted that people could practice their faith in private. Anglicanism then began to be practiced in Chile.

The British government, however, was concerned by the country's lack of religious tolerance. Changes were therefore made to reassure that Chile offered the necessary conditions

for the British subjects to practice their religion; once this "libertad de conciencia" was guaranteed, Chile was recognized as an independent country by Great Britain.

Between the years 1825 and 1835, there was no stable Chaplain in Valparaiso, but as the port worked as an operation center for British ships, there was always a Chaplain on board. Whoever the Chaplain on board of the vessel in the port was, he performed the religious ceremonies for the people in the city (Prain, 2008). Under these circumstances Richard Price required the presence of a permanent Chaplain for his family to serve as a tutor, and as Price was a wealthy merchant, he convinced John Rowlandson to perform that duty. Eventually, Rowlandson became the unofficial Chaplain of all the British community, not only in Valparaiso, but also in Chile. People travelled from different cities of the country in order to be married or baptized.

Even though Anglicans professed their faith in private and had no problems with the Chilean community, marriages were bound to create conflicts between Anglicans and Catholics. Many dissident marriages were assisted by Rowlandson and the chaplains from the vessels which anchored in the port. However, not only protestant marriages were celebrated, but also mixed marriages –between a Catholic and a Protestant-, for example. By 1844, a new law which recognized the validity of protestant marriages was passed. Nevertheless, mixed marriages were still considered taboo by the Catholic church, and were undermined by Catholic priests.

In 1841, William Armstrong arrived to Valparaiso and became the new Chaplain, and with his arrival, one of the main concerns of the British community, the construction of a new church. In 1857, lands for the construction of the church were acquired; however, the public exercise of any other religion besides Roman Catholicism was still prohibited by the 1833 Constitution (Prain, 2008). Anglicanism had to remain at a private level. Consequently, the church building could not resemble a temple, and was thus built as a common building with no bell tower, main entrance, or cross. It was named Saint Paul's Anglican Church.

2.2.2. Education

In her research, Josefina Pinochet Valdivieso explains that for the British, education was one of the main concerns of the community, because by educating their children they could preserve their culture. Since the moment of their arrival during the nineteenth-century, the

community started to create different schools in Valparaíso, built under a strict discipline. Nevertheless, some of the British families followed the tradition of sending their children to England to be educated there. Michelle Prain explains that *The Mackay School* was the oldest British school in Chile. Located in Cerro Alegre, this school was considered to be one of the most important together with the *High School for Girls.* The author asserts that other educational establishments started to appear in Valparaíso such as the *English School for Young Ladies* and *The English College.* In the nineteenth-century *The Mackay School* had a good international reputation. Some of its students became important ministers of the Chilean government, members of parliament and even presidents, such as Guillermo Billinghurst, Augusto Leguía, Nicolás de Piérola from Peru, and president Ballivian from Bolivia and Chilean personalities such as Agustín Edwards, owner of *El Mercurio*, as well as Edward and Alfred Delano, José Toribio Medina, and Carlos Van Buren.

2.3. Social traditions

The British community that arrived in Valparaíso at the beginning of twentieth-century, brought with them customs and traditions that can be seen in their private and social life.

On the one hand, according to the historian Josefina Pinochet Valdivieso (2012) who carried out a research on the British colony in Valparaíso between the years 1910 and 1960 by interviewing British descendants, there are three important aspect in the private life of this community. The first is related to life inside the families. The author states that inside all British families, discipline and respect towards parents were always present in their everyday life. Good manners were important for the families to preserve discipline. For instance, one of the interviewees in her research, a British descendant called Kenneth Tolson, states that as a child he was not allowed to leave the table until all the members of his family had eaten. Furthermore, punctuality stands out as one of the most important characteristics of the British families, which meant that a person was respectful and virtuous. The second aspect is that the use of the English language inside the British families remained a custom. This would allow them to maintain their cultural identity. In most of the interviews performed by the author, people answered that English was the main language spoken at home. They used Spanish to address only the Chilean housekeepers. Finally, the third aspect has to do with the traditional meals. As Lorna Rogers, one

of the interviewees, explains that the British community maintained the custom of having their traditional "tea time", because it encouraged the family members to spend time together.

These social aspects of the British colony are worth mentioning to understand the identity of this colony. In this respect, Pinochet Valdivieso points out that the British colony developed many instances to socialize which enabled them to maintain strong bonds. What is more, Michelle Prain (2007) argues that the institutions established by this colony helped them to transmit their idiosyncrasy and cultural legacy to the Chilean community.

Some of the institutions created by the British community according to these authors are: hospitals, charities, social clubs, meetings, sport clubs, amongst others. In her research, Prain mentions that the British colony together with the German and the French, built different hospitals for their needs. In this regard, important British immigrants were: Dr. Andrew Blest, who was the first director of the San Juan de Dios Hospital, and Nathan Miers Cox, who was the first British surgeon able to operate people in Chile. With respect to charities, Prain identifies *The British Benevolent Society of Valparaíso* (1876) as one of the oldest charity institutions. It was founded to help people during sickness, accidents or when it was not possible to obtain a job. Other charity institutions were: *The Ladies Auxiliary Committee* which was in charge of getting in touch with families that might need help; the *Valparaíso Seamen's Institute* with its goal to seek the welfare of seamen, and the No. 11 Fire Company created in 1901 by a group of British and Anglo-Chilean people of Cerro Alegre. Pinochet Valdivieso highlights that *The Guild Gils* was also a relevant institution for women; within this organisation there were ladies who used to meet in order to do handicraft that would be sold to help people from their community who suffered from diseases. As for social club meetings, Prain highlights that social clubs played an important role as a way to make people socialize in each colony in Valparaíso. In these terms, social clubs were the places where people gathered sharing their language, traditions, celebrations, customs and interests. Some of the most important British clubs were: *The Union Club* founded in 1842 to entertain people; *The English Club* created in 1873 with the aim of spreading the English language and culture through reading, games, discussions and the exchange of ideas. After World War II, *The English Club* changed its name to *American British Club.* Pinochet Valdivieso mentions that British people used to celebrate important events for their community such as the Queen's birth which usually took place at the consul's house. Finally, as to sports Prain states that the introduction of sports into Chilean culture was possible

due to the "British sportsman spirit". Different British sports were introduced in Chile such as cricket, equestrian sports, tennis, rowing, rugby, hockey, rifle, and football. Prain points out that football has been the most popular sport which was brought during the second half of the 19th century which spread very fast and the students and ex students of the Mackay School had an important role in this. Nowadays, *Everton* in Viña del Mar and *Santiago Wanderers* in Valparaíso remain as examples of the British influence.

2.4   Scientific and technological developments

There were multiple technological advances brought to Chile by the English immigrants in the nineteenth and twentieth-century. But the construction of the railway and the machinery linked to mining were two of the most important developments Prain (2016) remarks.

William Henry Lloyd, an English engineer that worked in Chile during the 1850's and the 1860's, with great knowledge of applied engineering and construction techniques, was crucial for the modernization of Valparaiso. He was a consultant in various civil constructions and collaborated with many entrepreneurs that saw in these public constructions, possibilities of progress. Among his works in Valparaiso, he designed and constructed Saint Paul's Anglican Church and -more importantly- the railway between Valparaiso and Santiago.

In 1851, the first railway was built in Chile, connecting Copiapo with Caldera; a year later, the construction of the railway connecting Valparaiso and Santiago began. While in other countries merchants and entrepreneurs were interested in developing their own railways, only Britain could provide the expertise and the capital to construct them. With it came British control and British engineers who exerted influence on local cultures.

The construction of the railway suffered various delays until William Lloyd was hired. Henry Meiggs, was also asked to finish the route between Quillota and Santiago in 1863. However, only Meiggs is remembered as the main engineer of the road Santiago-Valparaiso.

In terms of specialized machinery, there were two principal commercial establishments responsible for the import of equipment. Antony Gibbs and Sons was one of the first and ultimately, the biggest commercial establishment in Chile. It was set up by John Moers. It had branches from Iquique to Temuco. It used to export barley, wheat, oat and other farm products to England and commercialize potassium nitrate and import coal, iron and machinery; in fact,

around 70% of all the wheat produced in Chile was sent to Britain. On the other hand, Williamson Balfour dedicated itself mainly to the import of European products (machinery) and made money in potassium nitrate and copper.

Last but not least, there were many scientists that were drawn to Chile seeking an encyclopedic-type of knowledge, like John Byron, James Cook and Robert Fitz-Roy; they provided data on the cartographic and geographic characteristics of Chile. Even Charles Darwin visited Chile from 1832 to 1834, exploring different landscapes of the country investigating rock formations, animals and fossils, which he would later etch in illustrations (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, n.d)

2.5. Economy

As mentioned before, after the independence of Chile, Valparaiso became one of the most important ports in America and the world; it was the destiny of travellers, commerce, and the distribution center of South America, with most of the ships from Europe anchored in Valparaiso, particularly, vessels from Britain (Twohill, 2010). Trade with the maritime nations of the North Atlantic, especially Britain, was seen by the Chilean government as one of the main stimuli to progress (Twohill, 2010). British immigrants travelled to Chile led by promises of richness and a better life, and many of them established themselves with their own businesses.

It was during the 1820's that different enterprises began to appear in Valparaiso, such as Williamson Balfour –which imported European machinery-, and Anthony Gibbs and Sons which was one of the first and biggest British establishments in Chile as mentioned before. Both enterprises worked as banks as well, lending money to other companies. Towards the economic crisis of the 1920's, both companies were forced to merge to survive. By the 1830's, Chile was almost exclusively an agricultural and mining country, and the export of the mined products accounted for most of the country's trade (L.C Derrick-Jehu, n.d.).

From 1850 to 1883, various events such as the construction of railways, the expansion of port activities and the exploitation of sodium nitrate, brought an influx of British people as employees, and represented one of the periods of most prosperity for Chile. Sodium nitrate represented most of the country's income, and most of the nitrate offices belonged to British firms. During these prosperous times, more businesses started to appear and more banks

established themselves in the region, such as the Bank of Tarapaca and London in 1888. These banks opened multiple branches in the north and south of the country and became what we know as the Banco Anglo-Sudamericano. By 1914, 15% of all the bank assets in Chile, and 31% of the bank assets of foreign banks established themselves in Chile. The British commercial presence was so strong that in 1917 the British chamber of commerce was created (Estrada, 2006).

Before the First World War, as Hofman (1993) explains, Chile experienced a fast economic growth as the times were still prosperous; in fact, the natural sodium nitrate boom, its products and their export were still strong, influencing the economy and companies. In this sense, the companies owned by British firms earned great amounts of money in this period.

However, the beginning of the First World War changed this prosperous scenario for the British and for the country; with the war, not only human resources were lost, as many men went back to their countries of origin in order to enlist in the army and enter the war; British men were not an exception. Furthermore, the invention of artificial nitrate, was a major blow towards the mining industry of this product; artificial nitrate was cheaper to produce, and so the nitrate boom started to decline, announcing the death of the nitrate companies, and the serious economic repercussions of that event.

2.6. The Media

As Prain (2007) says, the press in Valparaíso was one of the most important ones in South America; its newspapers and magazines one of the oldest in the continent. Most of the newspapers published in English in Chile circulated in Valparaiso, and one of the first ones was the *Chilean Times,* which started to circulate in 1876 and ceased to do so in 1907; this occurred most probably, as Couyoumdjian says (in Edmundson 2011), as a consequence of the economic problems caused by the earthquake in 1906. In 1907, the *Anglo-Chilean Times* began circulating until the following year, and then came *The South Pacific Mail,* on November 6, 1909. *The South Pacific Mail* was the most famous and influential newspaper of the period. It was edited in Valparaiso as the port city was the center of the economic activity of the country. By 1950, *The South Pacific Mail* began to be edited in Santiago (Couyoumdjian in Edmundson 2011), because of the shift in the economic center from Valparaiso to Santiago; following this, the *Mail* became a weekly newspaper until 1965, when it ceased to be published. Henry A. Hill, who was the first owner and editor of the *Mail,* saw it launched with an immediate success with readers. What is

more, within three months, this newspaper was being read in thirty different places of the country and abroad.

As to the newspapers in Spanish with British connections, it is necessary to mention the importance of one particular daily tabloid: the Chilean newspaper *El Mercurio*. This newspaper, created by Thomas G. Wells, Felix Vicuña and Ignacio Silva, was founded in Valparaíso in 1827. In 1880, the newspaper was sold to the British descendent Agustin Edwards Ross, whose son Agustin Edwards MacClure subsequently founded the Santiago edition of the *El Mercurio* newspaper in 1900 (Couyoumdjian in Edmundson, 2011). *El Mercurio* was concerned with business and political affairs mainly, but it was not limited to that, it also attempted to transmit its bourgeois ideology and principles. At first, this particular newspaper attracted the attention of foreign merchants, but in time it became a widespread type of written press that continues to be successful until this day.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. Discourse analysis

A fundamental factor for the present investigation is discourse analysis. However, it is of great importance to understand that this concept has been described from various perspectives; as Barbara Johnstone (2008) explains, the definition of discourse analysis will depend on the discipline from which it is approached, as it does not follow just one, but various interdisciplinary approaches; all of which involve studying language (p.2). As a result, before diving into the different definitions of discourse analysis that will be used in this investigation, the notion of discourse must be addressed.

Jørgensen and Phillip (2002) state that a common definition for discourse "is the general idea that language is structured according to different patterns that people's utterances follow when they take part in different domains of social life"(p.1). Thus, discourse can vary according to the context and the purpose that the writer/speaker wants to accomplish. They define discourse "as a particular way of talking about and understanding the world (or an aspect of the world)" (p.1).

Another perspective is given in the introduction to *The handbook of discourse analysis* (Tannen, Hamilton & Schiffrin, 2001. p.1) in which discourse is regarded "as anything beyond the sentence" and "the study of language use". On the other hand, Jaworski and Coupland in *The discourse reader* (2006) state that discourse is "language use relative to social, political and cultural formations -it is language reflecting social order but also language shaping social order and individuals interaction with society" (p.3), thus, for Jaworski and Coupland, discourse is a social practice through which society and its members can be understood and shaped.

Johnstone (2008) adds that 'discourse' usually means actual instances of communicative action in the medium of language" (p.2). It is this communicative action that will be analysed and studied.

Discourse analysis has consequently various approaches; therefore, a sole and precise definition is difficult to produce. Hence, different definitions of discourse analysis will be taken into account in this research.

Brown & Yule (1983. p.1) define the analysis of discourse as the analysis of language in use; they indicate that the analysis cannot be "restricted to the description of linguistic forms",

but that it should rather, consider the purposes those forms fulfil in "human affairs". These purposes, alongside with changes in language use are, as Fairclough (1992) states, linked to wider social and cultural processes which, in a way, justify the interest of a variety of disciplines in this specific field, eg. the importance of language in the study of social change and cultural identity.

Similar to this notion of language use, social change and identity, is the perspective that Lilie Chouliaraki discusses in *Discourse analysis* (2008), where discourse analysis is portrayed in relation to culture and how it can be used to understand culture from within and through the text. This view of discourse and culture is based on the idea of "language as a constitutive component of the social world" (p.1), meaning that language is a vital element of society.

Chouliaraki states that "culture is constituted by the resources of meaning-making language and image" (p.1) which -as mentioned before-, serve to shape social beliefs, relationships and identities through time. Thus, discourse is the capacity of the meaning-making resources that shape reality and identity, taking into consideration the notions of social context and power relations; hence, discourse analysis is considered to be an accurate historical way of studying culture.

In *The Handbook of Applied Linguistics*, Davies & Elder (2004) emphasize that "it is with the concept of interaction that discourse (for the analyst) comes to life" (p.142). According to their explanation, this occurs because in discourse people interact as they work with meaning, that is to say, the interaction is given by the fact that meaning is produced, interpreted and constantly negotiated. As a result, discourse from this perspective is seen as a process, a joint action in the making rather than a mere product (Clark 1996 in Davis & Elder 2004). These authors explain that the notion of discourse as an interactive process is present in all current ways; it is a means of doing discourse analysis, and that this interaction should not be restricted to the spoken language only. Thus, borrowing Halliday & Hasan's definition (1985) "text is a form of exchange; and the fundamental form of a text is that of dialogue, of interaction between speakers". Davies & Elder argue that written as well as spoken interaction include, between readers and writers, dynamic processes of interaction (p.144)

Taking this into account, these scholars set out two factors encoding the word *interaction*, which are fundamental: context ("inter") and function ("action"). According to them, context involves participants who are understood in terms of their roles and statuses and uniqueness as

individuals; therefore, context means *between whom* the discourse is performed. On the other hand, function involves the socially recognized purposes to the fulfillment of which the interaction is directed; in other words, the authors base their explanation on James Paul Gee's (1999) definition of the *whos* and *whats* of discourse (p.144). According to Gee, a *who* is defined as a "a socially-situated identity, the "kind of person" one that is seeking to be and enact here and now"; whereas, a *what* is understood as a "socially-situated activity that the utterance helps to constitute" (p.13). It is necessary to highlight that the view of context proposed by Gee, as Davies & Elder explain, is more psychological and dynamic. Context under this perspective is understood as "part of what people think and create rather than a set of merely fixed circumstances constraining what they may think or do" (p.144). Besides, it is relevant to state that context and function must be regarded as closely inter-connected factors definable in terms of the other.

Another important concept that Davies & Elder put forward was borrowed from Hymes: *instrumentalities*. These scholars describe this notion as the resources of the language system (lexico-grammar and intonation), contextually determined or determining registers or styles, and genres. Regarding discourse analysis, the authors argue that this approach requires a functional model of language "one that can show how the resources of the language system are organized to meet the needs of "*whos and whats*" (context-function) in actual communication" (p.146). Within the functional model, they emphasize that two distinct versions can be recognized: *function-external* and *function-internal*. As explained by the authors, the first version is an appropriateness model issued from the theory of communicative competence developed by Hymes. It encompasses knowledge of what is appropriate use of language for a given context function. The second version is related to the systemic model. This model has as the main assumption that "the lexico-grammar is organized, through the ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions, to meet the intrinsic needs of language-mediated communication in whatever situation" (p.147). In this respect, Davies & Elder point out that in the systemic functional model, the connection to the external is possible through the categories of register and genre.

The functional model of language will be the theory chosen for the development of the present investigation in the field of discourse analysis.

3.1.1. Media discourse analysis

O'Keeffe (2011) states that media discourse refers to "the interactions that take place through a broadcast platform, spoken or written, oriented to a non-present reader, listener or viewer" (p.1) and the audience cannot make instantaneous responses to the producer or producers of a specific discourse. Media discourse analysis deals with how these interactions work and take place. Interactions are manufactured, on-record and have public character, meaning that unlike conversational discourse, they are controlled by a third party; hence, the content of discourse is by no means spontaneous or private. By being a manufactured type of interaction, it expects its content to reflect the personal beliefs of the author and/or of the editorial line in charge of the publication.

However, the study of newspaper media is often met with scepticism by linguists. Journalists have the ability to create an illusion of neutrality in their discourse with the use of 'neutral language', but at the same time, they hide their own subjectivity on the discussed matter. O'Keeffe (2011) believes that the study of print media has not been thoroughly analysed nor "studied in any concerted way" (pp.1-2); she adds that so much more could be done with the availability that texts in electronic forms have nowadays.

Nevertheless, the study of media discourse in general, whether written or printed have been undergoing fundamental changes alongside with the introduction of new technologies. The basic participation framework for written discourse has changed as well. This basic framework refers to the "communicative environment within which media discourse happens" (Goffman in O'Keeffe, 2011. p.9). Its participants are the author(s) of the discourse, the text itself and the audience who can read what has been produced any time. Now, that a framework for bigger interactions is set, readers can now react and interact through websites, emails and, so on. The isolated and ephemeral character of written discourse is disappearing. This leads to a new participation framework where the interaction between author and audience has a more available feedback, and the audience has more opportunities to interact among themselves and with others.

3.2. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) works from the premise that "language structure is integrally related to social function and context" (Bawarshi & Reiff, 2010. p. 29). It tries to

explore how language is used, in different social contexts with different purposes and with different goals. It sees language as a "social semiotic resource people use to accomplish their purposes by expressing meanings in context" (Liu, 2014. p.2). It focuses on how language is used to accomplish these different goals, rather than on how language is formed. 'Functional' refers here to the work performed by language in certain particular contexts, and 'systematic' refers to "the structure of language so it can get things done within those contexts" (Bawarshi & Reiff, 2010. p.29). Hence, the focus of SFL is on the applications that language can have to develop in different social contexts.

In the SFL functional model, three language metafunctions are considered: *ideational*, *interpersonal* and *textual*. The 'ideational' refers to the representations of reality, who does what to whom, where, how, when and why; the 'interpersonal' alludes to the representations of people's interactions through assertions, questions or orders and the 'textual' relates to the organization of ideational and interpersonal meanings into a coherent discourse according to periodicity in the information flow and to textual cohesive devices, to what is made explicit and to what is assumed and to how the known and the new are related.

Context is an important concept within this theory. It is divided into two types: 'context of situation' and 'context of culture'. The former, developed by Malinowski in the sense of "actions that are happening when participants speak" (Liu, 2014.p.2). It was later on, taken up by Halliday, who describes the social context as "the total environment in which a text unfolds" (as cited in Martin & Rose, 2008, p.9). Halliday in his work mentions that these contexts of situations do not happen in isolation, but occur frequently as situation types (as cited in Bawarshi & Reiff, 2010). And as these situation types occur over time, they become somehow conventionalized, and they start to "specify the semantic configurations" that the participants or speakers within situations usually use. To these 'clustering of semantic features' Halliday refers to as *register*; register can be divided into three parts: *field*, *tenor* and *mode*. *Field* refers to the the activity that is taking place (the 'what'), *tenor* to the relationships between participants (the 'who') and *mode* to the channel of communication or the text itself (through 'what' or 'where').

Both things, context and metafunctions can be connected as in the following figure taken from Bawarshi & Reiff (2010, p. 31) :

Context of Situation: field   tenor   mode
                                                          ⎫
                                                          ⎬ Register
            ⇕   ⎭

Language: ideational   interpersonal textual

                    discourse-semantics

                              ⇕

                      lexico-grammar

                              ⇕
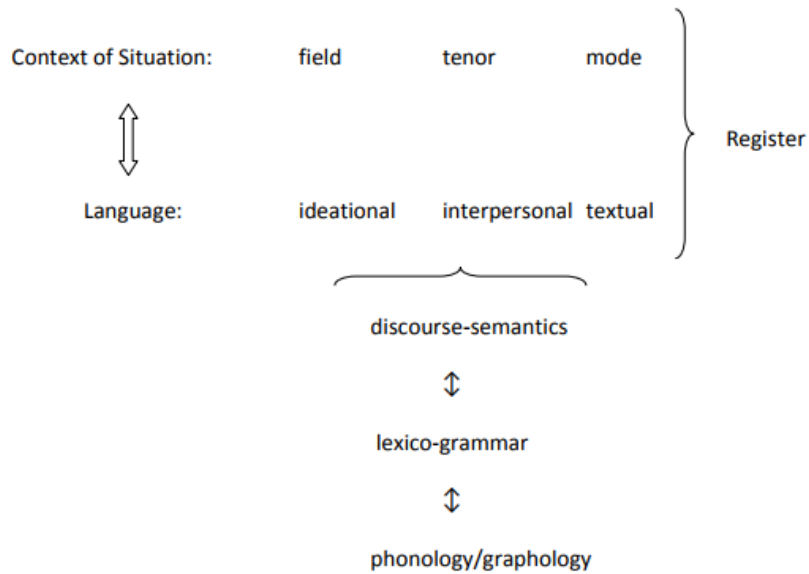
                    phonology/graphology

Figure 1: Context of Situation and Language Metafunctions.

3.2.1. Genre

Genre has been defined from different fields, whether from literary traditions to linguistic traditions. According to Martin & Rose (2007, p. 8), the term genre refers to different types of texts that enact various types of social contexts. They characterize genres in three ways: as goal oriented (because we feel frustrated if we do not achieve our goals), staged (because it requires more than one step to reach these goals) and social (because writers mold their texts based on their readers). In terms of functional linguistics, genres are defined as a continuum of meaning configuration and that these configurations portray the social practices of a given culture. This specific point is crucial for this investigation as it explains that, not only a specific genre, but genres in general, are vehicles of social and cultural identity (Martin & Rose, 2007). Therefore, their analysis can lead to an image of a specific group of people, to know their positions regarding a specific topic, or their opinions, which is actually one of the main objectives of this investigation.

3.2.1.1 Genre in SFL

SFL started to take an interest in Genre due to concerns in public education (elementary school literacy), eg., how genres, delineated and specified, can be taught to improve the students' literacy productive skills.

Martin takes after Halliday's work and places genre in relation to register (field, tenor and mode) in order to be associated with each other and for them to be capable of realizing one another. So, genre would function at the level of context of culture and register would function at the level of context of situations. As Bawarshi & Reiff (2010, p. 33) explains in the following figure:
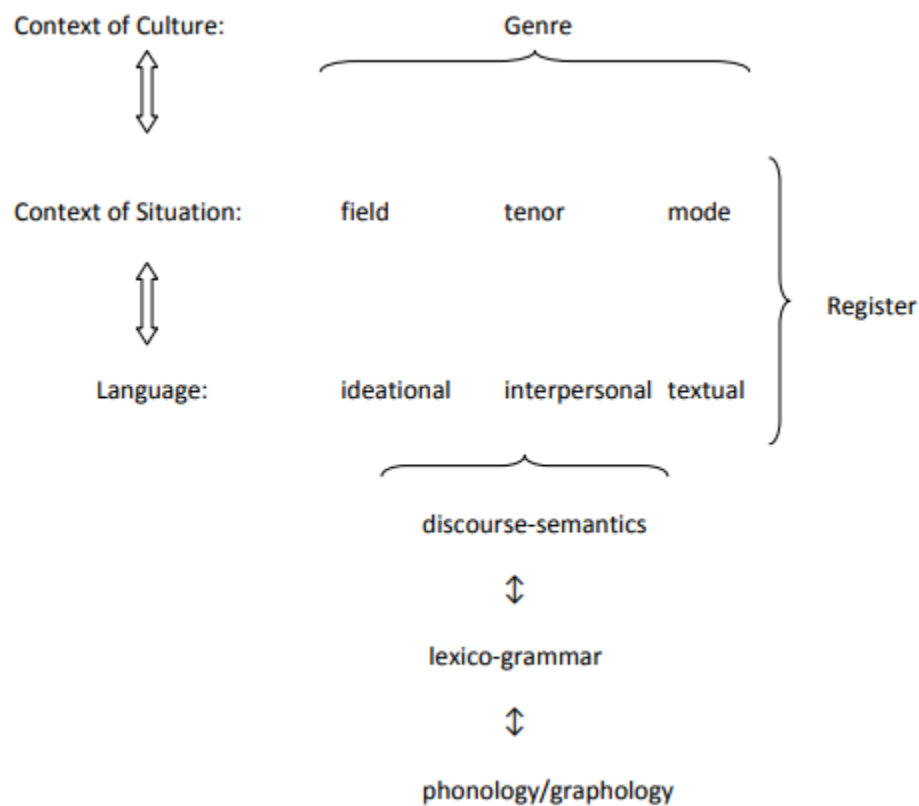

Figure 2: Contexts of Culture, Situation and Language Metafunctions

3.2.2. Identity

Identity is a concept that has been studied in various disciplines; however, despite the vast array of possibilities it offers, one particular approach is crucial for the thorough understanding

of the present research. Anna De Fina's (2003), in *Identity in Narrative: A Study of Immigrant Discourse*, provides an insight of how narrative is intrinsically linked to the construction of identity. She defines identity as "the representation and negotiation of social roles" (p.8) in narratives from interviews of Mexican people who crossed the border and tell their experiences gained during that period. With the objective of "investigating the constitution, representation and negotiation of identities" (p.1), De Fina (2003) study of identity is useful in the sense that it provides an account of whether a given individual considers himself an actual component of a given community or not and why. Additionally, De Fina (2003) also focuses on the role of the narrator. This is relevant for the analysis of editorials of *The Star of Chile*, regarding the "personalization or depersonalization of the experiences told" (p.55) as they can provide an unequivocal account of how the narrator attaches and detaches himself from the experience. It will thus help to study how the author of the editorials of *The Star of Chile* positions himself and evaluates others, taking a glimpse into the lives and social constructions of the British immigrants in Valparaiso.

On a slightly divergent note Zimmerman (1998) describes the notion of identity "as a means of referring to and making inferences about self and other; as a constructed display of group membership, as a rhetorical device" (p.87). He states that the concept of identity can indeed be interpreted in many ways. However, Zimmerman (1998) considers the concept in talk-in-interactions rather than in the analysis of identity in a given text, relegating identity to a behavioral context. Nevertheless, he provides hints of how identity can be pursued in terms of the sense of belonging to a certain group which is useful for the study of a particular community: British immigrants.

Deborah Schiffrin (1996) focuses her study on *narratives as a self-portrait* on mother-daughter relationships. These narrative relationships highlight the importance of elucidating identity through the analysis of narratives, defining it as "the construction and display of our sense of who we are- our own personal being as an integrated whole" (Schiffrin, 1996, p.168). However she also mentions that narratives are not necessarily the only instance in which identity can be discerned, much in the line postulated by Harre (1987), who states that identity can be found in all discursive forms (as cited in Schiffrin 1996), which is part of the present research.

3.2.3. Identification

3.2.3.1. Tracking participants

Tracking participants makes sense of discourse and of the people and /or things that are being introduced in a text (Martin and Rose, 2008). This course of action helps the reader to keep track of who or what is being talked about at any moment which is also related to who we are.

3.2.3.1.1. Resources for identifying and tracking participants

Identification is one of the textual resources used to keep track of the participants that have been already introduced in the text. This set of choices refers to the sense that the discourse will have for the reader while introducing and tracking the identities. According to Martin and Rose (2008), the identification system involves two systems: one for presenting or presuming the identity of the participants in question, and another to relate their identity to another through comparison. Identification is important in the way the text will unfold and how the participants will be identified to reveal the content that the writer wants to focus on.

Martin and Rose (2008) developed resources to introduce and track people who are already known to the reader. These resources are divided first in presenting references, the ones that introduce participants to the text, which can be articles and indefinite pronouns like: *a, an* and *someone*. The way someone is introduced to a text can tell the attitude that a writer has towards this participant. When this introduction is already established, it is possible to keep track of them by identifying the ways in which these participants are mentioned again in the text. These references are called presuming references, which can be words like: *the, that, he, we* and names.

Martin and Rose explain that comparative and possessive reference function differently "because they can be used in nominal groups which both present and presume". Comparative references compare two or more participants and may in addition involve a contrast; for example, using numbers and superlatives. On the other hand, possessive references use possessive pronouns as resources to tell the readers which participant is being talked about and work in the same way as presenting and presuming participants.

Identifying things are much the same as identifying people. Objects that are introduced indefinitely are tracked with determiners like *the* or pronouns like *it*. Moreover, to introduce plural participants like things and people, the determiner *these* might be used. In addition, institutions and abstractions are identified with the same resources as for identifying objects.

A manner in which it is possible to indicate what people say is through text reference which turns big meanings into more manageable texts. This is a way of packaging texts and unfolding them as long the texts continue and the resources used to produce them are: *that, this*, and *it,* among others.

3.2.3.1.2. Types of reference and resources for Tracking participants

There are specific kinds of references to recover the identity of a participant that has already been presumed. Martin and Rose (2008) present a whole system called 'recoverability', which consists of references that indicate the place to look for a presumed identity inside a text or outside it. When it is outside the text, the reference could be connected to sensations or it might be something that is known either universally or by the whole community.

Every time a participant is presumed, the identity needs to be found again, and it depends on where the relevant information is. If the information is within the text, the reference can point back (anaphoric reference) or forward (cataphoric reference). But if the relevant information is outside the text, the reference can point out into the culture or the situation of writing as if it were communal reference known by the readers (homophoric reference) or if it is something out of the situation (exophoric reference). The reference can also be inferred in which case the participant can be presumed indirectly or has not been directly mentioned (bridging). There could also be self-identification in which the elements simply point into themselves (esphoric reference).

3.2.4. Appraisal

According to Mary Macken-Horarik and Anne Isaac "Appraisal is a term referring to systems within systemic functional linguistics that map evaluative language" (2014). This allows

analysts to track explicit and implicit expressions of attitude that together have a cumulative significance that positions readers, all because linguistic choices are not expressed randomly: "their placement occurs because of the conscious and unconscious selection of the writer and these choices are institutionally and culturally constrained" (2014). Through appraisal analysis it is possible to elucidate the writer's point of view, ideology, culture and identity.

3.2.4.1. Attitude

Appraisal deals with attitude. According to J.R Martin and David Rose, "the focus is on the feelings and values that are negotiated with the reader" (2008), regarding people's characters and their feelings towards a certain situation. In other words, appraisal is a system of interpersonal meanings that are used to tell the readers or listeners how we feel about people and things.

Within this system there are three aspects: the attitudes, how these are being amplified and the source of it. The system of attitude contains three domains of feeling: Affect (people's feelings), Judgement (people's character) and Appreciation (the value of things). It is important to emphasize that "evaluation works in texts not just through one choice for Affect or Judgement but through syndromes of evaluation in one or more phases of a text. So we need to attend not just to one explicit instance but its combination with tokens of invoked Affect, Judgement or Appreciation" (2014).

3.2.4.1.1. Affect

Affect is related with the writer's emotions. This aspect of attitude explores how people express their feelings in discourse. These feelings can vary in four different ways; we can have positive or negative feelings, they can also be directly expressed or inferred.

To explain how Affect can be inferred, Mary Macken-Horarik and Anne Isaac (2014) highlight that an attitude may be invoked through a variety of realizations; as through a metaphor, choices within graduation and even cultural knowledge are one of the essential points that can shape an attitude because relevant texts and defining events in history can convey an implied meaning. As an example phrases such as "That day I felt as I felt on September 11th".

These kinds of sentences bring to the reader memories and show that there is background knowledge that contains meaning. Due to this fact, the causes of Affect are found apparently only in the context, and the objects that can cause a specific emotion can be varied: verbal, non verbal, people, thoughts o even other emotions (Planalp in Bednarek, 2008). The sentence can mean that the writer felt sad, scared or shocked, but you only know this if you know what happened on September 11th. Therefore, each culture has shared knowledge that contains an implicit meaning. Furthermore, these types of statements evidence cultural values that the writer and reader are assumed to share. Many researchers who applied Appraisal theory to different kinds of texts have emphasized the importance of Affect in constructing persona, negotiating sociality and solidarity (Martin 2004 in Bednarek) and aligning readers/hearers into a community of shared value and belief (Martin and White 2005 in Bednarek). Hence, "we distinguish an evoked category of evaluations that relies most heavily on the reader's reading position" (2014). As an example of this kind of evaluation, take the following sentence: "I was torn to pieces"

In this sentence, the phrase *torn to pieces* reflects emotion. The person uses these specific words to describe her feelings. The phrase in italics corresponds to direct Affect.

3.2.4.1.2. Judgement

As well as Affect, Judgment can be positive or negative, explicit or implicit. However, we find that, unlike Affect, Judgment can be personal Judgment of admiration or criticism, and moral Judgment of praise or condemnation.

Mary Macken-Horarik and Anne Isaac define Judgement as something that "involves opinions based on socio-cultural standards of acceptable behaviour. Like emotions, ethical assessments are strongly influenced by the norms and prevailing ideologies of a given society and become salient markers of an appraiser's in-group membership" (2014).

Therefore, this kind of attitude is essential to understand specific groups of people, because their ethical evaluation values society: "Our leaders are *too holy* and *innocent*".

In this specific sentence we are in front of moral Judgment (condemning). The speaker is expressing his opinion about a specific group of people. In spite of the fact that to be holy and innocent is not negative, the word *too* adds a negative feature to this opinion.

3.2.4.1.3. Appreciation

This aspect of attitude has to do with how people feel about things, and includes Appreciation about things like films, books, paintings, public buildings, parks, plays, even about nature. Appreciation can also be positive or negative.

As stated by Martin and Rose "Appreciation, encodes opinions or institutionalized feelings. It construes the world primarily in aesthetic terms. While the writer's expressions of Judgement focus on proposals about morality, the targets of Appreciation include propositions about natural phenomena (sunsets), and the processes and products of human behaviour, both concrete" (2003): "My *unsuccessful* marriage"

This sentence is an example of negative Appreciation. Even though a relationship is an abstract concept, it can also be evaluated as a thing.

3.2.5. Graduation

Martin and Rose define Graduation as part of the system of Appraisal. It has to do with how some "attitudes can be amplified or hedged, developing force and focus as complementary dimensions" (2007). Furthermore, Mary Macken-Horarik and Anne Isaac (2014) say that "depending on the degree and type of resources used, the writer's social and individual identities are projected as more or less authoritative and confident, rendering the argument more or less persuasive and thus positioning the ideal reader in more or less assertive or subtle ways. Graduation provides a critical linguistic tool for accounting for implicit evaluation at clause rank". Graduation indicates how strongly the writer can volume up or down a sentence by applying force in attitudes (force), or how the writer can adjust the volume of certain gradable items through softening and sharpening (focus).

3.2.5.1. Options for graduation

As mentioned before there are two kinds of resources to amplify attitudes. The first one is what Martin & Rose (2008) called force and the second one, focus. In between each of these categories, there are specific vocabulary items that can also offer a similar function.

First, there is force. Within the vocabulary items that can amplify the force of attitudes, there are intensifiers (grammatical items that express intensity combined with a content word, e.g: *very, extremely, really*), attitudinal lexis (lexical items that express different degrees of intensity by themselves, eg.,. *ecstatic, happy, chuffed, delighted* as degrees of *happiness*), metaphors (e.g., dull *like the dead*) and swearing.

Second, there is focus. This category deals with resources that can make something that is inherently non-gradable, gradable. For example, a policeman is a non-gradable word, but when we say "*a kind of* policeman" we "turn a categorical boundary between types of professions into a graded one, allowing various degrees of policeman-hood" (Martin and Rose, 2007, p. 46). These boundaries can be sharpening (*real, exactly, absolute, precisely*) and softening (*a sort of, a kind of, not quite, about*).

4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following section presents the research questions set for this investigation.

1. What was the relationship between the British colony of Valparaiso and the Chilean society like?

2. In terms of evaluative language, what is the position of the author regarding the information given in the texts?

3. In what ways is the position of the author visible in the selected editorials? What resources does the author use?

5. OBJECTIVES

The following section presents the general and the specific objectives set for this investigation.

5.1. General Objective

To describe the identity of the British community of the 20th Century in Valparaíso as represented in the opinion and valuation done by the editors of *The Star of Chile* in editorials about the Chilean society and its institutions

5.2. Specific Objectives

To answer the research questions, general and specific objectives have been established:

1. To describe the general historical context surrounding the British immigrants in Valparaiso in the early 20th Century .
2. To select representative editorials with evaluative language about the Chilean society and its institutions.
3. To identify and track the participants in the selected editorials of The Star of Chile.
4. To look for markers of evaluation of the Chilean institutions, people and events in the selected editorials.
5. To analyze and describe the evaluative position of the author in the selected editorials.
6. To describe the identity of the British immigrants of Valparaíso at the turn of the 20th Century as reflected in the analyzed editorials.

6. METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative study that focuses on the analysis of editorials of *The Star of Chile* (1906), which provides an insight into the identity of the British community of Valparaiso in the early 20th century. The design of the study follows procedures and techniques proposed by Martin and Rose (2008) to analyze the editorials and unfold their interpretation.

6.1 Object of study

The object of study is *The Star of Chile*, a British newspaper published in Valparaiso which was active for three years, from 1904 to 1906. It was commercialized in the city of Valparaiso, in some locations within the country and also abroad. It covered different topics like national and international news, editorials, adverts, stories for children and general public, pictures of people and the country, sports news, and miscellaneous (ladies' column, jokes, open letters, classified section, obituary, literary genres and community services). In all the editions, adverts appear in the first pages. As to the news and editorials, they are scattered throughout the paper. They represent the opinion of the owners of the newspapers. In these editorials the newspaper explains and covers controversial topics from within Chile, such as the division of parties in the country and criticism of Chilean institutions such as prisons and railways, by either persuading readers to support and sponsor politicians or by evaluating the actions of authorities.

The *Star of Chile* does not appear in the list of British newspapers published in Chile recorded by Ricardo Couyoumdjian (1987) in his article on the press at the time. It is unfortunate that the National Library does not have more issues than the 1904, 1905, 1906 ones. The paper seems to have been lost in time.

6.1.1 The Newspaper Format

1904 editions

The 1904 newspapers did not present a specific order. The first available edition was published on Saturday, August 6, 1904. The first three pages contain adverts of goods that were then commercialized. Adverts can be found again in the last pages of the paper. This format is kept

throughout; nevertheless, after these pages, it includes a variety of editorials without apparent order. Editorials explain aspects of the Chilean culture - the Valparaiso Fire Brigade-, and British topics, such as how to play football. Recurrent sections are, Santiago Notes, Obituary, The House beautiful, Ladies column and Sport news such as Polo and Football. It also includes an original correspondence section and a section called Ali-Quillen, a story of an Indian chief's daughter, written for *The Star of Chile* by a young lady. Other sections are, the News Notes from New York, The Children's Corner, Local Intelligence, Chile of Today (including opera, political situation, journalism, banking system) and the 20 cent Subscription to *The Star of Chile*. Images of landscapes from Chile and pictures of Chilean culture can also be found in the middle of the newspaper. In the final 1904 issues a new section was included: The Mining Notes, highlight the relevance of the economic activity carried out by the British.

1905 editions

The first four pages and the last ones were dedicated to adverts on tea, manufactured goods, hotels and stores, among others. Later editions in the same year include some minor adverts distributed in the middle of the newspaper. These are followed by editorials that cover topics such as mining intelligence, local intelligence, political notes within and outside Chile, economy, children's corner with stories for children, stories for the general public, sports in general, including football and cricket and also the summer meeting programme of the Valparaiso Sporting Club and finally, the obituary. These sections were very common at the time and appeared in every edition. In the middle of the newspaper, there were images of the Chilean landscape and of people. The less frequent sections were the Ladies column and the State railway time table.

1906 editions

This edition was more structured than the previous ones. It presented at least five initial pages dedicated to advertisements, followed by sections dedicated to local news, politics, international affairs, stories written by "Pepito", economics and announcements of events. The newspaper also included sections like, "Joke of the day" and pictures of differents places of Chile. Some sections appeared only in some editions and not in all, eg., editorials written for international newspapers and the "Lady's corner".

An unfortunate finding was the absence of editorials on education. The few published things on education were an advertisement of Spanish and English lessons for children, offered by an unknown citizen and events that were going to occur, for example: sports tournaments or social gatherings.

As to advertisements, the newspaper offered adverts about emporiums, tea companies, hotels and various services. Even though some of the firms were owned by Chileans, the advertisements were commonly written in English except for a few which had some words in Spanish but but their main content in English. In general, the British interests were made explicit in a variety of products that appeared in the newspaper, such as whisky, champagne, clothes for special wear and carpets.

6.2. The Instruments

As to the materials used for data collection, six editorials of *The Star of Chile* were selected for analysis. The editorials were selected considering the relevance of the subject at that time: the state of prisons, the railway system, religion, the actual state of Chilean politics, and the 1906 earthquake.

1. A visit to the prisons of Valparaiso, Friday January 5th, 1906.
2. The state railways again, Saturday January 13th, 1906.
3. The Anglican Missions to Araucania, Saturday April 28th, 1906.
4. The reaction against parliamentary tyranny, Saturday June 16th, 1906.
5. The disaster, Saturday August 25th, 1906.

With the selected samples of the newspaper, the researchers created a corpus of five editorials, disregarding thus all other articles or pieces of news as objects of study. The text of Martin and Rose *Working with Discourse* (2007) was then chosen as a main theoretical framework to carry out the analysis of the present study.

Martin and Rose (2007) consider a new way to unveil the meaning of the text: to identify and track the participants in the texts, to study the writer's particular way of evaluating people, objects and the surrounding world to study and interpret the interactions in the text. Thus,

this approach was chosen to unveil to track the participants in the selected editorials. This inspection, will make it possible to perceive the writer's position and sense of community and to provide awareness of the writer's sense of belonging. It will also make explicit the way the British community perceives itself and the Chilean community. The application of the theoretical tools explained in *Working with Discourse* will help to discover the writer's motives and their representation inside the text. It will make it possible to identify representative features of the identity of the members of British Community in Valparaìso.

Given that there was not a great deal of information about the newspaper *The Star of Chile,* knowledge about its readers, writers and/or editors of the newspapers was virtually non existent. Any information regarding their political position and general opinions was therefore elucidated by the later analysis of the editorials.

In order to display the information analyzed in the present research study, several tables were used to provide a detailed yet amiable account of all the participants and their attitudes as found in the editorials. The tables were modelled after those designed by Martin and Rose in *Working with discourse* (2007).

The table below is used to identify and track the participants in a specific editorial. It considers types and resources used by the author/writer, presenting or presuming participants in case the references are possessives and comparatives, and text reference (Martin and Rose, 2007, p.168).

Table 1

Example for Resources for identifying things and people

type	resources
PRESENTING	a, an, one; someone, anyone some, any; every, all AK-47s, acid
PRESUMING	the; this, that; these, those the said purposes each, both; neither, either I, me, you, she, he, it; we, us, they, them
POSSESSIVE	his (twenties) my (girlfriends) Helena's (friend)
COMPARATIVE	same, similar, other, different, else… such inhumane, so inhumane, as inhumane as… first, second, third; next, last; preceding, subsequent, former, latter… more, fewer, less… better, best; more inhumane, most inhumane…
TEXT REFERENCE	this, that, it all my questions

The table designed to identify and track participants in the analyzed editorials in this research study is as follows:

Table 2

Sample of Resources for identifying and tracking participants

Type	Presenting identity	Presuming identity	Possessive	Comparative	Textual reference
A					
B					

The table modelled for this study was adapted from the ones designed by Martin and Rose (2007) to fit the requirements of the corpus. Change in the order of the sections was done as a way of compiling more information and presenting it clearly.

The tables presented by Martin & Rose for the analysis of Appraisal were also extracted from *Working with Discourse* by Martin and Rose (2007). Only the table for Affect was modified to fit this research requirements.

The table for the options of Affect used by Martin & Rose (2007, p.32) is divided into four categories, and indicates if the resource is positive, negative, direct or indirect.

Table 3

Example of Options for Affect

positive		We were ecstatic We even celebrated
negative		I was torn to pieces I can't explain the pain and bitterness in me…
direct	emotional state	ecstatic wild consuming fear
	physical expression	Withdraw shake uncontrollably
implicit	extraordinary behavior	wander from window to window rolls this way, that side of the bed
	metaphor	ice cold in a sweltering night eyes… dull like the dead

The table displayed above was modified to fit the requirements of this study. Therefore, the sections for direct and implicit resources changed their positions to display the information on positive and negative affect depending if direct or implicit as is illustrated below.

Table 4

Sample of Options for Affect

	direct	implicit
positive		
negative		

The table used for the options of Judgement (Martin and Rose 2007, p.34) is divided into two categories signalling if Judgement is personal (admiring or criticizing) or moral (praising or condemning). These four options can at the same time be direct or implied as displayed below. This table was not modified.

Table 5

Example of Options for Judgement

		direct	implied
personal	admire	Bubbly, vivacious, energetic, intelligent, popular	He was working in a top security structure
	criticize	What's wrong with him? … I can't handle the man anymore!	I can't explain the pain and bitterness in me when I saw...
moral	praise	their leaders have the guts to stand by their vultures...	I envy and respect the people of the struggle
	condemn	Our leaders are too holy and innocent. And faceless	… 'those at the top' were again targeting the next 'permanent removal from society' ...

The table for the options for Appreciation is divided into two, signalling if the resources are positive or negative (Martin and Rose 2007, p.38). This table was not modified.

Table 6

Example of Options for Appreciation

positive	a beautiful relationship a very serious issue healing of breaches redressing of imbalances restoration of broken relationships
negative	my unsuccessful marriage a frivolous question broken relationships the community he or she has injured

The table used for the Graduation of Attitude displays how the writer feels about a certain situation, someone or something. The table below was taken from Martin and Rose (2007, p.48):

Table 7

Example of Options for Graduation

Force	Intensifier	he still plays **great**
	Attitudinal lexis	the second part is **fantastic**...
	Metaphor	**ice** cold in a sweltering night
	Swearing	**dammit**, there must be a clique
Focus	Sharpen	a **true** guitar legend
	Soften	a **part-time** blues fan

The following table was designed to carry out this research study. The section of "swearing" was eliminated from the original table (Martin & Rose 2007, p.48) as there were no resources present in the corpus. In addition, the table of graduation was only used for three editorials: *A visit to the prisons in Valparaiso*, *The Anglican missions to Araucania*, and *The disaster*.

Table 8

Sample of Options for Graduation

Force	Intensifier
	Attitudinal lexis
	Metaphor
Focus	Sharpen
	Soften

6.3. Procedures

The data was collected in the "Biblioteca Nacional de Chile" by making copies of the original documents and transferring them into Word format for later analysis. After going through thirty-two editorials, six were selected as representative of areas of interest for the purpose of this study: education, politics, natural disaster, the railway system, the prisons in Valparaiso, and religion social traditions and culture.

Every selected editorial was then analyzed, following the model of Martin and Rose (2007); the analysis began by identifying and Tracking the participants. Identifying and Tracking resources were then assorted onto tables to determine the types of resources used: author and participant attitude and their evaluation. For each table a description and analysis was provided.

As a final step, the analysis of all the editorials was considered. The results obtained, made it possible to elucidate the identity of the British Community in Chile as found in the editorials of *The Star of Chile*.

7. RESULTS

The analysis of each editorial was based on three main categories: Identification and Tracking the participants, kinds of attitudes for Appraisal and Graduation.

7.1 A visit to the prisons of Valparaiso, Friday 5th January, 1906.

The present editorial is concerned with a visit to the prisons of Valparaiso, its conditions and how the prisoners lived there. The author refers to Mr. Bezanilla's report - a member of the court of appeal who was commissioned by judge Santa Cruz- and tries to give a thorough account of the women and men in the Valparaíso prisons according to the report.

Identification and Tracking the participants

Table 9

Resources for identifying and Tracking participants in A visit to the prisons of Valparaíso

Type	Presenting identity	Presuming identity	Possessive	Comparative	Textual reference
Places of detention	all places of detention, other places of detention, a	the (8), these (2), it, such places, this place (4), this space, a space		other places of detention, only be compared to the black hole of Calcutta	for this is the question which, this is a matter which concerns the whole
Prisoners	all persons, many (2)	any prisoner, the (4), who (4), they, whom, persons (4)	their place of detention, their number	as innocent	
Institutions and representatives	Judge Santa Cruz, Don Alejandro Bezanilla Silva, Mr. Bezanilla, the court of appeal (2), Minister of justice, a judge	judge Bezanilla, Mr. Bezanilla, I	his feelings		
Mr. Bezanilla's report	Mr. Bezanilla's report	an official report, the report, it			yet this is how judge, This is no exaggerated, it is the calm language
Valparaiso's community	Valparaiso, the whole community	this city, the town, we (3)			

The table above indicates the different resources for Identifying and Tracking the main participants present in this editorial. It is important to notice that the number of occurrences between the different types of Tracking are almost even, as the majority of them have at least one occurrence.

The "seccion de detenidos" mentioned in the editorial, was considered as a physical location inside the places of detention; however, it was not considered as a place of detention, but as a place of transition

Kind of attitudes for Appraisal

Table 10

Options for Affect in A visit to the prisons of Valparaíso

	Direct	**Implicit**
positive		
negative	woefully, full horror*, painful, constitute an insult, victims, unfortunate persons, unhappy, people	

* The resources can be organized into other categories

In the table above, the options for Affect are shown. It is possible to observe that the evaluations made by the author are all negative and direct.

Table 11

Options for Judgement in A visit to the prisons of Valparaíso

		direct	**implied**
personal	admire	energetic representations	Not all likely to be carried away by his feelings
	criticize	extremely defective, scarcity of wanders, crowded, becomes impossible	
moral	praise	commodious spot	
	condemn	terrible state of things, worst rumours most deplorable condition*, inadequacy of the accommodation, The state of morality due to overcrowding, be of the worst, arrangements are extremely defective, full horror*, repugnant*, innocent persons.	

* the resources can be organized in other categories

The options for Judgement were mainly direct and the majority tend to have a negative connotation signalling criticism and condemning the state of the places of detention. However, there are also positive attitudes: personal admiration and moral praise.

Table 12

Options for Appreciation in A visit to the prisons of Valparaíso

Positive	official and authentic, well ventilated, kept clean, worthy, reasonable, exaggerated, <u>calm</u> language
Negative	inadequate, <u>unfortunately</u> confirms, women were <u>confined</u>, making it <u>impossible,</u> over crowded, make supervision <u>difficult</u>, scarcity, <u>dubious</u> compliment, apparent, <u>wretched</u> conditions, want of space, anti-hygienic*, filthy, repugnant*, the absolute want of sufficient space, crowded into this space, shut up, The horror of the situation.

* the resources can be organized in other categories

The table above displays the different values for the Appreciation of things. These values tend to be more negative than positive.

Graduation of Attitudes

Table 13

Options for Graduation in A visit to the prisons of Valparaíso

Force	Intensifier	<u>the most deplorable</u> condition*, <u>seriously</u> ill, has done his <u>best</u>, <u>extremely</u> defective, however be of the <u>worst</u>*, all humanity, has been greatly reduced, even*, smallest, most worthy, greatly, some more, the most innocent, <u>at last some action may be taken</u>, Not all likely
	Attitudinal lexis	anti-hygienic*, filthy*, repugnant*
	Metaphor	
Focus	Sharpen	<u>only</u> lately, <u>last</u> week, the <u>exception of</u> the correctional, <u>only</u> twenty beds, frequently <u>all</u> occupied, <u>no</u> crimes, 23rd of October, even young boys under 16 years of a, they <u>have not been</u> condemned, I will <u>not</u>, absolute, formerly*, *all* kind of, 145 persons, Whole, one of those, can <u>only</u> be compared, <u>largely to increase it,</u> for <u>one</u> of the recent murders, This is <u>no</u> exaggerated account<u>, not only affect</u> <u>Not all</u> likely to be carried away by his feelings*
	Soften	has long been, to a degree, lately, frequently, formerly, even(*) young boys...

* the resources can be organized in other categories

In relation to Graduation, Force had a total of 18 occurrences in which 15 belonged to intensifiers to give more strength to what is said. Three instances of attitudinal lexis were found. There were no occurrences of metaphors.

The total number of occurrences of Focus were 28; 22 of them expressed sharpening, making the information more specific and precise. As the data about the situation of the prisons was concrete and informative, the use of softening was very low: only 6 instances out of 28.

7.2. *The State Railways again,* Saturday January 13th, 1906

This editorial delves into the poor conditions of the State Railways in the south of Chile in 1906 pointing at the lack of railway cars provided by the State and the impossibility to use private cars freely within a monopolistic State ownership. Consequently, due to the poor conditions of the State railways, crops spoiled, rot and the losses for the farmers were vast.

Identification and Tracking the participants

Table 14

Resources for identifying and Tracking participants in The State Railways again

Type	Presenting identity	Presuming identity	Possessive	Comparative	Textual reference
Institutions and Abstractions	The State Railways (3)	The State lines, the railways (2), themselves, railways service			
	The President of the Republic				
	large manufactures	breweries		the like (breweries)	
	the wants of cars on the railways	this, are			
	freights of the state railways	are, them, a dear freight			
People	the inhabitants	the petitioners, the farmers, the farmer	their, his		
	producers				
	the traveller				
	the consumer	he (the consumer)			
	the unfortunate owner	who, he (the owner)		his	
Product	coming harvest, the harvest, a poor one; a good one; harvest;	it, this harvest		last harvest, good harvest	It (2)
	crops in transit	the amount of produce lost or spoiled, piles of the produce, those which have rotted			this waste, this loss
Documents and Statements	this permission	this (permission)			it
	the defence of the railways				this
Objects	lines of idles cars	they (4), them, are (lines of idles cars)		some full, some empty	

In the table above, the participants were divided into five categories: Institutions and Abstractions and people present more occurrences than the other three categories together. The tracking resources for the categories of Presenting and Presuming identity, concentrate the highest number of instances. In general, it can be mentioned that Presuming identity has a larger amount of pronouns.

Kind of attitudes for Appraisal

Table 15

Options for Affect in The State Railways again

	Direct	**Implicit**
positive	it is <u>hoped</u>	
negative	alarmed, clamouring (*)	

* the resources can be organized in other categories

In general terms, the editorial *The State Railways again* presents very few instances of Affect; as can be seen in the table above, positive and negative Affect comprise all of the present instances, whereas direct and implicit Affect present no instances at all.

Table 16

Options for Judgement in The State Railways again

		direct	**implied**
personal	admire	<u>good</u> service	
	criticize	deficiencies, <u>useless</u> enquiries	
moral	praise		
	condemn	incompetent	

* the resources can be organized in other categories

As the table above shows, there are few cases of Judgement; however, the majority of cases, such as criticize and condemn, signal negative connotations.

Table 17

Options for Appreciation in The State Railways again

Positive	<u>cheap</u> enough
Negative	despairing, confines(*), <u>absurd</u> to expect, a <u>danger</u>, <u>bad</u> railway service, nothing, confronted, astounding, <u>wretched</u> service

* the resources can be organized in other categories

In the table for Appreciation above, there is a clear tendency towards the occurrence of negative Appreciation. One of these instances presents ambiguity and may be classified into a different category -in this case, positive appreciation- depending on the perspective adopted; the rest of the instances are clearly negative.

7.3 *The Anglican Missions to Araucania*, Saturday April 28th, 1906.

This editorial inquiries into the progress of the Anglican Missions to Araucania in 1906. It mentions the people involved in the process of converting 'Mapuches' into Christianity and the advancements made. It also describes a particular charity event to collect money for the missions.

Identification and Tracking the participants

Table 18

Resources for identifying and Tracking participants in *The Anglican Missions to Araucania*

Type	Presenting identity	Presuming identity	Possessive	Comparative	Textual reference
Araucania	Araucania, Quepe and Chol-Chol	Quepe, Chol-Chol			
Rev. Mr. Sadler	Mr. Sadler (3)				
Anglican missions to Araucania	Anglican missions to Araucania	the mission(s), they	their progress		

The table above shows a limited quantity of resources to keep track of the participants. The majority are resources to present the identity of the participants, followed by presuming identity with a different word choice. Only one of these resources falls into the category of possessive. There is no presence of comparative and textual reference in this editorial.

Kinds of Attitudes for Appraisal

Table 19

Options for Affect in *The Anglican Missions to Araucania*

	Direct	Implicit
positive	we were <u>pleased</u>	
negative		

In this table it is possible to see that the author only used one positive subcategory for Affect.

Table 20

Options for Judgement in *The Anglican Missions to Araucania*

		direct	implied
personal	admire	prominent part	
	criticize		
moral	praise	good work. applauded the missions, civilizing medium	
	condemn		

The table for Judgement signals the use of only two subcategories: direct personal admiration and direct moral praise.

Table 21

Options for Appreciation in *The Anglican Missions to Araucania*

Positive	commodious buildings, a new site, the most interesting views
Negative	terrible task, the dialect though puzzlingly

 * the resources can be organized in other categories

Concerning the table for Appreciation, positive and negative are the only subcategories used by the author.

7.4 *The Reaction Against Parliamentary Tyranny,* Saturday June 16th, 1906

This editorial is about the political situation in Chile in 1906. The relationship between Parliament and the executive branches of the Government are mentioned: the several trials of the past years, the leaders of opposing sides and the disagreements and conflicts that took place.

Identification and Tracking the participants

Table 22

Resources for Identifying and Tracking participants in The Reaction Against Parliamentary Tyranny

Type	Presenting identity	Presuming identity	Possessive	Comparative	Textual reference
People	chief rulers of the nations	the most constitutional of monarchs, the kings of Europe	their		
	people (2)	the nations, who, public opinion, supporters	Their		
	such men	president Roosevelt, president Diaz, presidents, the leaders			
	President of the republic	the greatest tyrant (2), a strong man (3), president Balmaceda, Balmaceda, the best president President (3), the same candidate, Mr. Montt (3), him (3), a president, who, himself, fearless politician, strong presidents, the most dangerous of all, the candidate of the liberal union, whoever	his (2), his ministers		the latter
	Mr. Agustin Ross	he, Mr. Ross			
	Mr. Ovalle Vicuña	he (4)			
Nations	Chile	the country, the nation, in Chile	our continent		
Institutions and abstractions	The municipalities	they, public funds, public money			which (2)
	Government (4)	they (2), the political wire puller (2), minority of parliament, the extremes, creeds, Parliament (3), parliamentary government (3), costly experiment, The executive, the executive, legislative power, legislative assemblies, government and congress, a majority of parliament, the two powers, the former, united opposition, the latter, strong government	their (5)		which
	Political parties	parties, fractions and groups of politicians (2), representatives of all parties, conservatives, radicals			

Miscellaneous	The case	one, note
	The elections	the presidential campaign
	Old influences	themselves, old theoretical party line

This table shows the occurrence of a vast majority of instances of presuming identity in contrast with the other three categories. Some items of presenting identity have a higher number of instances than others. For example, presuming identity has high occurrences, in opposition to other instances with fewer occurrences..

Kinds of attitudes for Appraisal

Table 23

Options for Affect in The Reaction Against Parliamentary Tyranny

	Direct	Implicit
positive	hoped (2)	
negative		

In this table there is only one example of Affect. No more cases were found within this editorial.

Table 24

Options for Judgement in The Reaction Against Parliamentary Tyranny

		Direct	**implied**
personal	admire		
	criticize	to <u>zero</u>	
moral	praise		
	condemn	tyranny(3), the <u>evils</u>, the <u>chaos</u> (2), tyrannize, the <u>evil</u>, waste (2)	

* the resources can be organized in other categories

In this table, the greater number of cases belong to condemn while there is only one example of criticize. All the instances found present negative connotation.

Table 25

Options for Appreciation in The Reaction Against Parliamentary Tyranny

Positive	acceptable, hailed with <u>pleasure</u>, evident, brilliant, <u>well</u> worthy
Negative	constant changes, disregard, useless, unfortunate

* the resources can be organized in other categories

In the table for Appreciation, there is almost an even number between positive and negative Appreciation. In fact, positive Appreciation has only one more instance than negative Appreciation.

7.5 *The disaster*, Saturday August 25th, 1906.

This editorial delves into the 1906 Valparaíso earthquake in Chile. The epicenter of it was located in the town of Valparaíso and the intensity was 8.6. It destroyed almost all the city,

killing more than three thousand people. The editorial narrates the after-effect of the earthquake and describes the measures taken by the government to deal with the destruction.

Identification and Tracking participants

Table 26

Resources for identifying and Tracking participants in *The disaster*

Type	Presenting identity	Presuming identity	Possessive	Comparative	Textual reference
People	the country, all persons, citizens	wealthiest inhabitants, majority of people, those in pain, the dying			
Loss (life, property and in general)	number of individuals, some(...) persons, the ruins, the actual loss	the real loss of life, the numbers of bodies, the different figures, the number officially buried, the number which must have perished, been burnt, loss of life, executions, loss of property, the estimate, the loss(es), the total			souls, these executions, these calculations
Disaster	The disaster (title), earthquake,	The terrible disaster, events happened (...) them, occurrences, adverse circumstances		greatest disaster	
Valparaiso [and Viña del mar]	The town of Valparaíso, a (...) city has, Valparaíso and Viña del mar, Valparaíso	The given section of the town*, different districts, the all sections of the town, the town the city	its		
We		We (6)			
Authorities, clergy and members of the medical profession	The authorities, The Governor of the province , the military governor, all members of the medical profession, the clergy and members of the religious orders	Mr. E. Larrain A, central authorities, Captain Luis Gomez Carreño , from the Governor downwards, central authorities		Their message, weaker man than	if <u>this</u> same spirit (actions

The table exemplifies the different resources used in the text to make reference to the same participants to keep track of them. Through the range of resources presented in the table to

identify and keep track of participants, the possessive, comparative and textual references do not provide much value for the interpretation; whereas the presupposition of identity is the more recurrent resource (35 occurrences), followed by the presentation of identity with 17.

Kinds of attitudes for Appraisal

Table 27

Options for Affect in *The disaster*

	Direct	Implicit
positive	sympathy, the <u>calmness</u> of the majority, <u>relief</u> of suffering	
negative	has <u>befallen the town</u>, consternation, hesitate*(neutral), perished, we can only <u>regret</u>, <u>hesitated</u> to employ	Hesitate*, manifest disposition

* the resources can be organized in other categories

It is possible to infer from the table that the writer employed all the four categories of Affect and that the negative option was the most frequently used resource (6 occurrences); whereas the positive options were used only three times. On the other hand, direct options were more frequent than the implicit ones.

Table 28

Options for Judgement in *The disaster*

		direct	implied
personal	admire	whole <u>civilized</u> world, the calmness* of the majority, a weaker man than Captain Gomez might have hesitated to employ, determined to make the best	
	criticize	has caused <u>consternation</u>, reduced to poverty	saved literally nothing
Moral	praise	attracted the <u>sympathy</u>, <u>best</u> position, acted with energy and promptitude beyond praise, were every where visible carrying their message of peace, comfort those in pain, a feeling of good fellowship, ...utmost, have behaved with coolness and discipline beyond praise	
	condemn	<u>terrible</u> disaster, <u>befallen</u> the town,	

* the resources can be organized in other categories

The table for Judgement displays an inclination towards the use of positive attitudes, including admiration and praise with four and eight occurrences respectively. On the contrary, the negative attitudes were used less as in the case of negative Judgement: criticize and condemn.

Table 29

Options for Appreciation in *The disaster*

Positive	attracted the <u>sympathy</u>, <u>prosperous</u> and <u>flourishing</u> city, <u>wealthiest</u> inhabitants, <u>official</u> valuation, <u>well</u> known, the stern enforcing of the military law, the <u>prompt</u> punishment, these executions saved the town, <u>greatest</u> calmness and order, <u>exceptional</u> trial, <u>well worthy</u> of notice
Negative	<u>terrible</u> disaster, has befallen, has caused <u>consternation</u>, levelled with the ground, reduced to poverty, <u>difficult</u> to follow, necessarily be <u>inaccurate</u>, be considered as <u>exaggerated,</u> that is impossible, <u>far below,</u> times of peril, <u>terrible</u> nights, has been <u>enormous</u>, <u>impossible</u> to foresee, <u>well</u> boast, <u>greatest</u> disaster

* the resources can be organized in other categories

Concerning the options for Appreciation, the editor conceives things as both positive and negative equally with a minor inclination towards favoring negative Appreciations with 16 occurrences over the 12 instances of occurrence of positive Appreciation.

Graduation of Attitudes

Table 30

Options for Graduation in *The disaster*

Force	Intensifier	terrible disaster, wealthiest inhabitants, so rapidly, best position, so greatly, never be known, as numbers, greatest calmness and order, strictly maintained, we can only regret, must necessarily, must of course, indeed, all communication, as usual, greatest calmness*, even, strictly maintained, utmost, greatest disaster*
	Attitudinal lexis	attracted the sympathy, the whole civilized world, prosperous, wealthiest inhabitants, reduced to poverty, so rapidly, difficult to follow, so greatly, probably, will never be known, being possible, perished*, inaccurate, far below, large, large firms, greatest* calmness, a weaker man, downwards.
	Metaphor	befallen the town, in the twinkling of an eye, flourishing city, levelled with the ground, name figures, souls
Focus	Sharpen	the whole civilized world, actual loss, real loss, any attempt, all round, without identification, we can only regret, must of course be added, the whole sections of the town, saved literally nothing, cannot be considered, well known, actual value, indeed, within thirty hours, first detachment, all person, all the members of the medical profession, usual, mostly isolated, nowhere, sudden danger, every sign,
	Soften	few minutes, many, some attempt, estimate of people, name figures, two to seven thousand, either(...) or, at less than (...), estimate the loss of life, estimate of thirty million pounds, of the majority, suddenly, some one hundred and sixty persons, general conflagration, any attempt, elsewhere

* the resources can be organized in other categories

The table for Graduation displays the resources used to measure attitudes towards certain participants. This table is divided into two large categories. The first one is Force which in turn is divided into three: intensifiers with 20 occurrences, attitudinal lexis with 19, and metaphors with only 6. In this sense, intensifiers and attitudinal lexis are the most used resources to give force to the text. Secondly, there is Focus which is divided into two resources, where sharpening is the most frequent with 23 uses, while softening occurs only 15 times.

8. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This section provides an interpretation of the results as obtained and presented in the previous section. In first place, there is the discussion of each editorial, and finally there is a general analysis and discussion.

8.1. A visit to the prisons of Valparaiso, Friday 5th January, 1906.

Tracking participants

Tracking Participants

4,2%

7,0%

22,5%

62,0%

● Presuming
● Presenting
● Textual Reference
● Comparative
● Possessive
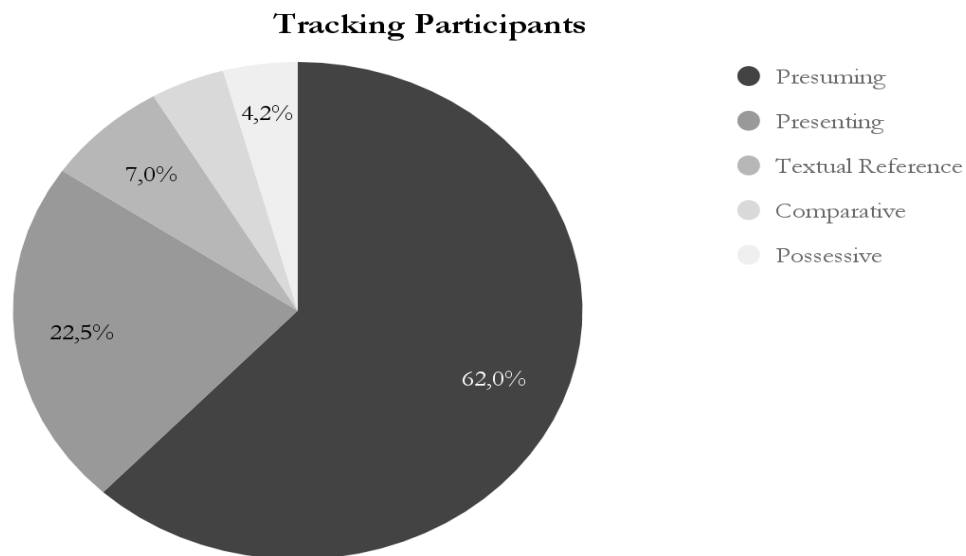
Figure 3: Options for Tracking participants in *A visit to the prisons of Valparaiso*

There is a marked difference between this editorial and the following regarding the newspaper's position within the Chilean society. They usually stress their detachment and their divergences from and with the Chileans. However, in this editorial the author points at the need of acting together, not separately: "This is a matter which concerns the *whole community*". Thus, the author emphasized the idea of a community comprised by British and Chileans alike.

It is very important to explain the different types of prisoners which are mentioned in this editorial. Most of the participants are classified under the category of *prisoners*, but not all of them had been found guilty. As the editorial explains:

*"*In this place all persons who have been arrested and are waiting judgement, or who have been remanded during trial are detained. They have not been condemned, many are subsequently discharged as innocent, many more are only guilty of offences against the police regulations or the alcohol law¨

People were usually taken to the "sección de detenidos", where all awaited for trial together, making no differences between the seriousness of their crimes or if they were really guilty or not; in an attempt to illustrate this, the author also refers to the prisoners as *persons* and *innocent*.

Furthermore, in this editorial one of the comparative resources used is *at the same time,* an exophoric reference, which means that there is an element making reference to something outside the text, signaling a supposedly well known historic fact for the British community; as it reads "the black hole of Calcuta". This expression hails from the historical place of imprisonment, in fact a dungeon. In this particular place in India, British soldiers were kept prisoners in the year 1756 (Trevelyan, 1956). The conditions in this place of imprisonment were appalling and the space was extremely limited. Therefore, the use of this particular reference is used to exemplify the conditions under which innocent people were held at the "places of detention": "*innocent persons* are liable to be remanded for days and weeks and have to exist in this place which can only be compared to the black hole of Calcuta". This means that the author considers the conditions of these places as inhumane as the black hole of Calcuta; by comparing these prisoners to British prisoners, shows attachment to the Chilean prison situation . This reference is a historical fact only known by the British community which excludes those who are not acquainted with British history.

On a rather divergent note, the author utilizes elements to presume identity of *these places*, *this place* and *such places* to refer to both places of imprisonment and detention. This particular choice for presenting the participants creates detachment between the author and the community that is going through this turmoil.
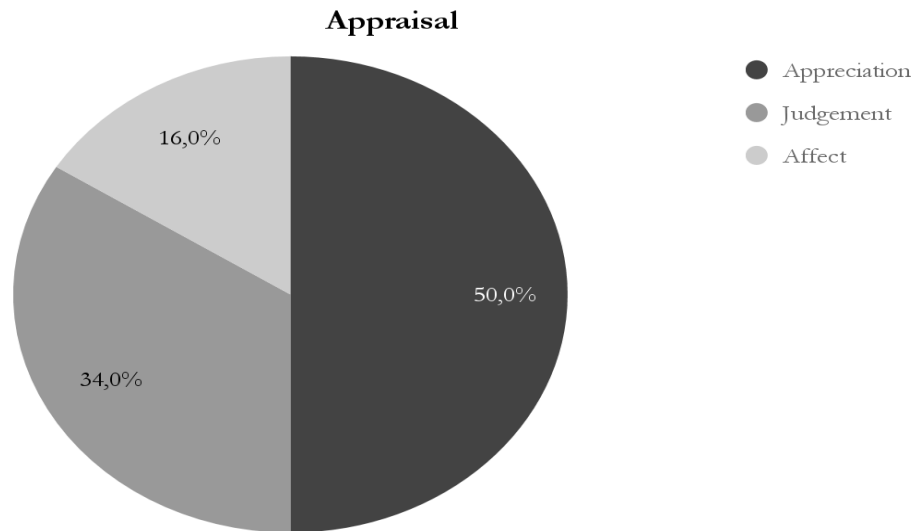
Appraisal

Figure 4: Options for Appraisal in *A visit to the Prisons of Valparaiso*

As it is displayed in Figure 4, the most used attitude in the editorial *A visit to the prisons of Valparaiso* is Appreciation of things with 50% followed by Judgement with 34%, and finally Affect.

Affect

This editorial includes Affect in its evaluation about the situation of the places of detention. The author expresses his feelings in a very direct way, highlighting words such as *horror, painful* and *unhappy* to clearly express specific emotions that denote his negative perception of the Valparaíso prisons. In fact, there is no presence of positive affect in the text. It is important to explain that the words selected by the author are signs of his personal views more than the objective voice of the newspaper.

Judgement
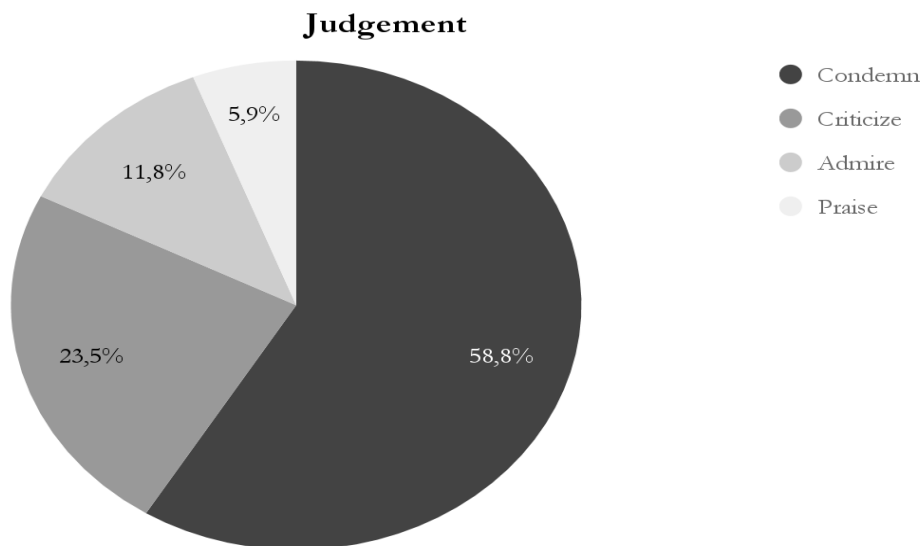
Judgement

Figure 5: Options for Judgement in *A visit to the prisons of Valparaiso*

In relation to Judgement, the most used resources tend to condemn and criticize, covering 82,3% of the total, leaving 17,7% for positive resources in this editorial.

The author uses a vast variety of resources in order to judge people and things in the text. Regarding this Attitude, the writer is very critical. Despite his positive statements, he uses mostly negative evaluations. As to his positive judgements, there are two personal admirations, direct and implied; the former describing the *energetic* representation of Judge Santa Cruz of the places of detention; and the latter, referring to judge Bezanilla whose report the writer considered as a reliable and knowledgeable source of the negative condition of the prisons: "this is no *exaggerated* account, it is the calm language of an official report made by a judge not at all likely to be carried away by his feelings". The writer thus validates the reputation of a judge, whose profession is trustworthy and fair. The narrator makes a positive moral praise about the judge's recommendation to move the prisoners to a better place, to "some other more *commodious* spot and insists on the necessity of enlarging the prison".

Regarding negative judgements, four personal criticisms were found and ten moral condemnations. As to the personal criticisms, the author mentions the lack of the necessary conditions of the prisons: he considers the sanitary arrangements as extremely *defective* and believes that the *scarcity* of warders makes it impossible to make a good job inside the prisons.

Furthermore, he criticizes that a building with space for 145 persons, houses 414 people is unhuman. He considers them the victims of a system, where prisoners are *crowded* in small spaces*,* which include 16 year-old adolescents. He states that it "becomes *impossible*" to divide the prisoners into different cells according to age or on the nature and severity of their offences, as there is not enough space. The exclamation mark at the end of this paragraph, where the author says: "even young boys under 16 years of age have to be shut up in the wards with the general crowd!"*,* denotes how editors condemn the fact of having adults and young boys together in jail.

On the other hand, the first moral condemnation that the author makes is when he says at the beginning that the "*terrible* state of things" in prisons has been confirmed. He confirms Mr. Bezanilla's report by corroborating that the "*worst* rumours" regarding these places were confirmed. He continues by adding that the "penal establishments of the town were found to be in the *most deplorable* condition"; he confirms the "*inadequacy* of the accommodation" in these institutions and declares that "*the state of morality* due to *over crowding[1]* must, however *be of the worst*". He then refers to specific flaws in the prisons, considering the prison's sanitary arrangements as "extremely defective" and with *repugnant* anti-hygienic conditions. Besides, he adds that "the *full horror* of the want of all humanity in treating prisoners is apparent"*,* highlighting not only the terrible structural conditions of the prisons, but also the inhuman treatment the prisoners received, infringing all possible human rights. The editor also says that the absence of the required conditions in prisons is an "insult to any civilised nation".

Appreciation

---

[1] As written in the original editorial
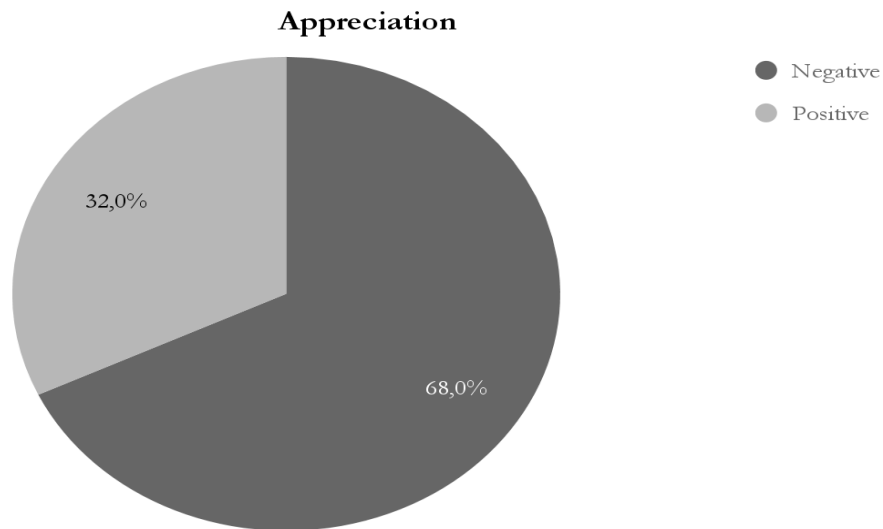
Figure 6: Options for Appreciation in *A visit to the prisons of Valparaiso*

Since the entire editorial deals with the state of the prisons of Valparaiso, the writer uses a vast variety of resources to express his feelings about the state of these prisons. It is important to mention that as the editorial is mainly based on the report made by Don Alejandro Bezanilla, the judge sent by the Court of Appeal, all the feelings the writer expresses about the state of the prisons are based on it.

The pie chart above shows that the options for negative appreciation double the options for positive Appreciation. The writer says that the prisons were in "*wretched* conditions and want of space" and that the conditions of the places of detention were something of public knowledge and that the report only comes to confirm these public rumours.

Throughout the editorial, the writer uses specific words to describe the place and the conditions in which the prisoners were kept. Even though there are some options of negative Appreciation in the report, it is the writer the one who decides which part of the report he wants to quote. So for example when quoting from the report "I will not refer to the *anti-hygienic* filthy and for many reasons *repugnant* conditions of this place", it is because he wants to create inclusive feelings with the reader about the state of the prisons.

The only instance in which the writes uses positive Appreciation is when he refers to the state of the correctional house for women, under the care of the nuns of "El Buen Pastor" where

women were confined "in *well ventilated* wards", and kept clean. Women were thus kept in better conditions than men even though the conditions were not the best.

Graduation

The results of the analysis of the Graduation of attitudes indicates the different resources used by the author to measure attitudes in the text, specifically intensifiers and sharpening information. In the case of intensifiers, the author uses a wide spectrum of reference to intensify the impact of the situations in which prisoners live inside the places of detention on readers. In this way, the author intensifies the state in which prisoners live inside prisons through superlatives and adverbs like "the most + adj" and "extremely + adj", eg., prisoners live in "the *most* deplorable conditions" and "*extremely* defective"; in this manner the author complains about the unfair Chilean prison system. He believes that innocent people have to suffer the same consequences that criminals suffer inside the prison because the system was overcrowded and negligent. On the other hand, the large use of sharpening provides objective information in addition to the humanitarian and personal point of view of the editor. The editor provides factual information by including the number of prisoners, the distance that these places of detention had been reduced, and specific dates, based on the exhaustive investigation of the judge's report.

8.2. *State Railways Again*, **Saturday January 13th, 1906.**

Tracking Participants

Legend:
- Presuming
- Presenting
- Comparative
- Textual Reference
- Possessive

Pie chart values: 44,3%; 34,3%; 8,6%; 8,6%; 4,3%
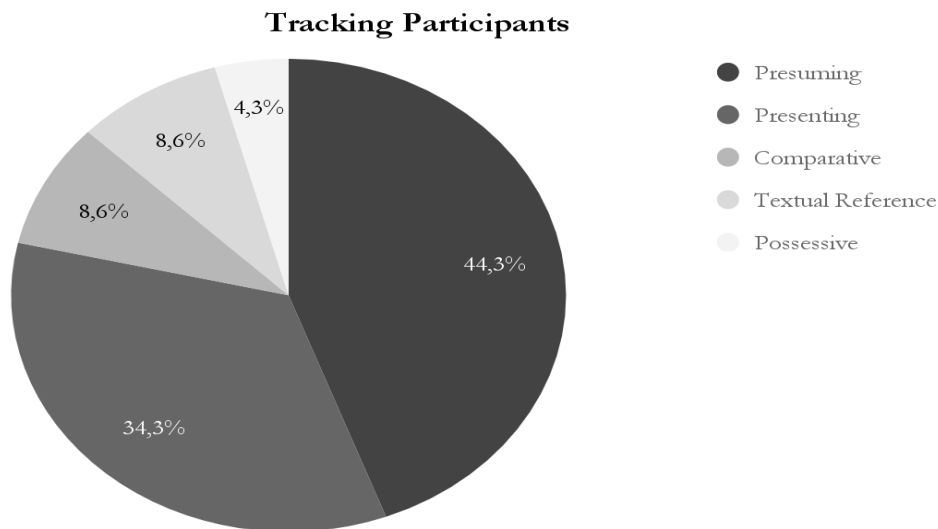
Figure 7: Options for Tracking Participants in *The State Railways Again*

Tracking participants

In the present editorial, the number of tracked participants was quite high, mainly because there were many entities involved in the process of manufacturing and transporting goods across the country by means of the State Railway system. The construction of the railway system achieved great importance at that time. It was firstly appointed to the North-American entrepreneur William Wheelwright and then undertaken by the English engineer, William Lloyd, who was expected to work on the Santiago-Valparaiso line. However, Lloyd was not the last to contribute to the construction of the railway system. It was the American entrepreneur Henry Meiggs, the one who managed to finish the Quillota-Santiago line in 1863 (Cf., 2.4 *Scientific and technological developments)*.

The creation and construction of the railway system was in the hands of American and British immigrants. The criticism done about the State railway system in the editorials does not point at the quality of the railway cars nor at the railway tracks, but at the Chilean government's less than efficient management .

Nearly 50% percent of the instances of Tracking participants, belongs to presuming identity. The great number of participants and instances of presuming identity may be due to an attempt to maintain cohesion and coherence inside the text, as the continuous mention of participants is crucial for the overall coherence of the text (Martin & Rose, 2008).

The category of presuming identity is realized mainly by pronouns. As Martin and Rose (2008) state, pronouns are one of the basic choices for identification. The use of pronouns also extends to the other resources for Tracking participants, such as possessive, comparatives and textual references, giving the whole editorial a sense of general unity.

The editorial -as the name suggests- makes strong criticism of the railway system by presuming the following: "the want of a *proper method*", "the *unfortunate* owner", "a *poor* one", "the amount of produce *lost or spoiled* in transit" , "this *waste*" and "lines of idle cars", all of which convey a strong negative connotation.

Most of the references to the state railways is done, whether direct or indirectly, through expressions with negative connotations beginning with the title of the editorial: *The State Railways Again,* implying reiteration without improvement. The state railway system is chosen as an editorial topic to criticize the Chilean State management of it : the "*railways* have proved *themselves* so utterly incompetent to handle the harvest".

It is interesting to mention the absence of the pronoun *we* when Tracking participants in this editorial. The Chilean railways had been designed and constructed by British and American engineers, but the Chilean government had not been able to do proper management of the work done by them. It was thus that the British felt strongly critical and excluded themselves from it. As to the general category of people, the editorial constantly mentioned how people were being affected by the mismanagement of the state railways. There are references to the *farmers, producers, consumer* and even *the unfortunate owner* who lost harvest and crops as can be seen in the example that follows: "the consumer is clamouring at the high prices he has to pay, while the farmer is often pleased to give away his produce in return for new sacks to replace those which have rotten". It is therefore reasonable for the British to assume a critical attitude about the deplorable service the Chilean state railways were offering the country.
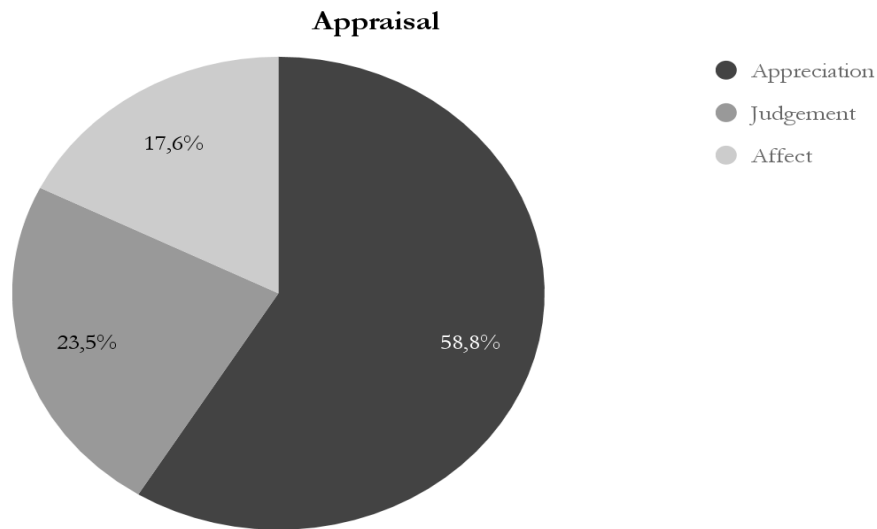
F*igure 8*:

Options for Appraisal in *The State Railway Again*

Affect

The only instance of positive Affect is *hoped* as seen in "It is *hoped* that this harvest will be a good one, but what is the use of the good harvest if it only augments the amount of produce lost or spoiled in transit?" The example makes reference to the fact that the harvest was expected to be good, but that as the railway service remained in deplorable conditions, the crops would be"lost in transit".

The instances of negative Appraisal, such as *clamouring* and *alarmed,* reflects the state of despair of the people affected: "The inhabitants of the Central and Southern . . . *alarmed* at the prospect of losing considerable part of their crops in transit".

Judgement

There is also an important amount of Judgement, in the form of criticize and condemn, about the Chilean Government. Instances of Judgement can be seen in the use of "*deficiencies* of the State Railways" which accentuate the lack of quality in the railways service offered the country. On the other hand, "*good* service" signals positive Judgement. However, its meaning conveys the opposite, suggesting that the quality of the railways service must be improved as seen in the example:"A dear freight commands *good* services"; by using the verb 'command', the writer urges the government to improve the service

The only instance of moral Judgement is used to condemn the railways as something that "have proved themselves *so utterly incompetent* to handle the harvest, that any aid should be welcome",which stresses the general opinion of the community about the railways and their inability to carry the harvests. The overall consequences of condemning falls onto the inefficiency of authorities; when the text says *themselves* it refers back to the railways and their inefficient administration.

Appreciation
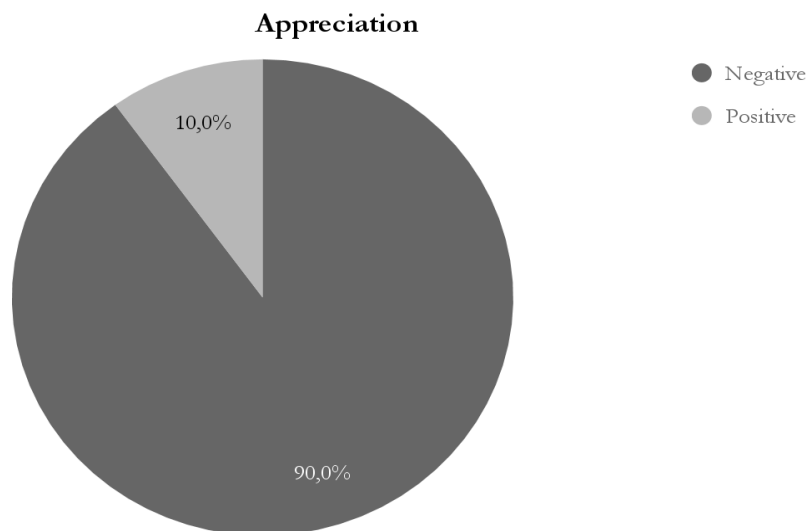
Figure 9: Options for Appreciation in *The State Railway*

Appreciation is the most used Appraisal category in this editorial. The instances of positive and negative Appreciation offers broad instances. Positive Appreciation occurs only once whereas negative, nine times.

The following example, "the inhabitants of the Central and Southern Provinces . . . [are] *apparently despairing* of any of the promised measures to remedy the deficiencies of the State Railways", refers to the attitude that people had towards the railways: a negative view.

The author also shows explicit distrust of the Chilean state railway system. It is perceived as a *bad railways service*, as a *wretched service* or as *astounding*, because the Chilean mismanagement of the state railway system affected not only products and harvests, but also farmers and the whole community.

8.3. *The Anglican Missions to Araucania*, Saturday April 28th, 1906.

Tracking participants
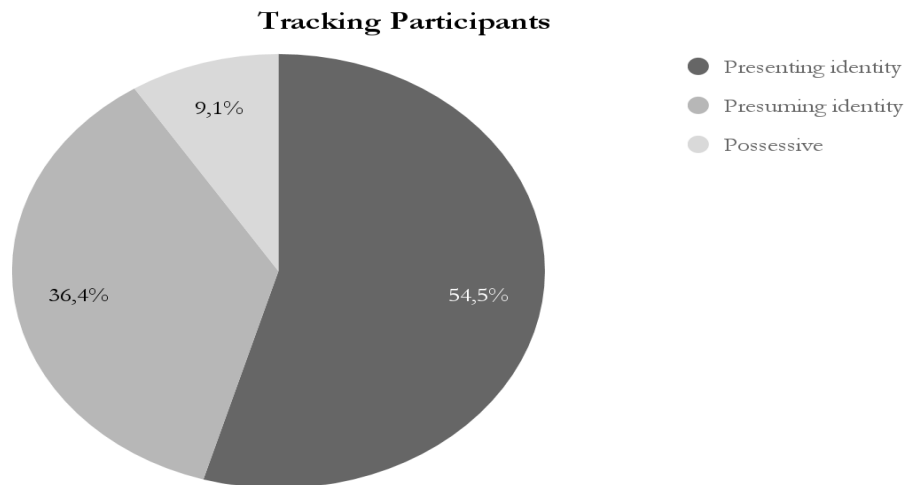
Figure 10: Options for Tracking participants in *The Anglican Missions to Araucania*

The pie chart above displays the presence of only three tracking resources. Comparative and textual reference had no presence at all. Presenting identity ensures the identification of the participants, providing that their presence is fundamental in the development of the narration; that is the reason why its percentage is prominent.

There were three participants in this editorial: *Araucania* which refers to the area where the Anglican missions established themselves; *Rev. Mr. Sadler*, who is important in the process of christianization, and the third, the *Anglican missions to Araucania.*

The editor starts by saying that *Mr. Sadler* was giving a lecture about the progress of the *Anglican missions* in *Araucania*. He adds that these missions had been taking place specifically in Quepe and Chol-Chol. In spite of the fact that these two places are presented and presumed separately in the text, they were taken as a unit because both belong to the Araucania, where all the missions are located.

The editor does not use many resources for presuming the identity of *The Rev. Mr Sadler* as a participant. He only refers to him as *Mr Sadler*. No other resource is used to presume his identity, probably as a sign of respect towards the authority of the reverend in the Anglican community. Other people with ecclesiastical titles were also presumed. However, as they were mentioned only once or twice, they were considered only as circumstantial.

As for the third main participant, the *Anglican missions to Araucania,* a more varied number of resources is used to keep track of them. The reference to *the missions,* the use of *they* and the possessive *their* are used to track the progress of the missions in Quepe and Chol-Chol. In the case of *Araucania*, the writer uses only *Araucania, Quepe* and *Chol-Chol.* These cases can be seen in the following example: "the history of the missions at Quepe and Chol-Chol and their progress since they first started."

Appraisal
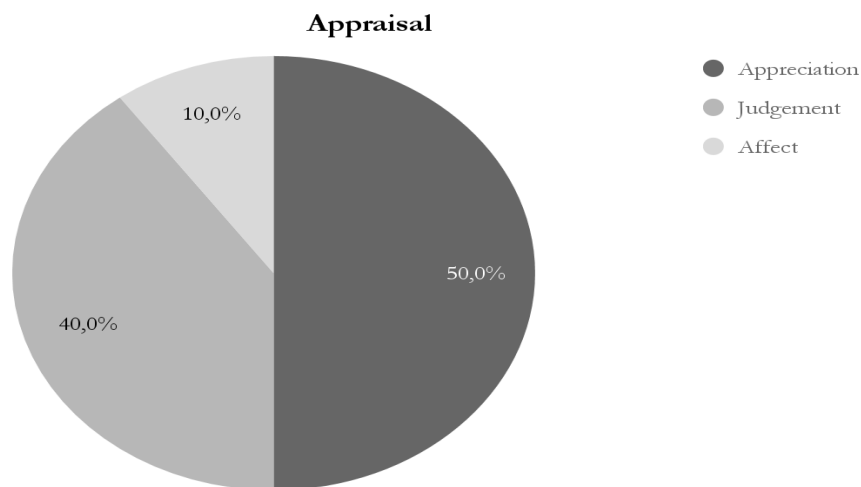
Figure 11: Options for Appraisal in *The Anglican Missions to Araucania*

Affect

In *The Anglican Missions to Araucania*, it was possible to find only one case of positive Affect, eg., when the author refers to the boys that were able to attend the ceremony. He and his companions were *pleased* to see the hard working young men that had permission from their captains to be there among the audience. It is important to mention that this editorial in particular

presented a more informative voice than the other editorials which justifies the absence of additional cases.

Judgement
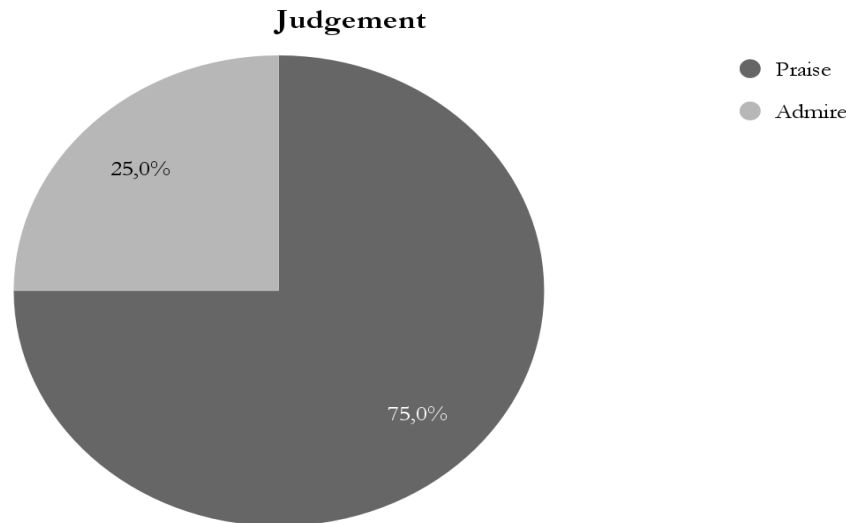
Figure 12: Options for Judgement in the editorial *The Anglican Missions to Araucania*

The editorial does not present negative judgements. The editor actually exalts the mission of the Anglican people in the *Araucania* with positive statements of admire and praise: "seconded by Mr. Anstruther Williamson who applauded the missions as a civilizing medium, in the far South." The options of criticize and condemn are not therefore present in the editorial. Personal judgements occurs only once. The first one is when the author refers to the missions in Quepe and their success: He says that they had bought 240 hectares of land and had built "commodious buildings *for b*oy's and girl's schools and a saw mill", expressing thus personal admiration. The author refers to *Mr. Sadler* saying that he "personally took a prominent part" in the project of evangelization in the community. He believes this man of faith is a good man. The author then makes moral judgements praising the work of these men in the south of Chile. In Chol-Chol the Anglican Mission had built schools and a medical mission which was doing *good work* for the community. The author later on praises Mr. Anstruther Williamson, a man who thanked the missionaries and *applauded* their work. The author defines this mission *as a civilizing medium* in the far South, praising its humanitarian work. He considers it necessary for

them to convert the Mapuche chiefs and the uncivilized people into the Anglican church, as their Christian duty.

Appreciation
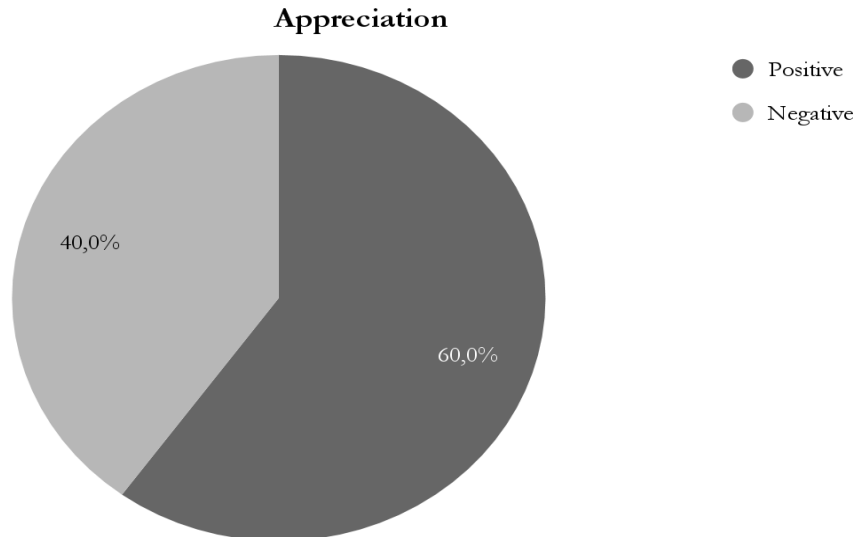
Figure 13: Options for Appreciation in *The Anglican Missions to Araucanía*

Attitudes in the form of Appreciation occur regularly in the editorial. The first instance occurs when the author describes the buildings the Anglican mission had built as *commodious*. He also introduces the *new* site the church had bought in the South and considers the views of the indian chiefs during the lecture *interesting*.

The author describes the task of translating into Mapuche negatively, eg., a "truly *terrible* task"*,* but appreciates the Mapuche language positively as "*puzzlingly abundant* in nowns[2]*,* and as equally wanting in verbs and inflections". It seems that he believes it to be a tedious task to deal with the language of the Mapuche community. In fact, he refers to it as a dialect, and not as a language, in a condescending way which reveal the attitude of the British community towards the Mapuche culture. They see themselves as 'saviours' of the Mapuches as: they help them to be civilized, they educate them and turn them into Christians. This illustrates the implicit aim of the British community: to integrate the Chilean community into their culture, but not the other way around.

---

[2] As written in the original editorial

Graduation

In this editorial, Graduation does not play a relevant role. The editor provides information about everyday life interest, qualifying them as *various* and *a portion*.

"Perhaps the *most* interesting views were those of.[3] the indian chiefs now converted to Christianity, and a photograph of a *portion*.[4] of the Gospel of St Luke translated into the Mapuche dialect a truly terrible task."

The uses of intensifiers, attitudinal lexis, focus and sharpening are not frequent, metaphors were nonexistent, maybe because the editorial provides rather objective information about the achievements of the immigrants. .

Nevertheless, an intriguing part is when the author describes the views of the indian chiefs as "the *most* interesting" during the lecture, denoting the exotic, perhaps weird looks that the Mapuches had according the thoughts of the British people present.

8.4. *The Reaction against Parliamentary Tyranny*, **Saturday June 16th, 1906.**

Tracking participants

---

[3] As written in the original editorial
[4] As written in the original editorial
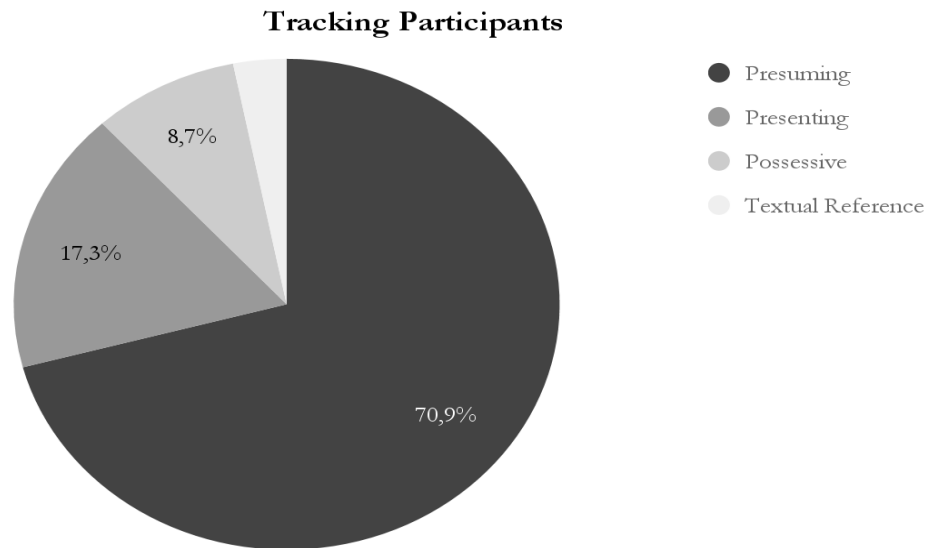
Figure 14: Options for Tracking Participants in *The Reaction against Parliamentary Tyranny*

In the editorial *The Reaction Against Parliamentary Tyranny*, most of the instances belong to the category of presuming identity. In fact, along the editorial there was an important presence of the pronouns *they, them, themselves* and *their* making reference not only to the political class of the country, but also to its inhabitants, such as "when *Presidents* were the leaders of their parties" or "*small groups of factions of politicians* have taken upon themselves many of the attributes of government".

At first glance, the British community seemed to be detached from the political problems of the country. In spite of this apparent attitude, the political situation was very important for them as they were one of the largest immigrant communities living in Chile, with extensive economic interests in the country. They were therefore, quite concerned about the Chilean ruling class.

Therefore, when the editor mentions "our continent", he does it as a way of integrating themselves to the governments of men such as Roosevelt (U.S.A) and Diaz (Mexico), and not as a way of identifying themselves with Chile and its ruling class. Their sense of belonging lies with the richer countries of the American continent.

A criticism that is constantly developed throughout the editorial is that the British community felt entitled to criticize the Chilean parliamentary system as "a costly experiment", as

compared to their own government in Great Britain. As it is stated in this editorial: "the country [Chile] is heartly tired of the costy experiment".

Due to the political character of the editorial and its focus on the political events at the time, there was a great number of occurrences of the sub-categories of *people*, *government* and *president of the Republic* when Tracking participants.

As to the category of presuming identity in the case of *president of the republic*, there appeared certain contradictory instances. Seven of them convey positive meanings such as a *strong man* and *the best president*, whereas, two convey negative meanings - *the greatest tyrant* and *the most dangerous of all*.

The latter two are perceived negatively; nevertheless, understood in the context of the whole editorial and considering the conditional *if*, it portrays the conditions under which a president may be dangerous due to absence of parliamentary support, as explained in the following example: "If not supported by a majority of parliament a *strong man* in such a position is perhaps the most dangerous of all"

The sub-category of *government* which is inside the category of Institutions, includes a variety of instances which refer to the system of government, the different branches of it and the way in which it was administered. Throughout the editorial there is constant mention of the parliamentary regime and its influence on Chilean politics.

The editorial refers to the parliamentary government as a "costly experiment", a government which has been lead "*by factions and groups of politicians* who have reduced the authority of the *President of the Republic* to zero" over the years. In this editorial, the identity of the *government* is presumed with various participants; for example, the *minority of parliament*, refers to a small fraction of parliament which governs the country. Whereas *parliamentary government* has two main references. It is mentioned first as a way of illustrating how a true parliamentary government should be: a balance between the *executive which governs* and the *legislative power* which legislates. The second time it is mentioned is to emphasize that at that moment, there was no parliamentary government in Chile, but only a fraction of parliament which had tyrannized the executive and taken over the political power of the country, as it can be seen in "and to-day the legislative assemblies have turned the tables and tyrannize over the executive, causing infinitive confusion, and the true balance of power has been lost".

Most of the instances of *government* and its several participants were chosen by the editor to criticize the government and the Chilean political class, which in the eyes of the British community were administering the country in a very poor way; as to their political system, it had a lot to improve.

Appraisal
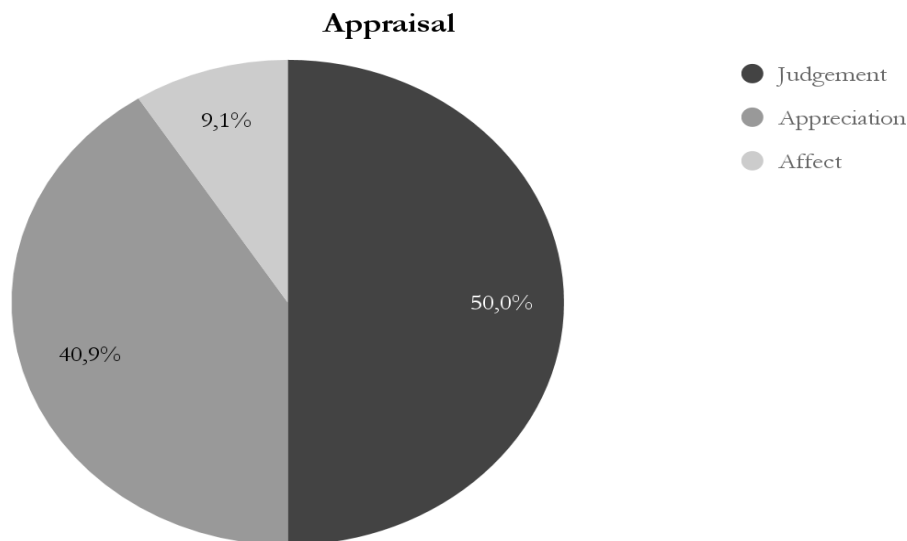
Figure 15: Options for Appraisal in *Reaction Against Parliamentary Tyranny*

Most of the the examples of Appraisal belong to the category of Judgement, followed by Appreciation and Affect. Most of these instances are negative and aim at criticizing the Chilean government, the politicians and their management of social issues and events like the upcoming presidential elections and the *tyranny* of parliament over the executive power and the country.

The editorial presents an instance of reported speech when quoting Mr. Ovalle Vicuña and his vision of Mr. Montt and of the late president Balmaceda. The thread that divides Mr. Ovalle's voice and the voice of the editor is rather blurred which makes the text rather ambiguous. "He [Mr. Ovalle Vicuña] supported Mr. Montt, he said, for the same reasons for which he had supported President Balmaceda, and he was sure that if the latter had been alive he would also have supported the same candidate".

Affect

Affect presents only two occurrences, being both of them *hoped*. The following quote states how the editor desires that the executive and the legislative powers reach a consensus: "It is *hoped* that the medium between the extremes referred to by Mr. Ross may be struck".

Judgement

On the other hand, judgement presents eleven occurrences all of which were negative in their meaning. Overall, most of the instances for Judgement were used to condemn parliamentary *tyranny* and its *evils*, although some of these cases were used to exemplify how presidents from other countries protected their governments from these political burdens. *Tyranny* is a more than frequently used word to describe the Chilean parliamentary government. The editor condemns the parliamentary control and its administrative performance of the country, emphasizing that a minority in parliament *tyrannizes* the executive and prompts a constant change of ministries. The author evaluates the government as chaotic and *evil*. This criticism covers other institutions such as the municipalities, which have prompted the *waste* of public funds. Thus, the chaotic character of the parliamentary regime can be seen in the following example: "The chaos to which the tyranny of a minority of parliament, has brought all government, is infinitely worse than the worst act of the strongest president".

Appreciation

Regarding Appreciation, the positive occurrences do not refer to the government, but to other topics; for example, "hailed with pleasure" is a positive Appreciation of governments from other countries; whereas *brilliant* makes reference to Mr. Agustin Rojas' speech about a true parliamentary government: "The case was perhaps best put by Mr. Agustin Ross in a *brilliant* speech. He pointed out that a true parliamentary government is one of exact balance between the executive which governs". In relation to the negative options for Appreciation, the "*constant changes* of ministries" is a clear negative example that points at the instability of the president and the government; it also signals that even the best president can turn out to be *useless* if its not supported by Parliament.

Overall, the editorial shows through its criticism of the Chilean parliamentary system in apparent detachment of the British community. However, while the author criticizes and questions the government, there is at the same time a clear concern for the country's politics and

the people's wellbeing; the interests of the British community were bound to be affected by the government's actions, and if the government was unstable, the economic interests of the British would be more likely to suffer. For, example, throughout the editorial the author maker reference to the *old days*, referring to a time when the president of the republic had more power and the multiple fraction of parties and the constant changes in the ministries were not creating parliamentary havoc. Moreover, this longing for past times is highlighted when the author praises the European monarchs as being the *most constitutional* due to their perennial-like quality.

8.5. *The Disaster*, Saturday August 25th, 1906.

Tracking participants

Tracking Participants
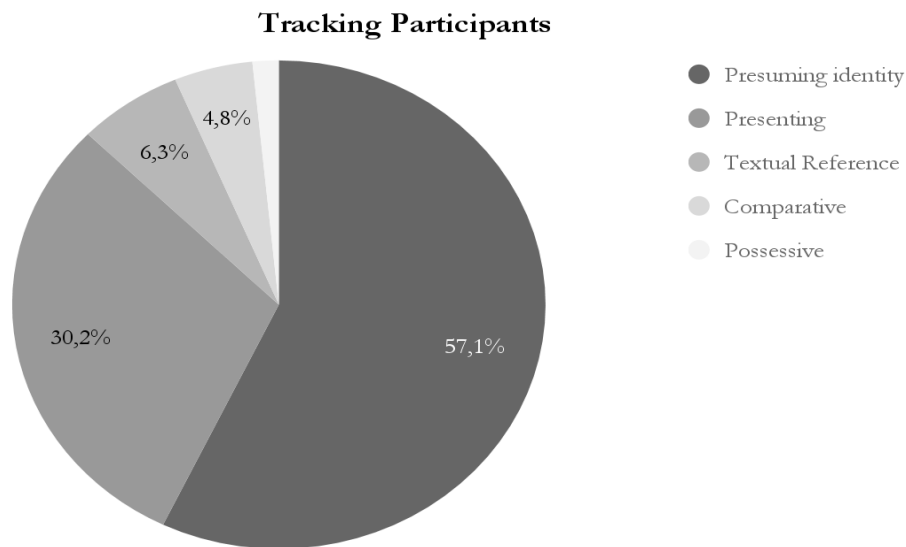
Figure 16: Options for Tracking participants in *The Disaster*

The author uses in this editorial a wide range of resources to introduce the different tracked participants present in the text. In *The Disaster* editorial the principal participants were six: *people*, *loss*, *disaster*, *Valparaíso*, *we* and *authorities*. Some of these participants were grouped into one class, as in the case of *authorities,* where the *clergy* and the *members of the medical profession* were placed in the same category, and in the case of *loss* which included the *loss of life*, *property* and loss in *general*.

To describe the identity of the British immigrants in Chile, only participants related to *people* and the pronoun *we* will be considered in the analysis.

It is interesting to mention that, when the author says that the earthquake caused "consternation throughout *the country*" the word *country* makes also reference to the suffering of *people* in it. The author also describes the *people* that caused disturbances after the disaster by saying that "*all persons* found engaged in pillaging or incendiarism were punished" emphasizing the efficiency of the authorities.

However, it is not only the poor that were affected by the disaster, the author also states that even the *wealthiest inhabitants,* who were not really a priority in this disaster, had been "reduced to poverty". He expresses solidarity with the *people* that had been struck by the earthquake, referring to them with Affect as the *dying* and *those in pain*. He highlights the job of the Church saying that "*the clergy and members of the religious orders* were everywhere visible carrying their message of peace to the dying and comfort to those in pain".

The pronoun *we* presents six occurrences with varying meanings. The most prominent use of *we* is the one that represents both the hesitant voice of the newspaper (editor) and the feelings of distress of the whole British community to give out figures about the actual loss in the disaster: "*we* can only regret that it is impossible to estimate the loss of life in Valparaiso and Viña del Mar at less than four thousand souls." He expresses his frustration as an individual who is part of the community, but is at the same time a journalist.

His role as journalist who is a the same time a representative of the British community is emphasized when explaining that they went to the different districts of Valparaíso to find out about the devastating consequences of the earthquake: "*we* have been to the cemeteries and when *we* take into account the numbers of bodies buried in the common trench by cartloads, without identification being possible." These uses of *we* express the solidarity of the British community as represented by the active and generous role assumed by the newspaper which is also the voice of a sensitive community that reads it. There is also the occurrence of *we* referring to the role of the newspaper as a communicator informing its audience: "When *we* take into account the stocks carried by the large firms in the Gran Avenida and Calle Blanco". However, the author is also able to place himself again as part of the community to say that pillages in disasters are rather frequent: "*we* have read on similar occasions elsewhere".

Appraisal
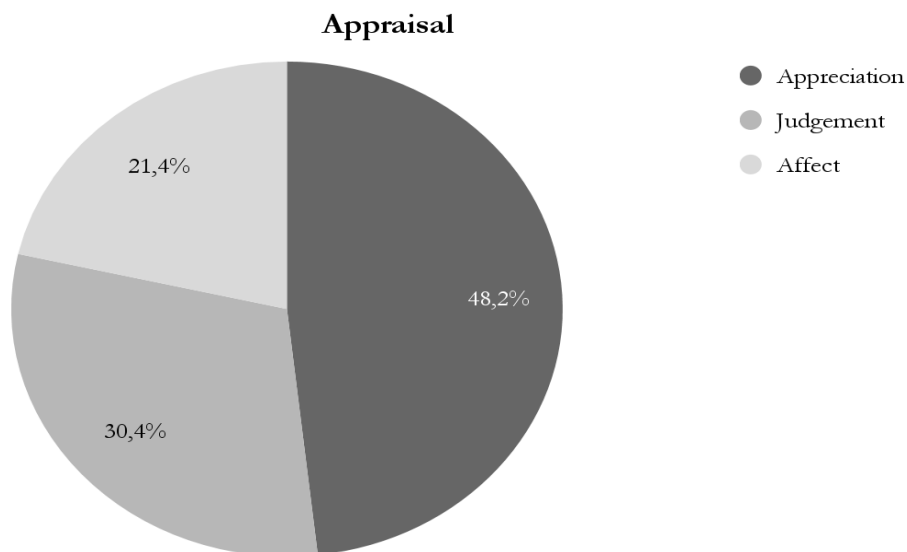
Figure 17: Options for Appraisal in the editorial *The Disaster*

The pie chart above shows that there is not a big difference in terms of percentages between, Affect and Judgement; however, the chart shows frequent presence of Appreciation, particularly when the author describes the consequences of the disastrous earthquake and its impact on the community.

Affect

The author uses a range of resources to express his feelings about the disaster that destroyed part of Valparaiso in 1906. First, he gives importance to those countries that felt *sympathy* for Chile and its misfortune through positive expressions. He considers that receiving attention from the *civilized* world, is a remarkable thing. He also believes that the *calmness of the majority* of the people during and after the earthquake is a positive and remarkable thing that should be made known, that "Everything was done with the greatest calmness and order and even during the terrible nights of general conflagration, discipline was strictly maintained."

The editor uses words that signal adverse emotions when he refers to the effect that the disaster had caused to the people, provoking *consternation* throughout the country and remorse for not knowing the exact the number of lives lost..

The author also refers to Valparaiso as a "*prosperous and flourishing* city" using direct Affect. He expresses solidarity not only with the social elite of Valparaìso when saying that the disastrous earthquake reduced even "*the wealthiest inhabitants* into poverty", but also with the people in general. He also uses an implicit expression of emotion when referring to the disposition of the people after the earthquake: "Everywhere a feeling of good fellowship was visible and a manifest disposition to assist each other to the utmost". The author highlights an evident praiseworthy goodwill of some people to helping those in need. He therefore uses these resources to reinforce his feelings about the disaster, presenting them to the world that is paying attention to Chile and to the British community. He also refers to the devastating consequences the disaster has caused to the people and the city. He expresses his positive feelings of solidarity towards the people that have lost everything and those who are helping the unfortunate.

Judgement

Judgement

11,8%

17,6%

47,1%

23,5%

- Praise
- Admire
- Criticize
- Condemn
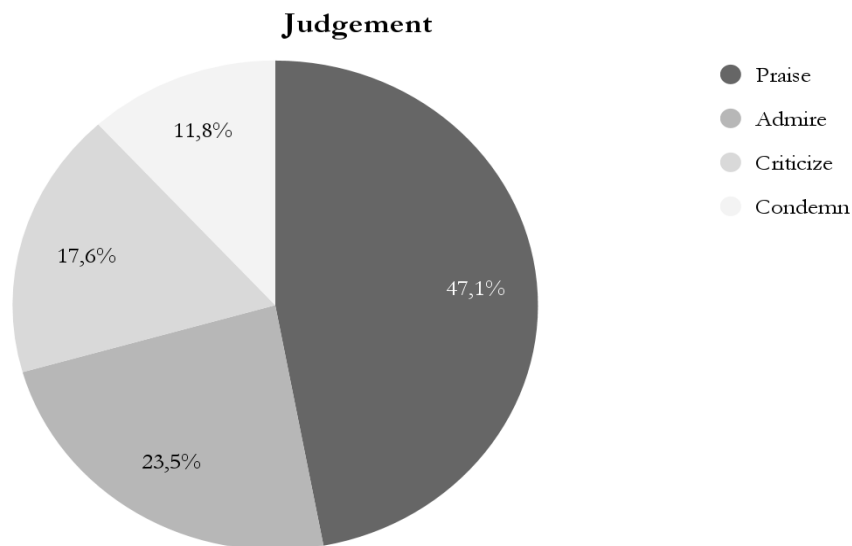
Figure 18: Options for Judgement in the editorial *The Disaster*

This pie chart displays the position of the author in relation to Judgement. The percentages reveal that the writer mainly keeps a positive attitude towards the authorities and towards the people that helped in the disaster. These actions are seen by the editor as the right thing to do in these situations. According to the author it seems to be a Christian duty to help those in need and to stop the disorders at any cost for the wellbeing of the people.

First, as to the positive Judgement opinions, the author admires personally those countries that he considers as *civilized*; he highlights that countries such as Germany, Italy or Spain, felt *sympathy* for Chile which is something he admires. However, behind this positive Judgement, there is an implicit negative Judgment of those countries that were uncivilized. He admires positively "The action of the authorities during the trial, and indeed the calmness of the majority of the people, are well worthy of notice."

It is odd to see that the author personally admires Captain Gomez when he says that he did not hesitate to employ a gun to kill hundred and sixty people to maintain order and prevent pillaging "The stern enforcing of military law and the prompt punishment of all persons found engaged in pillaging or incendiarism was measure which a weaker man than Captain Gomez might have hesitated to employ". Captain Gomez is so worthy of worship, that the author glorifies him by saying that a weaker man would have hesitated, but that as he is a powerful and *commendable* man, he was able to execute hundreds of people to guarantee peace and order for the educated people of the city.

As a matter of fact, the name of Captain Gomez Carreño transcended in history. He is known for bringing back order to Valparaiso during the 1906 earthquake. However, he did it through public executions. As after the disaster, people had began to loot and pillage and chaos had taken possession of the country, the government had to decree State of Catastrophe, leaving the Armed Forces in charge of the security and order of the city. Captain Gomez Carreño not only distributed food and water, ordered the removal of corpses and the demolition of buildings at risk of collapse, but he also commanded public executions and displayed the corpses in the principal places of the city as published in the Chilean newspaper, *La Tercera* (2010).

The writer uses 'personal admiration' to refer to the authorities as in "from the Governor downwards have behaved with a "*coolness and discipline beyond praise*". He justifies the rough way of handling things of the police and the politicians after the disaster. The author supports and applauds their acts of violence to maintain order in Valparaiso.

Secondly, moral praise Judgement analysis follows. Again, the *sympathy* that Chile caused to *the civilized worl*d can be taken as a moral Judgement, because only a well formed conscience will feel sorry for those in need. Besides, the author praises authorities like the

Governor of the Province Mr. E. Larrain A. and the military governor, Captain Luis Gomez Carreño, because they acted with *energy and promptitude*, which in this case is a moral Judgement, and not a personal thought. The editor is talking about the actions the authorities did as a moral duty, for the wellbeing of the city and the country: "the Governor of the Province Mr. E. Larrain A. and the military governor, Captain Luis Gomez Carreño. acted with an energy and promptitude beyond praise, and were well seconded by the Central Authorities in the Capital."

Furthermore, he also makes a moral Judgment when he refers to the clergy and members of the religious orders that "were every where visible carrying their message of peace to the dying and comfort to those in pain".

Appreciation
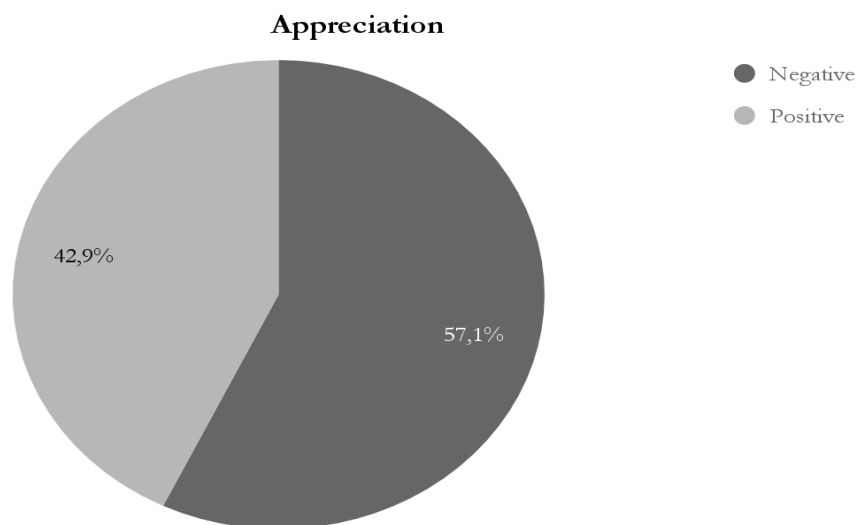
Figure 19: Options for Appreciation in the editorial *The Disaster*

The attitude of the author in terms of Appreciation is useful to provide an insight to his feelings and views of certain topics. Things can thus be appreciated positively and negatively. In this case, the author describes the situation in which the country is immersed by selecting words that produce a dramatic effect on the reader and by giving the reader the possibility of connecting his feelings with the disaster.

The editorial presents a large number of terms that express negative Appreciation. This can be accounted for considering the nature and size of the disaster. The editor's choice of words possesses a dramatic tone to persuade the reader to follow certain orientation in terms of emotions. For example, to explain the repercussions of the earthquake, he uses phrases such as: *levelled to the ground*, *reduced to poverty* and *times of peril*, which have a more dramatic effect, providing the reader a negative perspective.

It is not difficult to infer where the author's appreciation lies, considering word choices such as: "*the stern enforcing of the military law*" and "t*hese executions saved the town*" which are valued as positive terms in the text. This discloses some of the author thoughts and values, which can also be associated with the British community, taking into account that the editor not only represents them but that they are his readers as well.

Graduation

The Graduation of attitudes indicates the different resources that the author uses to measure the attitudes present in the text. It is through this, that the use of resources such as intensifiers and attitudinal lexis become relevant. The intensifiers are employed to strengthen the impact that the editorial can have over people through the use of a magnified choice of lexis such as "it will do much to minimise the effects of the *greatest disaster* in the history of this country." Attitudinal lexis participates in the same way as other resources that belong to this category, it graduates the elements used on a scale of degrees in which contrasts are implicitly stated. It can provide force to the attitudes as profit or harm towards participants or in situations that do not occupy an explicit place in the text. As an example of it *the whole civilized world* in opposition to *the world.* The specific use of *civilized* produces a distinction between those part of this *civilized world* and those who are not, which are not mentioned in the text but are implicitly named by the use of *civilized*; Another example is the *wealthiest inhabitants* versus the *poor* that suffered the consequences of the earthquake. The author states that although the wealthy and the poor suffered the consequences of the disaster, the attention was going to be put on the wealthiest ones. Through attitudinal lexis it is possible to interpret more than what is explicitly mentioned in the text.

In relation to metaphors, these participate in different ways, by changing the selection of words in which instead of saying *saving lives* in the editorial, the editor chooses to say *souls*,

giving the idea that the earthquake was God's punishment, particularly when the author says "The terrible disaster which has *befallen the town* of Valparaiso"

In the section of Focus, sharpening as much as softening are relevant. These two provide the idea of how specific the center of attention in this editorial is going to be. This editorial tends to have sharper information, that is to say, more specific, because the author tries to provide complete information of which he has certainty as in "*whole* sections of the town", "*all* the members of the medical profession", and "*real* loss". Meanwhile, there is an aspect of softening, as opposed to sharpening, that tends to blur information or to make information less precise using options such as "an *estimate* of loss of life" and "*two to seven thousand"* in which the author is not completely confident about the information that is giving, but in which he still tries to achieve his journalistic role.

8.6. General Analysis and discussion

The object of study of this research was the identity of the British colony in Valparaiso through the analysis of the newspaper *The Star of Chile (1904-1906).* The research revealed that the target audience included not only the British descendants, but all the English speaking people in the country. *The Star of Chile* was in fact a newspaper published in Valparaiso for the readers of Valparaíso; however, the owners and editors of it, aimed at reaching places beyond Chile. The editorial of the 4th of August, 1906 called *The Star of Chile,* reveals that the newspaper was celebrating its third birthday and illustrates not only how those years have been but also, how they projected themselves into the future. The newspaper aimed at rendering a good service not only to British and Chilean interests, but it also aimed at including all the English speaking communities. It also aimed at reaching Americans' living inside the country and in America as seen when the newspaper congratulates the American Colony on the 131st anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America. Many of the 1906 issues present articles about the United States and several other *civilized countries* like Japan, France and China to name a few.

The analysis of the editorials reveals that *The Star of Chile* is a newspaper that belonged to the British community in Valparaìso, reflecting the identity of the British immigrants of the early 20th Century in this city.

As far as to how the target audience of *The Star of Chile* positions itself in the texts, how they built their persona and how they represent themselves in the articles was crucial to determine their identity as a community. As the newspaper also aimed at readers outside the British community, their voice was meant to represent their thoughts and view of the world detached from the Chilean community. The fact that the newspaper was written in English, also signaled distance between them and the Chilean society.

In order to shed light o the identity of the British immigrant community in Valparaíso, the present research focused on the following aspects: explore discourse semantics and its resources to portray social relations through the analysis of appraisal in the newspaper; reveal the representation of the writers/editors and how they perceived and interpreted the world around them, at the same time they kept track of the people and things.

The analysis revealed that the British colony tended to make a clear difference between what they considered to be "the civilized world" and "the uncivilized world" which was considered primitive. In this sense, the Mapuches were seen as savages. The newspaper used to publish photographs of the country contextualizing it for the foreigners by depicting some of the most popular landscapes and memorable places of Chile and pictures of "typical" Chilean women and natives creating thus a contrast between educated British ladies and native 'Araucanians'.

As to the Anglican missions in Araucania the editorial disclosed how the British saw the Mapuche people, portraying them as inferior, using a difficult dialect (Mapudungún). Furthermore, in a particular article found in the 1906 edition, called *By a resident foreigner,* the writer comments deprecatory on the beauty of Chilean women as compared to that of British women, exhibiting thus an unethical behavior. The editorial communicated the apologies of a young man and his first impressions of the Chilean women saying that: "there was more expression in the face of an indiarubber doll than in the faces of most Chilean young ladies and as for the elderly women, I think I said (may the saints forgive me!) that I took most of them for dragoons in disguise." In this manner highlighting the British beauty standards.

The above mentioned article shows that British readers and members of the immigrant community were involved in the newspaper. There were also jokes sent by them to be published in the newspaper and stories to entertain the public; a very popular writer was *Pepito*.

An important aspect of culture is Education. However, it was not possible to find editorials about Education. Reference to Education was related to school matches, activities organized by the schools and private lessons offered in advertisements. Nevertheless, Education for the British people was of great importance. They created their own schools in Chile and even some of the British parents sent their children back to England to receive the best possible education. This might explain the absence of editorials on Education in *The Star of Chile*. Most of editorials talked about the Chilean society, tried to explain certain aspects of our culture, criticized institutions and praised British contributions to Chile. They were satisfied with their own educational institutions, because of this they used their voice in the newspaper to other aspects of the Chilean society and interventions made by them such as the Christianization of the Araucanía.

Another fact that shows the British as a secluded community is that they brought their own professionals, engineers and chemists, to work in the nitrate deposits. The same occurred with the maids they brought from England to work in their houses (Estrada, 2006, p.72).

9. CONCLUSIONS

The present study managed to disclose the identity of the British colony during the beginnings of the 20th century in Chile, through the analysis of the newspaper *The Star of Chile*. In this investigation it was possible to characterize the British community, their thoughts, aspirations and main contributions to our country.

The analysis of five main editorials, *A visit to the prisons of Valparaiso, The state railways again, The Anglican Missions to Araucania, The reaction against parliamentary tyranny, and The disaster*, disclosed certain aspects of the identity of the British residents in Chile in 1906. Additionally, editorials such as *The Star of Chile* and a kind of apology letter titled *By a Resident Foreigner* were used to support the study and provide information regarding the position of the newspaper. With these substantial data, it was possible to construct a more detailed vision of their lives in Valparaiso. Throughout the Appraisal analysis it came to light that the British living in Chile, in terms of evaluative language, showed airs of superiority and had a colonial attitudes towards this relatively new country. This attitude was consistent with their roots belonging to the British empire that had centuries of history meanwhile Chile was still an inexperienced nation. They considered that Chile lacked of a better penitentiary and railway system, among other things. It seemed that they saw Chile as a messy country still in its infancy. Nevertheless, they applauded the work of the national police and praised their labor of Christianization and social assistance through the missions of the Anglican church.

As mentioned before, the position of the author was visible through the selected editorials when he let his emotions be involved in the writing. He used words that are emotionally charged as a device to express his opinion. The Appraisal theory applied in this investigation was valuable to disclose the writer's point of view. The markers of evaluation in the Affect attitude were more noticeable in the editorials *A visit to the prisons of Valparaiso* and *The disaster*, where the author exposed his *horror* about the Chilean prisons and *consternation* about the catastrophe caused by the earthquake. Regarding Judgment the author used a vast variety of resources to judge through the editorials. In *A visit to the prisons of Valparaiso, The state railways again* and*, The reaction against parliamentary tyranny*, the writer was very critical when he referred to the prison system, the railway system and the government. Despite there being positive statements,

he used mostly negative evaluations in these three editorials. The writers positioned themselves in a higher position and criticized the Chilean manner of handling these important matters in our nation. On the contrary, in the editorial, *The Anglican Missions to Araucania*, there were no negative judgments because the author was exalting the mission of the British Anglican people. In the case of *The Disaster*, the author had a mainly positive attitude towards the authorities, "the civilized countries" and every person that helped after the earthquake. Moreover, in this editorial the writer's voice loses objectivity when he uses the pronoun *we* to not only voice the opinion of the newspaper, but also to state his distress by voicing it within the community's feelings.

Concerning the British contributions to Chile, the political influence that some British descendants have had in our country and still have is well known to many because they are still part of the Chilean elite. Besides some customs and sports were brought from Great Britain, as the introduction of football in Chile. Furthermore, they also influenced the architecture of Valparaiso, helped to build the railways and some other great architectural projects in our country.

In relation to the limitations encountered while undertaking the present research, it is necessary to highlight the lack of information regarding several aspects of *The Star of Chile*. Firstly, the information regarding the people who financed the newspaper is still non-existent. Furthermore, the information concerning the editors and writers of *The Star of Chile* is also not well known. Thus, it became a more complex task for the researchers to elucidate and differentiate typos and grammar mistakes from simple mistakes made due to the use of typewriters or to the lack of proper knowledge of the English language of the workers in the newspaper.

Concerning the newspaper itself, there were only three year editions issued in 1904, 1905 and 1906, respectively. This meant that there were not many editions from where to choose editorials that could provide relevant information regarding the areas of interest previously mentioned, restraining thus the variety of information used. Also, in relation to the newspaper, it is important to mention that although Biblioteca Nacional de Chile offered a vast array of digital copies of *The Star of Chile*, some of the documents were in poor conditions and therefore hindered the process of selecting useful data. In addition, and regarding the newspaper itself and

one of the purposes of this research, was that, even though one of the original purposes was to cover all aspects of daily life through the review of different editorials, such as political or religious ones, it was not possible to cover the educational angle due to the fact that no editorial that covered this topic was found or was not available to the public.

Last but not least, time was a factor that limited the number of editorials chosen taken into account for the present research. Although the researchers managed to narrow down the relevant aspects of the British society in Valparaiso to determine identity, some editorials had to be left out for the sake of completing the present research properly and thoroughly.

Despite the previously mentioned limitations, the present study provides perspectives for future replications or studies along the same line, for example, a study that emphasizes the importance of gender in editorials or in news. Other variables that could be considered in future researches are the experiences of other communities by means of analysing journals, therefore adopting a more ethnographic approach in the hopes of disclosing elements of identity of a given community. Additionally, if the replication involves working with editorials from a different newspaper, it would be highly advisable to select a newspaper with more background information so that a more thorough study can be carried out.

10. REFERENCES

Bawarshi, A. & Reiff, M. (2010). *Genre: An Introduction to History, Theory, Research, and Pedagogy*. Chapter: "Genre in Linguistic Traditions: Systemic Functional and Corpus Linguistics Genre and Systemic Functional Linguistics" (pp. 29-36) .Indiana, USA. Parlor Press LLC, print.

Bednarek, M. (2008). *Mapping and Analyzing Affect*. In M. Bednarek, *Emotion talk across corpora* (pp. 142-159). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Brown, G., & Yule, G. (1983). *Discourse Analysis* (pp- 1-26). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University press. Retrived from
http://www.justinecassell.com/discourse/pdfs/brown_yule_chap1.pdf

Careaga, R. (2010, March 2). Gómez Carreño, el "sheriff" que controló Valparaíso en el sismo de 1906. *La Tercera*. Retrieved from
https://web.archive.org/web/20110723233935/http://latercera.com/contenido/1453_230311_9.shtml

Charles Darwin (1809-1882). (n.d). In Memoria Chilena, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile. Retrieved from http://www.memoriachilena.cl/602/w3-article-569.html .

Chouliaraki, L. (2008). Discourse analysis. In T. Bennet & J. Frow, *The SAGE Handbook of Cultural Analysis* (pp. 674-698). London.

Collier, S. Sater, F.W. (2004). *A History of Chile, 1808-2002* (2nd ed.). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Davies, A., & Elder, C. (2004). *The Handbook of Applied Linguistics*. Malden, Mass.: Blackwell Pub.

De Fina, A. (2003). *Identity in Narrative: A Study of Immigrant Discourse*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Derrick-Jahu, L. (n.d). *The Anglo-Chilean Community* (pp. 157-168).

Edmundson, W. (2011). *A History of the British Presence in Chile* (pp. 243-245). New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

El Impacto de la Gran Depresión en Chile (1929-1932). (n.d.). In Memoria Chilena, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile. Retrieved from http://www.memoriachilena.cl/602/w3-article-601.html

Estrada Turra, B. (2006). *La Colectividad Británica en Valparaíso Durante la Primera Mitad del Siglo* XX. *Historia*, 39(1), 65-91.

Fairclough, N. (1992). *Discourse and Social Change.* Cambridge: UK. Polity Press. Retrived from: http://egl308class.edublogs.org/files/2014/01/Fairclough-1992-Discourse-and-Social-Change-29t49lx.pdf

Fernández Labbé, M. (2004). *Prisión Común, Imaginario Social e Identidad*. Santiago (Chile): Centro de Investigaciones Diego Barros Arana. Retrieved from http://www.memoriachilena.cl/602/w3-article-8931.html

Gee, J. (1999). *An introduction to discourse analysis: Theory and method*. Routledge

Hofman, A. (1993). *Chile´s Economic Performance in the 20th Century, a Comparative Perspective*. *Estudios De Economia*, (20), 107-140. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/23692275_Chiles_economic_performance_in_the_20th _Century_a_comparative_perspective

Jaworski, A., & Coupland, N. (2004). *The Discourse Reader* (2nd ed.). London: Routledge.

Johnstone, B. (2007). *Discourse Analysis.* Massachusetts. Blackwell Publishers.

Jørgensen, M., & Phillips, L. (2002). *Discourse Analysis as Theory and Method.* London: print.

Liu, M. (2014). *The Social Interpretation of Language and Meaning.* Theory and Practice in Language Studies, Vol. 4, No. 6, pp. 1238-1242 (pp. 1-3). London, UK. Academy Publication Co., LTD.

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. and Rose, D. (2008) *Genre Relations: Mapping Culture* (pp. 1-32).. London: print

Martin, J.R. and Rose, D. (2007). *Working with Discourse*: *Meaning beyond the clause*. London: print.

O'Keeffe, A. (2011). *Media and discourse analysis*; in *Gee, J. & Handford M. (eds), The Routledge Handbook of Discourse Analysis* (pp. 441-454). London, UK. Routledge.

Pinochet Valdivieso, J. (2012). *La Colonia Británica en Valparaíso: Permanencia de una identidad comunitaria en el siglo XX*. Intus-Legere Historia, 6(2), 115-133.

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.

Prain Brice, M. (2008). *"Surgimiento de la Iglesia Anglicana Saint Paul′s de Valparaíso en el Contexto del Siglo XIX"*. Actas del Segundo Simposio de Historia Religiosa de Valparaíso. 117-132.

Prain Brice, M. (2016). El legado de William Henry Lloyd Neogótico y modernización en Valparaíso. In M. Checa-Artasu & O. Niglio, *: El Neogótico en la Arquitectura Americana: historia, restauración, reinterpretaciones y reflexiones* (1st ed., pp. 145-156). Ermes. Retrieved from http://file:///C:/Users/miche/Downloads/Dialnet-ElNeogoticoEnLaArquitecturaAmericana-661469.pdf

Reinsch, P. (1909). Parliamentary Government in Chile. *The American Political Science Review*, 3(4), 507-538. doi:10.2307/1944684.

Schiffrin, D. (1996). Narrative as Self-Portrait: Sociolinguistic Constructions of Identity. *Language in Society, 25, 167-203.*

Tannen, D., Hamilton, H., & Schiffrin, D. *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis*

Trevelyan, G. (1956). *History of England*. London: Longmans.

Twohill, N. (2010). The British World and its Role in the Relationship between New Zealand and the Southern Cone countries of South America, 1820-1914. *HISTORIA*, *I*(43), 113-162

War of the Pacific. (2013) *Encyclopedia Britannica online*. Retrieved from: https://www.britannica.com/event/War-of-the-Pacific

Zimmerman, D. H. (1998). Identity, Context and Interaction. In Antaki. C. & Widdicombe. S. (Eds.), *Identities in Talk* (87-107). London: Sage.

11. APPENDIX

Appendix A

A visit to the prisons of Valparaiso, **Friday January 5th, 1906.**

That the prisons and other places of detention in Valparaiso were woefully inadequate for their object has long been a matter of public knowledge. It is only lately however that we have had official and authentic confirmation of the terrible state of things which obtains in these establishments.

In view of the energetic representations of Judge Santa Cruz on the subject, the court of appeal commissioned one of its members Don Alejandro Bezanilla Silva to pay a visit of inspection to all places of detention in this city. Mr. Bezanilla's report was presented last week and it unfortunately confirms the worst rumours which had been circulated regarding these places.

With the exception of the correctional house for women which is under the care of the nuns of Buen Pastor and where it was found that the women were confined in well ventilated wards, were kept clean, provided with beds and taught how to work, the penal establishments of the town were found to be in the most deplorable condition. The hospital ward contains only twenty beds which are frequently all occupied, making it impossible to receive any prisoner who become seriously ill or suffer an accident. With regard to the jail the report has been confirmed regarding the inadequacy of the accommodation provided. It is recognised however that so far as the means at his disposal have permitted, the present Administrator has done his best to classify the inmates, but the different cells and wards are overcrowded to a degree and the sanitary arrangements are extremely defective. The scarcity of warders make supervision difficult and the dubious compliment is paid to the vigilance of the Administration in the statement that no crimes, such as frequently occur in such places have lately taken place! The state of morality due to over crowding must, however be of the worst.

It is however when we come to the "seccion de detenidos" behind the Criminal courts in the Plaza Victoria that the full horror of the want of all humanity in treating prisoners is apparent. In this place all persons who have been arrested and are waiting judgement, or who have been remanded during trial are detained. They have not been condemned, many are subsequently discharged as innocent, many more are only guilty of offences against the police regulations or

the alcohol law; yet this is how judge Bezanilla describes their place of detention, - "however painful it may be, it is necessary in the cause of humanity to proclaim that the wretched conditions and want of space in the central "seccion de detenidos" reach such a point as to constitute an insult to any civilised nation. I will not refer to the anti-hygienic filthy and for many reasons repugnant conditions of this place. These are the smallest part of the matter. The point most worthy of attention is the absolute want of sufficient space." The report then proceeds to point out that the space formerly devoted to this purpose has been greatly reduced since the Intendencia was moved to the same building and it calculates that the space disposable could reasonably be expected to accommodate 145 persons, nevertheless on the 23rd of October 414 victims were crowded into this space. Under these circumstances all kind of classification becomes impossible and even young boys under 16 years of age have to be shut up in the wards with the general crowd!

This is no exaggerated account, it is the calm language of an official report made by a judge not at all likely to be carried away by his feelings. The horror of the situation is added to by the fact, that owing to the pressure of work in the criminal courts, innocent persons are liable to be remanded for days and weeks and have to exist in this place which can only be compared to the black hole of Calcuta, while it is to this place that the drunkard whom it is the object of the alcohol law to reform, is sent, to increase their number.

The report recommends the removal to the old Mercado del Condor or some other more commodious spot and insists on the necessity of enlarging the prison. The Court of Appeal has endorsed the recommendation and has forwarded it to the Minister of Justice. It may be hoped that at last some action may be taken in the matter, for this is the question which does not only affect the criminal class though it must necessarily tend largely to increase it. This is a matter which concerns the whole community. We have only to remember the number of unfortunate persons of the name of Flores who were arrested because somebody of that name was presumed to be responsible for one of the recent murders, to realise that the most innocent person may at any time find himself one of those 414 unhappy, people crowded into a space capable of accommodating only 145 awaiting the opportunity to prove his innocence.

Appendix B

The state railways again, **Saturday January 13th, 1906.**

The inhabitants of the Central and Southern Provinces from Talca to Concepcion, -apparently despairing of any of the promised measures to remedy the deficiencies of the State Railways being put into force in time for the coming harvest, and alarmed at the prospect of losing a considerable part of their crops in transit, -have petitioned the President of the Republic on the subject.

After insisting on the necessity of more rolling stock, and means for repairing the same, the petitioners revert to the vexed question of allowing consignees to run their own cars over the State lines. It may be remembered that this permission was curtailed this year and confines to *bona fide* producers. This may do for large manufacturers, breweries or the like, but it is absurd to expect farmers to own rolling stock. The defence of the Railways was that there was a danger of carriers companies being formed who would compete with the railways and that the haulage charged did not cover expenses. This may be so, but the railways have proved themselves so utterly incompetent to handle the harvest, that any aid should be welcome. Last harvest was a poor one and yet there was great loss through bad railways service. It is hoped that this harvest will be a good one, but what is the use of the good harvest if it only augments the amount of produce lost or spoiled in transit?

The wants of cars on the railways is no doubt great, but this is nothing in comparison to the want of the proper method of using what cars there are to the best advantage. During harvest time from Valparaiso to Temuco in every station the traveller is confronted with piles of the produce exposed to wind and weather, slowly rotting. The value of this waste may be calculated in millions. Meanwhile the consumer is clamouring at the high prices he has to pay, while the farmer is often pleased to give away his produce in return for new sacks to replace those which have rotted. The most astounding thing of all is that in every station, lines of idles cars may be seen for days and weeks, some full some empty. They have suffered some – slight injury in transit and are shunted. Everybody seems to forget them save the unfortunate owner of the goods they contain, who spends his time in useless enquiries. All he can learn is that they have left, and are on the road, where they frequently remain for moths. All this loss is directly due to the State monopoly of the Railways. Certainly freights on the State Railways are cheap enough but the wretched service, the loss in transit and the robberies on the line, make them the dearest it is

possible to imagine. A dear freight commands good service when the carrier is interested in making a profit, and at least the price paid.

Appendix C

***The Anglican Missions to Araucania*, Saturday April 28th, 1906.**

On Thursday evening a lecture illustrated by lantern slides was given in the Anglican Institute by The Rev. Mr. Sadler on the progress of the Anglican Missions to Araucania. Mr. Sadler described the history of the missions at Quepe and Chol-Chol and their progress since they were first started. In Quepe the missions now owns some 240 Hectareas of land, commodious buildings for boy's and girl's schools and a saw mill, in the construction of which Mr. Sadler personally took a prominent part. In Chol-Chol there is, besides the schools a medical mission which does good work .

A new site had been bought for $500.00 and funds were required to complete the purchase money.

Perhaps the most interesting views were those of. the indian chiefs now converted to Christianity, and a photograph of a portion. of the Gospel of St Luke translated into the Mapuche dialect a truly terrible task. which Mr. Sadler has had to accomplish by the assistance of the different chiefs; for the dialect though puzzlingly abundant in nowns, is equally wanting in verbs and inflections.

After the lecture, a note of thanks was proposed by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cumming-Bruce and was seconded by Mr. Anstruther Williamson who applauded the missions as a civilizing medium, in the far South. Tea was then served, and the evening was brought to a close by songs from Mrs. Gepp and Mrs. C. Walbaum a violin solo from Miss A. Fontaine, and *God Sav yoe the King.* A collection of over $300 was made. We were pleased to note a considerable number of boys from sips in the bay among the audience Mr. Cumming Bruce having obtained special leave for them from their various captains.

Appendix D

***The reaction against parliamentary tyranny*, Saturday June 16th, 1906.**

The general trend of opinion at the present day would seem to be the natural result of a reaction against the principles of democracy and there seems an agreement of opinion as to the advisability of strengthening the hands of the chief rulers of the nations. Led by the most constitutional of monarchs, the Kings of Europe are to-day taking a more active part in the ruling of their people than would have been considered acceptable thirty years ago, and their action is hailed with pleasure by the nations because it is recognised that continuity of policy is the first necessity of any government. In our Continent, the strong personal element introduced into government buy such men as Presidents Roosevelt and Diaz is acclaimed as the only way of protecting their countries from the evils of a rampant democracy and against the tyranny of the political wire puller.

In Chile, too, after a trial of fifteen years of government by factions and groups of politicians who have reduced the authority of the President of the Republic to zero, there is evident a very marked reaction in favour of the old days when Presidents were the leaders of their parties and took an active part in ruling the nation, for it is recognised that whatever may have been the objections to such system, the chaos to which the tyranny of a minority of parliament, has brought all government, is infinitely worse than the worst act of the strongest president.

It is this feeling which on Sunday night brought together representatives of all parties and creeds to welcome the candidate of the Liberal Union, when Conservatives were mixed with Radicals, and, what are perhaps still greater extremes, the framer of the Conversion Bill of 1895 sat down with the member for Valparaiso whose vote on the Finance Committee of the Chamber has invariably been in favour of emissions of paper money. It is Mr. Montt's reputation as a strong man which has gained him the support of people who differ so widely in their opinions on matters of policy, religion and finance.

The case was perhaps best put by Mr. Agustin Ross in a brilliant speech. He pointed out that a true parliamentary government is one of exact balance between the executive which governs, and the legislative power which controls. In past days the former exercised pressure upon the latter, and to-day the legislative assemblies have turned the tables and tyrannize over the executive, causing infinite confusion, and the true balance of power has been lost. Actually in

Chile at the present day there was no parliamentary government, but small groups of factions of politicians have taken upon themselves many of the attributes of government and arrogate to themselves powers to which they have no claim. This tyranny of the minority is the cause of the constant changes of ministries. The lawful action of the President of the Republic and his ministers, is nullified, and both government and Congress have lost their prestige in public opinion. The evil has spread to the Municipalities, which, occupied almost exclusively with politics, entirely neglect the duties for the accomplishment of which they were created. There was no method in expenditure nor limit to the waste of public funds. The only remedy lay in a President who on former occasions had proved himself to be a strong man and a fearless politician.

Another note was struck by Mr. Ovalle Vicuña. He supported Mr. Montt, he said, for the same reasons for which he had supported President Balmaceda, and he was sure that if the latter had been alive he would also have supported the same candidate. This is a declaration well worthy of careful investigation, the revolution against Balmaceda in which Mr. Montt took a prominent part, was caused precisely by his disregard of parliament and his alleged breaking of the constitution. With him the rule of strong presidents ended, and since then all government has been in the hands of parliament. There is no doubt that this state of things has led to greater chaos, more waste of public money and more infractions of the constitution than would be possible under the rule of the greatest tyrant, and the country is heartily tired of the costly experiment. A reaction is therefore setting in and it is hoped that the medium between the extremes referred to by Mr. Ross may be struck. The best president however, is useless if not supported by a majority of parliament and a strong man in such a position is perhaps the most dangerous of all. It is imperative that whoever shall be elected to power on the 25th shall be able to count upon his supporters, not only at the polls but subsequently in parliament, otherwise the result will be a stale mate between the two powers, resulting as in the past in all government being handed over to the party wire pullers. The unfortunate feature is that parties are at present so split up by the heat of the discussions on the elections that it is impossible to define what their action will be when once they have cooled down and old influences begin to exert themselves. There may be a return to a division on the old theoretical party line, or as may be hoped, the two parties may take their stand on the questions which have formed their platform during the

presidential campaign, in which case a strong government confronted by a united opposition will give the country Parliamentary Government in the best sense.

Appendix E

The disaster, **Saturday August 25th, 1906.**

The terrible disaster which has befallen the town of Valparaiso has caused consternation throughout the country and attracted the sympathy of the whole civilized world. In a few minutes, "in the twinkling of an eye", a prosperous and flourishing city has practically been levelled with the ground and many of its wealthiest inhabitants have been reduced to poverty. Events happened so rapidly that it becomes difficult to follow them or describe the occurrences in chronological order but some attempt to do so has been made in another column.

With regard to the actual loss, estimates of people in the best positions for forming an opinion vary so greatly that we hesitate to name figures. It is probable that the real loss of life will never be known as numbers of individuals must yet be buried in the ruins of the fallen buildings. The different figures vary from two to seven thousand, but these calculations are made either from the number officially buried or from personal observation in a given section of the town. We have been all round different districts; we have been to the cemeteries and when we take into account the numbers of bodies buried in the common trench by cartloads, without identification being possible, and the number which must have perished by fire, or have subsequently been burnt, we can only regret that it is impossible to estimate the loss of life in Valparaiso and Viña del Mar at less than four thousand souls.

With regard to the loss of property, calculations based on the rateable value of Valparaiso must necessarily be inaccurate. It is well known that the official valuation is far below the actual value, while the large stocks of goods stored in the different storehouses must of course be added to the total. When we take into account the stocks carried by the large firms in the Gran Avenida and Calle Blanco and the fact that in whole sections of the town the inhabitants have saved literally nothing, the estimate of thirty million pounds cannot be considered as exaggerated.

The action of the authorities during the trial, and indeed the calmness of the majority of the people, are well worthy of notice. Suddenly cut off from all communication with the outside world, the Governor of the Province Mr. E. Larrain A. and the military governor, Captain Luis Gomez Carreño. acted with an energy and promptitude beyond praise, and were well seconded by the Central Authorities in the Capital. Within thirty hours communications were opened up along the old Casablanca cart road and the first detachment of the Santiago garrison had arrived in Valparaiso. The stern enforcing of military law and the prompt punishment of all persons

found engaged in pillaging or incendiarism was a measure which a weaker man than Captain Gomez might have hesitated to employ. Some one hundred and sixty persons were shot in the public squares, but these executions saved the town from wholesale pillage and rapine.

The distribution of provisions free, was commenced on the day following the earthquake, and has continued up to time of writing. All the members of the medical profession volunteered for service in the streets and ambulances, and have worked day and night in the relief of suffering, while as usual in times of peril the clergy and members of the religious orders were every where visible carrying their message of peace to the dying and comfort to those in pain. Everything was done with the greatest calmness and order and even during the terrible nights of general conflagration, discipline was strictly maintained. Cases of robbery and incendiarism there were, but they were mostly isolated, and nowhere was there any attempt at the wholesale pillage of which we have read on similar occasions elsewhere. Everywhere a feeling of good fellowship was visible and a manifest disposition to assist each other to the utmost.

The town is in ruins; the loss has been enormous; it is impossible to foresee how this loss will be met or how it will affect the future of the City, but come what may Valparaiso may well nboast that in a time of exceptional trial and sudden danger its citizens, from the Governor downwards have behaved with a coolness and discipline beyond praise and have shown themselves determined to make the best of adverse circumstances. If this same spirit obtains in the measures for the settlement of the losses –and there is every sign that it will –it will do much to minimise the effects of the greatest disaster in the history of this country.

Appendix F

Appendix G

4 THE STAR OF CHILE Sept

Effects of The Earthquake
of August 16th
Photographs by George Allan.

Calle Blanco after Earthquake and Fire.

The Devastation in the Catholic Cemetery.

Appendix H

Appendix I

TO OUR READERS.

The difficulties in the way of the normal production of our paper unfortunately continue, in that the present military rule prohibits any work except between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. Though we have been given every possible facility by our printers, we have therefore found it impossible to print off the specially large edition, of Saturday Sept. 1st for delivery earlier than Monday morning, for which we beg indulgence from our readers. Every attempt is made to deliver *Subscribers Copies*, and we would beg those who have changed their address to advise us of the fact. As the post office will not distribute printed matter, we must request those of our subscribers living in the suburbs who generally receive their copies by post, to name some address in the town where they may be delivered or to send to our office for their copies.

NOTICE.

The Editor will be pleased to receive original contributions, both literary and artistic. Photographs should only have reference to Chile, comprising important social events, notable persons, interesting places, or anything of a nature likely to arouse interest. Brief descriptive matter, together with the name and address of the sender, should always accompany such photographs. No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence.

All communications should be addressed, Editor, THE STAR OF CHILE, Casilla 14-A, or 2 Calle Urriols, Valparaíso.

SUBSCRIPTION TO 'THE STAR OF CHILE.'

Within the Republic.

Six Months .... $ 5.
One Year .... „ 10.

Abroad.

Six Months .... $ 7.5
One Year .... „ 15.

(Or $5 U. S. gold; £1¼ stg. or its equivalent.)

Subscriptions must be paid in advance. Post Office Orders, &c., should be made payable to The manager of THE STAR OF CHILE COMPANY LIMITED, Casilla 14-A, Valparaíso.

The Star of Chile.

SATURDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER 1906.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF VALPARAISO.

The terrible cataclysm through which the town of Valparaiso has passed has left a series of the gravest problems behind it, and certainly the most important is that of the reconstruction of the city itself. A special Commission of rate-payers of the town appointed by the Government to report on this matter met on Tuesday in the Bank of Chile and proposed amongst others the following measures:—To expropriate the whole of the ground comprised between the Plaza Victoria on the West and the Delicias stream on the East; the Grand Avenida on the North and the Camino Cintura on the South, to build an avenue 125 metres wide from the Plaza Victoria to the sea,—which would occupy the space of the old Victoria Theatre and Police Station—to reconstruct the Calle Chacabuco with a width of 20 metres; reconstruct the Calle Victoria with a width of 30 metres in a straight line, from the Plaza of that name to the Delicias; to give all the cross streets a minimum of 20 metres; to open up an avenue 30 metres in width skirting the bottom of the hills for the whole length of the dis-

tance. The Commission did not accept the idea of constructing a dock in what is now the Almendral, but it was agreed to refer the matter to a Committee of Experts before finally reporting.

It will be seen that the Committee has followed more or less closely the plan for the reconstruction of Valparaiso contained in the law of 1876 and the gradual development of which we have watched during the last thirty years. They have rightly taken advantage of the circumstance that the greater part of the buildings in that district are in ruins, to provide for the still further widening of the streets, and the straightening of those which at present follow the former line of the coast. It may be supposed that these circumstances will also be taken advantage of to raise the level of the streets and thus give the rain water the desired fall towards the sea.

The earthquake has thus in a moment entirely altered the aspect of the three gravest problems which confront Valparaiso;—the necessity for docks, the drainage of the rain water and the detritus which it brings down, and the disposal of the sewage. In other words, the costly Krauss Dock Scheme, the Lyon—Reojifo, and von Brockmann schemes, and the present contract for the improved drainage of the city, must all undergo revision. With regard to the first, although a number of soundings recently taken would seem to show that the bottom of the bay has not in reality suffered any great change, it may be doubted, if contractors will now be found bold enough to undertake the construction of docks on Mr. Krauss' original plan; while the fact of the ruinous condition of the Almendral would greatly lessen the cost of expropriation of the ground required, if it were decided to dig out a basin in the Baron and Avenida de Las Delicias to admit of vessels lying alongside docks in what is now dry land. It is probable that to-day the cost of such a scheme would be less than that of the expensive breakwaters in deep water consulted in the Krauss project. The disposal of the people and business establishments at present radiated on the land in question, would be a matter of some considerable difficulty, but, with increased means of communication to the suburbs and hills, need not be insurmountable.

The question of the drainage of the Valparaiso basin would be greatly facilitated by such a plan being adopted, as with the raising of the street, the incline of the culverts should be sufficient to carry all detritus into the sea along their natural courses.

The alteration of the Sewage system to the new plan of the town, would be a matter of considerable cost, but one of most absolute necessity, as is also the carrying of the drain head to a point outside the bay. It may be sincerely hoped that no attempt will be made to combine the two systems of drainage, if such a scheme involves the emptying of the sewage into the bay itself.

As will be seen, these problems are of the gravest and of the most intricate nature; and what is more, do not admit of delay in deciding how they should be treated. It is true that landowners have been temporarily prohibited from reconstructing their houses, but this is a prohibition which cannot be indefinitely continued, and as a matter of fact, Valparaiso has already started reconstructing itself on no particular plan whatever. The temporary structures and repairs made with very light material are certainly justified in the first moments; but the whole history of our frontier town goes to show that such structures, even when built by persons on ground to which they have no right, have a habit of becoming permanent and creating vested interest with which it is subsequently a matter of no inconsiderable difficulty to deal. In Valparaiso, moreover, the fact that these structures are not at present provided with adequate communication with the sewage system may prove a grave danger to the health of the town.

The present is indeed a glorious opportunity for evolving a modern city from the ruins of Valparaiso, and it may be hoped that the merits of rival schemes and the influence of the different interests involved will not be allowed as on too many occasions, to consume valuable time which might better be employed in its reconstruction; but that a plan, definite at least as to the lines and levels which the streets are to take, may be drawn up to enable householders to continue the reconstruction and remodelling of their dwellings at a minimum cost and without fear of any future change being insisted upon.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The late catastrophe has driven politics from the mind of the average citizen; but it is necessary to note that the most important meeting of the two Houses, sitting together for the purpose of proclaiming the future President of the Republic, took place on Thursday last. All the predicted opposition gave way before the serious position of the country, and Don Pedro Montt was proclaimed president unanimous on the motion of the President of the Senate, Don Juan Luis Sanfuentes, his most powerful political opponent, another example of the patriotism with which Chilean politicians lay aside all questions of party feeling in times of grave national peril.

THE FIRE AT MESSRS BESA AND CO'S STORE DURING THE EARTHQUAKE.

We regret that in an article entitled "The Fire Brigade," which appeared in our issue of August 25th, and which described the work of the different fire companies, during the earthquake; it was stated that paraffin was stored in Messrs. Besa and Co's premises in the Calle Blanco. This was not the case; the cases with tins there stored, contained eating oil and preserves, which our contributor in the excitement of the moment mistook for paraffin,—an article which it is of course prohibited to keep in the centre of the town. Messrs. Besa and Co. had no paraffin on their premises in the Calle Blanco, all their stock being stored in special warehouses at El Salto.

PROBABLE REASONS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR "THE STAR."

The Chilean and American Observatories in Santiago are at present occupied in a polemical discussion relative to the causes of the recent disaster. The Chilean Astronomers declare the cause to be the attraction of the Astral bodies, while the Americans maintain the theory of a rising of the Earth's surface from internal causes. For the benefit of our readers, it may be well to quote one of the best European authorities on the subject. Professor Rudler, who writes: "In the present state of knowledge it would be rash to regard seismic force, whatever it may be, as periodic, or to insist upon any of those relations between earthquake and meteorological phenomena which have at various times been discussed." Probably several distinct causes should be recognised, for it is hardly to be supposed that all subterranean disturbances, differing as they do so widely in intensity and duration, should be referable to one common mechanism. German Scientists have suggested that some earthquakes may be referred to the falling in of the roof of enormous subterranean cavities formed by the long continued solvent action of water on deposits of rock-salt, limestone, and gypsum. Such causes, however, must be quite subordinate to disturbances of so general a character as the one we treat of. The most credible theory seems to be that water finding its way through fissures in the earth's crust may reach highly heated rocks and remain quietly, until a local change of temperature suddenly causes it to flash into steam, from this centre of impulse waves being propagated in all directions through the solid materials of the earth causing the corresponding vibrations on the surface.

But, after all, the origin of earthquakes is probably to be regarded as part only of a much wider question. Whatever causes are capable of producing volcanic action are, in all likelihood, equally competent to produce seismic energy. A relation is clearly discernible between the geographical distribution of volcanoes and most earthquake areas, and, although it is not for a moment to be supposed that these stand to each other as cause to effect, it is highly probable that they represent merely different expressions of the same force. It may be readily granted, however, that we cannot be said to have any really definite knowledge as to the actual cause of subterranean disturbances. We only know the terrible effects which are often produced by them and which so ruthlessly force them upon the reluctant attention of man. Although there is a natural tendency towards exaggeration in describing such a thing as an earthquake, and in Latin Countries sometimes, indeed, people think nothing of importing a supernatural element into the description, still, the portrayal of

such a fearful experience as that which the inhabitants of Valparaiso underwent on the night of the 16th, is hardly liable to such an error. Rather must description err on the side of bathos, for it will surely fall short of reality. Facts are collated, numbers shown and every fountain of information drained, but the nameless terror of the time must be felt to be understood and we are scarcely able to recognize it in the terms of any description. For the rest, surely it is enough to state that on the evening of the 16th the product of more than 100 years progress in Valparaiso was almost entirely deleted. Let us hope, as seems probable, that a new and better city, like the Phoenix in the fable, may arise from the ashes which surround us, to a new lease of vigorous life and progress.

CHILE'S EARTHQUAKE RECORD.

A contemporary gives the following interesting record of the great earthquakes which have occurred in Chile at different periods, taken from a chapter devoted to this subject in the text of Don Diego Barros Arana's Physical Geography.

On February 8th 1570, at 9 in the morning, a terrible earthquake completely destroyed all the buildings of the rising town of Concepcion, then situated on the sea shore, where Penco now stands. The ocean left its bed, and inundating the territory occupied by the city, completed its ruin. The shocks continued with lesser violence for five months. In this catastrophe, not a soul was lost.

On December 16th 1575, a still more terrible earthquake shook the town of Valdivia. There was also a tidal wave which inundated a portion of the coast. The river's bed remained dry, as the waters ran in opposite directions for the space of a few minutes. Many people perished, and the shocks continued for forty days. Part of the Cordillera gave way and in its fall, filled up the bed of the river Calle-Calle at its juncture with lake Riñihue, forming a dam which impeded the free course of the waters. In April of the following year, the accumulated mass of liquid which had formed through the rains, burst its bonds and caused the most terrible havoc in all the surrounding districts.

On May 13th 1647, a violent earthquake reduced the city of Santiago to ruins, and, according to several historians, was felt for a long distance in a large portion of South America. The shocks continued with lesser intensity during the rest of the month. On March 15th 1657, another upheaval of the earth, accompanied by a tidal wave, completely destroyed the city of Concepcion, making many victims.

On the 2nd of July 1730 an earthquake once more reduced Santiago to ruins and spread destruction from Coquimbo as far as Concepcion. The sea receded, but doubling back on itself,

invaded Concepcion, completing the ruin already begun by the earthquake and scattering far and wide huge quantities of stored grain.

On May 25th 1751, another shock destroyed a considerable portion of Santiago, but caused far more damage in the South. In Chillan, the river of that name suddenly left its banks, and flooded the city. In Concepcion, the sea again destroyed the township which was just beginning to rise up from its former ruin; and in the Islands of Juan Fernandez it also destroyed all the houses, making some forty victims amongst whom were the governor of the Islands and his family. Another shock, far less intense than former ones, shook Valparaiso and Santiago on November 19th 1822, causing the destruction of several of the capital's principal buildings. From this and subsequent earthquakes, it was possible to study in a more amplified manner the geological effects of this class of cataclism. On the 20th of February 1835, the cities of Concepcion, Talcahuano, Chillan, Canquenes and Talca, together with several other towns of the South, were practically completely reduced to ruins. The agitation of the Ocean was felt in a most alarming manner as far as the Juan Fernandez Islands. The thermal springs of Cato dried up for a certain time. Finally on November 7th of 1837, another upheaval of the earth devastated the provinces of Valdivia and Chiloe, but in comparison with these, all subsequent earthquakes, with the exclusion of the catastrophe of the 16th inst., are of lesser importance.

From this record, we may gather that all great earthquakes and terrestrial upheavals in Chile are periodical, and that a large space of time intervenes between each.

1906. EARTHQUAKE YEAR.

The following dates will show that 1906 is truly a year of seismic convulsions and might well be denominated the "Earthquake Year." On January 24, violent earthquakes in Japan. From January 31 to February 6, shocks on the coast of Ecuador and Colombia with tidal waves, more than 300 people losing their lives. On February 7th, a huge tidal wave, probably due to a submarine convulsion, devastated the island of Tahiti. On February 20, slight shocks were felt in Baku, Russia. On the 22nd, Mounts Pelée and La Soufriere showed renewed activity and there were several earthquakes in various of the Antilles. On March 17th the Formosa disaster occurred, making some 3,000 victims and destroying 5,500 houses. On March 29th, repeated shocks in the island of Ulica on the north coast of Sicily, causing the inhabitants to abandon it. From April 3rd to 18th, eruption of Mount Vesuvius, accompanied by earthquakes. On the 14th, another repetition, though on a lesser scale, of the Formosa catastrophe. On April 18th, the San Francisco disaster, followed by another in Honolulu on the following day, and finally on August 16th, the Valparaiso catastrophe.
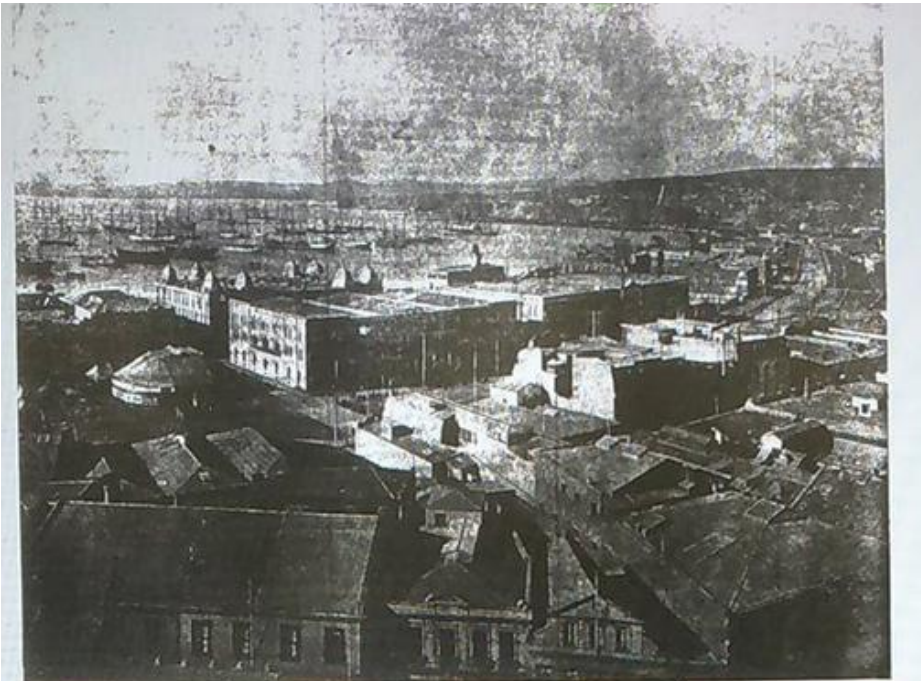

Captain Luis Gomez Carreño. Chilean Navy. Military Governor of Valparaiso.

It is due to Captain Gomez's prompt action in suppressing disorders that Valparaiso owes its immunity from pillage during the late catastrophe.

Appendix J

VIEW OF VALDIVIA

TYPE OF ARAUCANIAN INDIAN.

Appendix K

VIEW OF VALPARAÍSO FROM CERRO CONCEPCIÓN

TYPES OF ARAUCANIAN WOMEN

Appendix L

The table below displays the different types of resources used to signal reference at some point in the text to indicate where the relevant information is.

Table 5.5 Types of reference

REFERENCE	where to look	example
anaphoric	backward	a plastic bag – it
bridging	indirectly backward	a plastic bag – the plastic
cataphoric	forward	the following Act – Act
esphoric	forward within same nominal group	the people of the struggle
homophoric	out to shared knowledge	the Truth Commission
exophoric	out to the situation	(Look at) that view

Appendix M

The table below was modified and expanded to indicate the precise location of the reference used, and its specific type. The table registers the resources as they appear in columns A, B, C and D.

Location of reference	Type of reference	A	B	C	D
Inside text	Anaphoric				
	Cataphoric				
Outside text	Exophoric				
	Homophoric				
Self-identification	Esphoric				