



Degree Project

Level: Bachelor's

Discursive representation of the migrant crisis in two UK broadsheets during the summer of 2015

Approaching newspaper discourse from a corpus-based and critical discourse analytical perspective

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Abstract:

By linguistically examining 162 articles published during the summer of 2015 in two UK broadsheets: *The Guardian* (TG) and *The Daily Telegraph* (TDT), this essay aims to analyse the discursive representation of the ‘migrant crisis’. To do so, the representation of the social actors migrating (SAM) during the ‘crisis’ was focused on. A combined Corpus Linguistic (CL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach was implemented to investigate the most frequently used terms to refer to the SAM. Once the terms were found, their usage across the corpora was examined by looking at frequency distributions. Next, collocates of the terms referring to SAM were analysed by way of Van Leeuwen’s (2008) Social Actor Network. Collocate and concordance analyses helped to show how the SAM were represented in the articles and how the representation varied across the two newspapers. The results of the analyses indicated that the most frequent terms used to refer to the SAM were *migrant*, *people* and *refugee*. It also indicated differences in connotations of those three words, with *refugee* ‘sympathetically’ connoted, *migrant* negatively connoted and *people* connoted both negatively and positively. The overall conclusion was that the SAM’s representation was more ‘sympathetic’ in *TG* than in *TDT*.

Keywords: *Van Leeuwen’s Social Actor Network, corpus-based approach, CDA, frequencies, collocates, concordance*

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1. Introduction

During 2015, the so-called migrant crisis was very often at the forefront of the discourse in the news. With the war in Syria, the number of people trying to reach Europe from the Middle East but also Africa increased exponentially. This led to an ever-present representation of the ‘migrant crisis’ in the media. An important linguistic discussion which emerged from the coverage of the ‘migrant crisis’, was the debate around the terminology used when talking about the people migrating- who are referred to as the Social Actors Migrating (SAM) in this study (SAM further explained in 2.3). Indeed, a debate about the appropriateness of the terms used to reference the SAM has been ongoing. In view of the fact that different terms connect to different legal, social and economic statuses, the linguistic aspect of the ‘migrant crisis’ can be deemed as an important one. Therefore, the linguistic analysis of the representation of the migrant situation in the media in general and the British press in particular, is a relevant and interesting subject of study.

The data of this present study will be a collection of news articles focusing on the ‘migrant crisis’. The discourse surrounding the ‘migrant crisis’ could be analysed from a great number of angles, however due to the limited scope of this study, the aspects examined for this present essay have to be clearly delimited. So, the study of the representation of the ‘migrant crisis’ was narrowed down to the study of the representation of the SAM. It is expected that the SAM will be referred to in terms of *migrant(s)* since the selected articles all focused on the ‘migrant crisis’. It is further hypothesized that the terms *refugee(s)*, *asylum seeker(s)*, *immigrant(s)* as well as *migrant(s)* (RASIM) will be identified as terms referring to the SAM- as informed by previous studies such as the work of Baker and Gabrielatos (2008) which concluded that there was a “continued use of conflated and confused meanings of the RASIM words” in the UK press (Baker & Gabrielatos, 2008:33). Hence, those terms will be examined

in the analysis but not limited to the said terms. As this is a corpus-based study, it will also be assumed that other terms referring to the SAM might be found. This study will begin with a quantitative analysis of a corpus of news articles, published during the summer of 2015 in two UK national newspapers: 81 articles from *The Guardian* (TG) and 81 articles from *The Daily Telegraph* (TDT). By deploying the tools for a corpus linguistics (CL) analysis, such as lemma lists, concordances and collocates (words defined in section 2.2), it is expected that the most frequent terms used to refer to the SAM will be brought to light and that the collocates of the found terms will be helpful in analysing the representation of the SAM. So, once the quantitative analysis has been carried out, the study moves on to a qualitative analysis of the results, informed by a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) perspective.

1.1 Aims

The aim of this research is to examine the representation of the ‘migrant crisis’ by examining the linguistic representation of some of its participants - the SAM.

To operationalize this aim, the following research questions were posed:

1. What are the most frequent terms used to refer to the SAM in the corpora?
2. Using CDA-informed concordance and collocational analyses of the most frequent terms found, how are the SAM represented and to what extent is there variation in the representations of the SAM in the two newspapers?

2. CL and CDA Backgrounds and Frameworks

This section will present CL and CDA perspectives. It will also include the definition/explanation of important terms for this study and describe van Leeuwen’s social actor network which is used as a framework for the CDA analysis.

2.1 CL and CDA perspectives

The first perspective to be discussed is the CL perspective. For the purpose of this study, CL will be said to be “the study of language based on examples of real life language use” (McEnery & Wilson, 2001:1). The concept can be further explained when considering Baker’s (2006) words that CL “is firmly rooted in empirical, inductive forms of analysis, relying on real-world instances of language in order to derive rules or explore trends about the ways in which people actually produce language” (Baker, 2006:94). This leads to Tognini-Bonelli’s (2001) distinction between two approaches to CL: a corpus-based one which is defined as “a methodology that avails itself of the corpus mainly to expound, test or exemplify theories and descriptions that were formulated before large corpora became available to inform language study” (Tognini-Bonelli, 2001:65) and a corpus-driven one within which “the corpus is used beyond the selection of examples to support or quantify a pre-existing theoretical category” (ibid.:65). Thus, the corpus-based approach is considered to be using the corpus as evidence, as a way of proving or disproving existing theories. As mentioned previously, this study will adopt a corpus-based approach.

The second perspective to be presented is the CDA perspective. Two descriptions of discourse will be considered. The first description is from Fairclough’s & Wodak’s (1997) who describe discourse as “socially constitutive as well as socially shaped” (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997:258). The second is from Baxter (2010) who describes discourses as “more than just linguistic: they are social and ideological practices which can govern the ways in which people think, speak, interact, write and behave” (Baxter, 2010:120). From these descriptions of discourse, it can be understood why van Dijk (2001) defines CDA as the study of “the way social power abuse, dominance and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context” (van Dijk, 2001:352). Van Dijk (1992) expresses

these views in relation to the portrayal of immigrants and minorities in the press in Britain and the Netherlands by saying that “the dominant picture of minorities and immigrants is that of problems” (van Dijk, 1992:100). He further comments on this point by arguing that the conservative/right wing press focuses “on the problems minorities and immigrants are seen to create” whilst “the more liberal press (also) focuses on the problems minorities have” (van Dijk, 1992:100).

It can therefore be inferred that a corpus-based study combined with a CDA approach could bring to light linguistic patterns such as frequent lexical items and associated collocates which may convey ideological assumptions and social representations of newspapers. This approach is adopted in this study and important terms used in relation to this approach will be explained in the next section.

2.2 Definition of important terms in CL

The CL framework is based on establishing the frequencies of words in the studied corpus. As Baker (2006) explains, producing “lists of all the words in a corpus, presented alphabetically or in order of frequency” is “the most basic aspect of frequency” (Baker, 2006:103). Some key terms linked to the CL framework and adopted in this study will be defined in the following. A *lemma* is defined as a word or ‘headword’ under which all of the different inflected forms of the said word are grouped (for example, ‘kick’ for *kick, kicks, kicking, kicked...*). Lemmas are important because lemma-lists are sometimes more useful than word lists. Indeed, by grouping the inflected forms of a word together, a lemma-list could potentially present more different ‘headwords’ than there are different words in a word-list (since it may display words and their inflected forms) when looking at corresponding sections of the lists (for example when comparing the first 50 items on both lists). Another useful and important term in CL is the word *collocate*. In this study, when referring to *collocates* or

collocations, the type of ‘collocations’ referred to are *window collocations* i.e. “words which occur in the vicinity of the keyword but which do not necessarily stand in a direct grammatical relationship with it” (Lindquist, 2009:73) – with ‘window’ meaning “the space to the left and right of the keyword that is included in the search” (ibid.:73). For example, the collocate immediately on the left in the window is referred to as ‘L-1’. Studying collocates of a word allows the researcher to infer some of its linguistic characteristics such as meaning. Finally, *concordance lines* i.e. selected lines of text containing the word studied allow the researcher to put the word in ‘context’ and to derive some of its linguistic features involving for example grammatical categories.

With the key terms for CL defined, the methodological implementation of the CDA perspective chosen for this study, i.e. van Leeuwen’s social actor network, will be explained in the next section preceded by a concise description of newspaper discourse.

2.3 Newspaper discourse and van Leeuwen’s social actor network

First, a brief description of the main features of newspaper discourse will be given as it is the specific type of discourse being examined in this study. As mentioned previously (section 2.1), discourse in general and media text in particular are embedded with the social and ideological views of the news producers. This is the feature of newspaper discourse which is the most relevant to this study. Besides this important feature, two main characteristics of newspaper discourse will be presented as described by van Dijk (1988). First, the structure of the news story is such that the most important information about the story is usually presented first, followed by the least important information – which is referred to as the inverted pyramid model of a news story. Moreover, the order of presentation - lead/headline/body of text - of news articles is quite distinctive and the writing styles of each of these parts translate this concept of inverted pyramid model. Second, the language of newspaper discourse usually

uses a rather formal and impersonal register. News stories also tend to be written in the past tense, at the exception of the headlines which tend to be written in the present tense. Finally, newspaper discourse is usually written in an active voice rather than a passive one. However, the latter two characteristics were not focused on in the study as opposed to the first feature.

Next, the CDA framework will be explained by introducing Van Leeuwen's (2008) work. Van Leeuwen (2008) defines discourse "as recontextualized social practice" (Van Leeuwen, 2008:3). He also holds that "social practices are socially regulated ways of doing things" (ibid.:6) and that they include certain elements. The first and foremost, a social practice requires social actors (SA) which is defined as "a set of participants in certain roles (principally those of instigator, agent, affected, or beneficiary)" (ibid.:7). Other elements that are involved in a performed social practice are: actions ("a set of actions performed in a sequence" (ibid.:8)), locations, times, resources (which are tools and materials needed to perform the social action), presentation styles ("dress and body grooming requirements" for the SA (ibid.:10)), performance modes ("stage directions" (ibid.:10)) and eligibility conditions (for the SA, locations and resources). When a social practice is recontextualized, its elements "are transformed in the process of recontextualization" (Van Leeuwen, 2008:21), leading to representations of the social practice and representations of its elements. This study is limited to the analysis of the SAM in the case of the social practice of the 'migrant crisis'. To conduct the CDA analysis, Van Leeuwen's (2008) Social Actor Network will be used (see Figure 1).

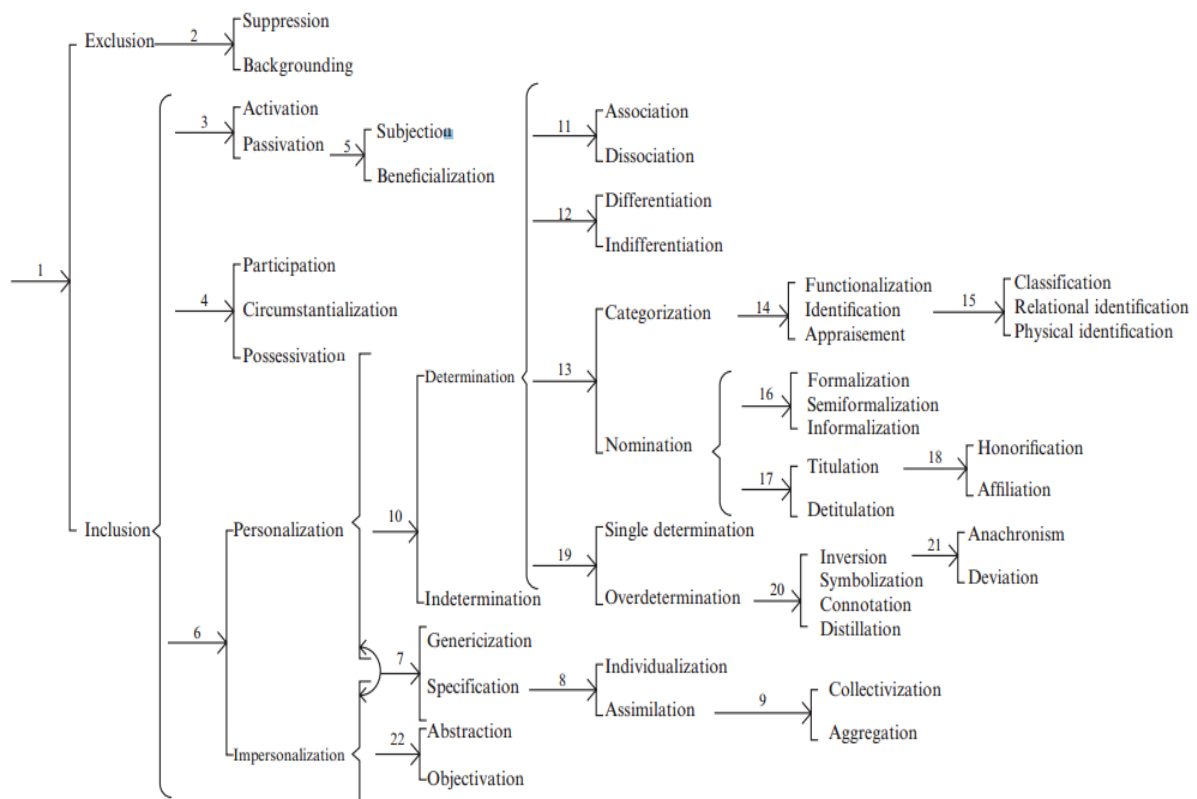


Figure 1. Van Leeuwen's Social Actor Network

What follows is a brief explanation of some of the categories of this network relevant to this study. The first step is to consider the categories of **Exclusion** or **Inclusion**. Exclusion can be realized by **Suppression** i.e. the text does not make a reference to SA while their actions are there (e.g. through passive agent deletion); or by **Backgrounding** i.e. SA may not be related to the actions in the same clause, but can be inferred through reasoning. In example (1), taken from the TG corpus, the SAM are not mentioned in the sentence but can be inferred in that the first clause of the sentence relates to them or their arrivals.

- (1) As television images showed yet more arrivals by sea, authorities in Milan rushed to convert a warehouse into a centre...

Inclusion can be realized by **Role allocation** (Activation/Passivation). In **Activation**, the SA

are represented to have active, dynamic roles, such as in example (2) (“Migrants arrive”). Its opposite is **Passivation** (“when they are represented as ‘undergoing’ the activity, or as being ‘at the receiving end of it’”; *ibid.*:33) which is realized by **Subjection**, i.e. when the SA are the objects in the representations and are subjected to an action (as in example (3), where ‘migrants’ are subjected to the action); or by **Beneficialization**, i.e. the SA are shown to benefit from an action positively or negatively (as in example (4), talking about “rescues migrants”, in which migrants are the beneficiaries of the positive action of rescuing).

- (2) Calais crisis: Migrants arrive in Britain. (TDT)
- (3) Eurotunnel ‘has blocked 37,000 migrants’. (TDT)
- (4) The millionaire who rescues migrants at sea. (TG)

Next, **Genericization** allows the representation of the SA as classes or groups and can be realized by the plural without an article, as in examples (2) and (4) for the term *migrants*. In **Individualization**, the SA are represented as individuals. The opposite is **Assimilation**, which is realized by aggregation or collectivization. What is meant by **Aggregation** is that the SA are treated as statistics (realized by using definite or indefinite quantifiers as in example (3): “37,000 migrants”), whilst by **Collectivization**, the representation is encoded through classes. **Nomination** can be realized by **Formalization** which involves a reference to the SA by using surnames with or without honorifics (for example “Mr Cameron”), by **Semiformalization** (both name and surname are used) or **Informalization** (the SA are mentioned only by first names). In **Honorification**, the SA are given standard ranks or titles such as “German Chancellor Angela Merkel”. **Functionalization** allows the SA to be referred to by what they do (e.g. “people traffickers”) as opposed to what they are, which instead is **Identification**. Identification is realized by **Classification** of the SA based on age, race, gender, wealth and other cultural variables which can change through time. It is also realized

by **Relational identification** which highlights that the SA “belong together” in a personal, kinship or work relation; or by **Physical identification** which presents the SA in terms of unique physical characteristics. Last, **Appraisalment** is explained as follows: “social actors are appraised when they are referred to in terms which evaluate them as good or bad, loved or hated, admired or pitied” (ibid.:45).

It has to be noted that it can sometimes be difficult to classify a linguistic item in the categories of the network. This is because the categories can overlap (such as in examples (2) and (4), it could be said that Genericization /Collectivization /Assimilation of the term “migrants” are realized). Also, the categories are not a ‘neat-fit’, in the sense that they can be achieved by a variety of linguistic or rhetorical realizations. So, while van Leeuwen’s Social Actor Network can be a very useful tool when analysing a corpus from the CDA perspective, its implementation might be at times confusing and therefore has to be carried out carefully.

3. Research Methods and Corpora

This section will introduce the corpus—how it was compiled and what it consists of—as well as introduce the combined CL and CDA methods applied in this study.

3.1 Corpora

The corpus was compiled from news articles that were published about the ‘migrant crisis’ during the summer of 2015; these articles were selected from the two UK newspapers: *The Guardian (TG)* and *The Daily Telegraph (TDT)*. Political ideologies and statuses/standings of these two newspapers within the press industry were the deciding factors when selecting the sources of the corpora. The aim of this study is to highlight potential differences in the representation of the SAM, which is why it was important to select publications aimed at readers with different political leanings. The focus of this study is on the British press in

particular, so two popular British national daily newspapers were chosen. *TG* is a “centre-left newspaper” as put by its editor Ian Katz¹ (Wells, 2004) and *TDT* a newspaper taking “a conservative, middle-class approach to comprehensive news coverage” (Encyclopædia Britannica, 2015)². All news articles gathered for the corpora were taken from the online version of those two publications so that the corpora could be in a digital form to be later processed using concordance software. The collection method was as follows. The first step was to use Google search engine (www.google.com) to identify relevant articles about the ‘migrant crisis’. Using the **Advanced Search** settings within the Google portal, a search was conducted for the words *migrant crisis* typed in the **Exact word or phrase** search box with all other settings left as default except for **Language** set as English and **Sites** set as www.theguardian.com or www.telegraph.co.uk (see Appendix 1). Once the results for the search were returned, they were further narrowed down by adjusting the time period setting from 1st of June 2015 to 30th of August 2015; by restricting the results to these specified dates only, the articles for the summer of 2015 were displayed (see Appendix 2). The next step involved using a data mining program called Data Miner³ to extract the first consecutive 100 links appearing by relevance in the Google search results pages for each newspaper. Those links were sorted by date and links to video articles and picture articles were removed. In total, 84 URLs were collected from *TG* and 81 from *TDT* which were then fed to WebBootCaT, “an online tool for bootstrapping text corpora from the Internet based on a list of seed words” or URL links (Sketch Engine, 2016). What is meant by bootstrapping is that

¹ Wells, M. (2004). World writes to undecided voters. *The Guardian*. London. Retrieved on 03 December 2015.

² The Daily Telegraph. (n.d.). In *Encyclopaedia Britannica online*. Retrieved from <http://www.http://global.britannica.com> on 03 December 2015.

³ <https://data-miner.io>

the tool will retrieve from the web the pages related to the “seeds words” (i.e. the initial words related to the domain being studied which will be used to query Google) or the pages linked to the chosen URLs and compiled those pages into a corpus. So, both sets of URLs were put through WebBootCaT to be compiled into Corpus 1 for *TG*’s articles and Corpus 2 for *TDT*’s articles. After processing, 81 out of 84 articles from *TG* were successfully incorporated into Corpus 1 and the 81 from *TDT* into Corpus 2 (see Appendices 3 and 4). Thus, the number of articles initially planned for the corpora was reduced due to WebBootCaT experiencing retrieving difficulties. Corpus 1 and 2 are appropriate for a *CL* analysis since they consists of samples that are “of finite size”, in “machine readable” form, “maximally representative of the variety under examination” and constitute “a standard reference for the language variety which it represents” (McEnery & Wilson, 1996, pp. 22-24). In the case of a restricted language variety—news reporting in this case—Baker (2010) says that the size of the corpus used “could be much smaller” than the size of, say, the British National Corpus⁴ which “is intended to act as a standard reference for British English” (Baker, 2010:96). Therefore, with Corpus 1 containing 77,682 words and Corpus 2 containing 95,114 words, the corpora seem to be suitable for the present study. Table 1 below gives an overview of statistics based on the information retrieved from Sketch Engine (see Appendices 5 and 6).

Table 1. Overall statistics for Corpus 1 and 2 including article distribution per month

Corpus	Corpus 1 TG	Corpus 2 TDT	Corpus 1 & 2
<i>Words</i>	77,682	95,114	172,796
<i>Lemmas</i>	6,337	7,006	9,683

⁴ *The British National Corpus*. (2007). Distributed by Oxford University Computing Services on behalf of the BNC Consortium. URL: <http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/>

<i>Sentences</i>	3,928	5,370	9,298
<i>Number of articles</i>	81	81	162
<i>Number of articles published in June</i>	16	16	32
<i>Number of articles published in July</i>	29	22	51
<i>Number of articles published in August</i>	37	43	80

Finally, Corpora 1 and 2 were also analysed as a joint corpus, for the purpose of carrying out concordance and frequency distribution analyses across the corpora.

3.2. CL and CDA: combined methodologies

In CL, when dealing with large corpora, concordance software is commonly used. Here, the chosen software is Sketch Engine⁵. This study utilized three features of Sketch Engine: lemma lists, collocate lists and concordance lines. The first step of the analysis was to generate a word list and a lemma list for each corpus. As Corpus 2 was almost 17,500 words larger than Corpus 1, the results were normalized to number of items per 10,000 words so that the frequencies could be compared between corpora. After previewing the word lists and lemma lists, it was noticed that the word lists presented several inflected forms or capitalized / non-capitalized forms of the same words in the first 50 items, such as

“the”/”The”/”migrant”/”Migrants”. This meant that the word lists presented less lexical variety than the lemma lists. Since the study’s interest was to find the most frequent words used to refer to the SAM, it was deemed more useful to use lemma lists than word lists. When creating the lemma lists, the most common function words (articles, pronouns, conjunctions,

⁵ (<https://www.sketchengine.co.uk>), ‘a corpus software interface which works online and offers many corpora in many languages’ (Sketch Engine, 2016).

prepositions, modal verbs, etc.), in their capitalized and non-capitalized forms, were gathered into a stop list (i.e. a list of words to be omitted by the program during analyses; see Appendix 7) and removed by Sketch Engine from the final lemma lists. Items on the lists were classified according to some of the elements identified by Van Leeuwen (2008) as needed when social practices are performed e.g. Locations, Actions (Verbs), SA (SAM /Other Social Actors). Then, frequency analyses were carried out for the items of the SAM category to pinpoint the most frequent terms used to refer to the SAM. The second step was to use the visualization feature of Sketch Engine - which shows in the form of a graph the frequencies of a word across the corpora. So, the frequency distributions of the terms pinpointed were studied to allow a better understanding of the variations and changes in the usage of the terms of interest during the months investigated. The final step was to use collocate and concordance functions to examine the ‘window collocates’ immediately to the left of each term. The results were classified into grammatical categories, such as quantifiers, determiners, adjectives as well as verbs (verbs which have the term as its object or subject), etc. Those classified collocates were then examined using van Leeuwen’s (2008) Social Actor Network to try to highlight how the SAM were represented and to what extent the representation varied between newspapers. This examination of the collocates under the light of van Leeuwen’s (2008) model was rather straight-forward for most of the collocates. However, in certain cases such as in the case of the adjectives category, certain collocates did not seem to fit in any of the categories of van Leeuwen’s (2008) model or there was confusion over where they should fit. Such cases were gathered into a separate category labelled ‘other’. But, overall this method seemed to fit the corpora of this study and to produce interesting results.

4. Results and Discussion

In this section, the results for the lemma lists, the frequency distributions of the terms most

frequently used to refer to the SAM and the collocate/concordance analysis of the these terms will be presented and discussed in the light of van Leeuwen’s (2008) framework.

4.1. Results for the lemma lists

The first part of the results consists of the lemma lists from the two corpora. Table 2 shows the first 50 items in each lemma-list for both corpora after the function words were removed.

Table 2. Lemma-lists for Corpus 1 and 2 by decreasing normalized frequencies (per 10,000 words)

Corpus 1 (TG)			Corpus 2 (TDT)		
Position	Lemma	Freq. per 10,000 words	Position	Lemma	Freq. per 10,000 words
1	MIGRANT	99.64	1	MIGRANT	108.08
2	PEOPLE	49.30	2	Calais	75.59
3	Calais	43.38	3	French	37.64
4	REFUGEE	38.10	4	Crisis	35.85
5	Europe	33.60	5	PEOPLE	32.49
6	Country	33.47	6	Get	29.44
7	Crisis	33.34	7	Britain	28.70
8	EU	30.25	8	Lorry	28.18
9	UK	25.87	9	Try	27.13
10	Britain	25.36	10	Police	25.76
11	Police	23.94	11	Country	25.23
12	Try	22.79	12	EU	25.02
13	Year	22.79	13	UK	24.39
14	ASYLUM	21.88	14	Eurotunnel	23.34
15	French	21.37	15	Channel	23.13
16	Make	21.37	16	Government	23.03
17	Border	21.24	17	Make	23.03
18	Many	20.47	18	France	21.13
19	Take	20.47	19	Border	20.50
20	Minister	20.21	20	Take	19.87
21	Get	20.08	21	All	19.45
22	Italy	18.54	22	Mr	19.24
23	Government	18.15	23	Number	18.82
24	Other	17.76	24	Come	18.71
25	Need	17.51	25	Last	16.72
26	Last	17.51	26	ASYLUM	16.61
27	One	16.99	27	Year	16.51

28	Boat	16.99	28	Port	15.77
29	Over	16.48	29	Europe	15.77
30	Number	16.35	30	Other	15.56
31	Also	16.09	31	Tunnel	15.24
32	Attempt	15.83	32	One	15.14
33	Come	15.83	33	See	14.93
34	European	15.58	34	Cameron	14.82
35	Cameron	15.45	35	Go	14.82
36	Mediterranean	15.32	36	Service	14.72
37	Lorry	14.93	37	Day	14.51
38	France	14.93	38	Security	14.40
39	Go	14.55	39	Work	14.19
40	Life	14.42	40	Reach	13.98
41	Greece	14.16	41	Problem	13.98
42	Cross	14.03	42	Attempt	13.77
43	Rescue	13.90	43	Night	13.77
44	Migration	13.77	44	Around	13.67
45	Eurotunnel	13.65	45	Illegal	13.56
46	See	13.52	46	British	13.56
47	Should	13.39	47	New	13.56
48	British	13.39	48	Back	13.46
49	Channel	12.87	49	Just	13.35
50	Help	12.87	50	REFUGEE	12.93

As can be seen, 34 lemmas out of 50, or 68% of the lemmas were the same in both lists but with different frequencies. A list of the lemmas appearing only in Corpus 1 or only in Corpus 2 was created to allow closer inspection (see Table 3 below).

Table 3. Lemma-lists for lemmas appearing only in Corpus 1 or only in Corpus 2 by decreasing normalized frequencies (per 10,000 words)

Corpus 1 (TG)			Corpus 2 (TDT)		
Position	Lemma	Freq. per 10,000 words	Position	Lemma	Freq. per 10,000 words
18	Many	20.47	21	All	19.45
20	Minister	20.21	22	Mr	19.24
22	Italy	18.54	28	Port	15.77
25	Need	17.51	31	Tunnel	15.24
28	Boat	16.99	36	Service	14.72
29	Over	16.48	37	Day	14.51
31	Also	16.09	38	Security	14.40
34	European	15.58	39	Work	14.19
36	Mediterranean	15.45	40	Reach	13.98

40	Life	15.32	41	Problem	13.98
41	Greece	14.42	43	Night	13.77
42	Cross	14.16	44	Around	13.67
43	Rescue	14.03	45	Illegal	13.56
44	Migration	13.90	47	New	13.56
47	Should	13.77	48	Back	13.46
50	Help	13.39	49	Just	13.35

When looking a bit more closely at the items that appeared in only one corpus, Corpus 1 presented a group of items (*need, help, life, and rescue*) which could correspond to “the problems minorities have”, as put by van Dijk (1992) (see section 2.2.1). This group of items seemed to contrast with a group of items in Corpus 2 (*service, security, work, illegal, problem*) which could correspond to “the problems minorities and immigrants are seen to create” (van Dijk, 1992:100). The group of lemmas that could be associated with ‘the problems minorities have’ appeared at high frequency exclusively in the corpus of the newspaper which is deemed more liberal—*The Guardian*—whilst the group of lemmas that could be associated with ‘the problems minorities and immigrants are seen to create’ appeared at high frequency exclusively in the corpus of the more conservative newspaper—*The Daily Telegraph*. These findings seemed, to a certain extent, to support van Dijk’s (1992) model. However, those findings would need to be corroborated by further analysis, since only frequencies were studied at this point of the analysis.

Further examination of the lemma lists presented in Table 2 involved grouping them by categories informed by Van Leeuwen’s (2008) framework, i.e. they were classified according to the elements required for all performed social practice (e.g. SA, Locations, Times, etc.). The lemmas were further sorted according to whether they appeared in both corpora or in one corpus exclusively. This study focused on four main categories (as shown in Table 4) which emerged from the classification of the lemmas into groups.

Table 4. Categories based on Van Leeuwen's (2008) framework used in grouping lemmas appearing in both corpora or in Corpus 1 only or in Corpus 2 only

Category	Both corpora	Corpus 1 Only	Corpus2 only
Locations Words referring to the place, country, region, or continent of Provenance /transit /destination	<i>Calais, Europe, Country, EU, UK, Britain, French, border, Eurotunnel, Channel, France, British</i>	<i>Italy ,Greece, European Mediterranean</i>	<i>port, tunnel</i>
Other Social Actors	<i>police, government, Cameron</i>	<i>minister</i>	<i>Mr</i>
Verbs/Actions	<i>try, get, go, come, make, see, take last, attempt</i>	<i>cross</i>	<i>reach</i>
SAM	<i>migrant, people, refugee, asylum,one, other</i>	<i>many</i>	<i>Mr</i>

As explained in the CDA methodology section, the purpose of the categorization of lemmas was to find out the terms most frequently utilized when referring to the SAM. Therefore, the findings for those four main categories are discussed below, with the exception of the SAM category. The main findings were:

- The first category was the **Locations** category. Most of the lemmas referring to countries and places were shared by both corpora e.g. *Calais, Europe, Country, EU, UK, Britain, French, Border, Eurotunnel, Channel, France, British*. These seemed to focus the crisis mainly within the triangle of the UK, France and the EU. The emphasis seemed to be on the closest point of entry into Britain. Few countries of transit/provenance appeared in the list: the three items *Italy, Greece* and *Mediterranean* appeared relatively frequently exclusively in Corpus 1 whilst two lemmas, *port* and *tunnel* appeared relatively frequently in Corpus 2 only.
- The second category consisted of the **Other Social Actors**, i.e. the authorities dealing with the 'crisis'. It was found that four items were shared by both corpora: *police,*

government, Cameron and other. One, in particular, stood high in both lists (10th position in Corpus 2 and 11th position in Corpus 1) which was the lemma *police*. So *police* was the most frequent lemma used when referring to other social actors. Two other interesting points were that the lemmas *Minister* (exclusively in Corpus 1) and *Mr* (exclusively in Corpus 2) seemed to indicate in the case of *Mr* a nomination with formalization (as explained by Van Leeuwen (2008)) and in the case of *Minister* to either a nomination with formalization or to categorization by functionalization (as informed by Van Leeuwen's (2008) network).

- A group of lemmas which were verbs or predominantly used as verbs (more than 95% of the time used as a verb except for *attempt* and *last*—50% of the time for those two) constituted the third category: the **Actions/Verbs** category. After checking the concordance lines and frequency of the node tags (i.e. the assigned part of speech and grammatical category to the word) for those items, it was determined that they were from the verb word class and that they had different inflected forms in the concordance lines. A group of verbs common to both corpora was observed, involving: *try, get, come, make, take, go, see, attempt* and *last*. Except for *attempt* and *last* (which were also frequently used as noun for the former and adjective for the latter in the corpora), these verbs did not seem to carry any clear connotation as stand-alone verbs. But this neutrality could be only in appearance since once coupled with prepositions such as *back* or *over* their meaning could take different connotations (e.g. *take over, get back*).
- The final category which was of interest for the subsequent discussion and analysis was the group referencing the **SAM**. Several points were brought to light:
 - The first one was that *migrant* was the item in this category with the highest frequency in the lemma lists with a frequency of 99.64 per 10,000 words in Corpus 1 (TG) and of 108.08 per 10,000 words for Corpus 2 (TDT). It was noted that

migrant was in first position in both corpora which suggested that this term was used to foreground the SAM. This was expected since the selected articles all focused on the ‘migrant crisis’.

- The second point was that the second common item in this category which appeared in the lemma list for Corpus 1 in second position—with a frequency of 49.30 per 10,000 words—was the term *people*. It also appeared in fifth position in the Corpus 2 list, with a frequency of 32.49 per 10,000 words. This was interesting because, from the concordance lines (see Appendix 8 for a sample) of *people*, it was discovered that this term seemed to refer to the SAM in as many as 534 out of 694 occurrences. Also, its being in high position in both lists (before terms such as *refugee*, *immigrant* and *asylum seeker*) suggested a strong preference for the term and that this term was used to foreground the SAM. Therefore, this term was further investigated when analysing frequency distributions and collocates.
- The third point was that the word *refugee* came in 4th place (with a frequency of 38.10 per 10,000 words) in Corpus 1 list whilst it came in 50th position in the list of Corpus 2 with a frequency of 12.93 per 10,000 words. This suggested a preference for the term and a possible foregrounding of the SAM using this term in the *TG* articles whilst this preference was not observed in the *TDT* articles. However, this difference in frequencies could be due to a spike of articles referencing the term at one point in time in Corpus 1. So, examining the frequency distributions for *refugee* would highlight if the term was used on a regular basis through Corpus 1 or only sporadically.
- The fourth point was regarding a term studied in previous research (Baker and Gabrielatos (2008)): the term *asylum seeker*. As seen in Table 2, the lemma *asylum* occurred in 14th position (with of frequency of 21.88 per 10,000 words) in

Corpus 1 and 26th position (with a frequency of 16.61 per 10,000 words) in Corpus 2. However, looking at the concordance lines, all occurrences of *asylum* did not involve the term *asylum seeker*. The lemma *asylum* frequently combined with the verb *claim* or with other nouns such as in *asylum demands*, *asylum criteria* or *asylum application*, to mention a few. So it seemed that a better indicator of frequency for the term *asylum seeker* would have been the frequency of the term *seeker* which collocated to the left exclusively with the word *asylum* in both corpora. The lemma *seeker* had a frequency of 8.50 per 10,000 words in Corpus 1 (TG) and 5.68 per 10,000 words in Corpus 2 (TDT), which is quite low compared to the frequencies for the lemma *migrant* or even *refugee* in Corpus 2. Hence the term was not further investigated.

- The fifth point was the fact that the word *immigrant* did not emerge in the first 50 lemmas in both lists as was expected. So, *immigrant* did not appear in the **SAM** category in Table 4 (which classified only the first 50 items in the lemma lists) due to low frequencies, a frequency of 2.32 per 10,000 words in Corpus 1 and 10.20 per 10000 words in Corpus 2. So, again, there was quite a difference in the frequency of use of the term between the two corpora. However, due to the limited scope of this study and due to the low frequencies, *immigrant* was not further investigated.
- The final point was that, in addition to the term *people*, the following ‘non-informed’ items appeared in the **SAM** category: *many*, *Mr*, *one*, *other*. In the case of *Mr*, out of 190 occurrences of *Mr* across both corpora, only 4 instances referred to a migrant. All 4 referred to the same person. See the concordance lines in Figure 2 below for the context.

file318869... according to the charity Open Doors. </p> <p> Mr Kesete's congregation is mainly composed
file318869... their shoes before they entered. </p> <p> Mr Kesete, who says he trained as a priest
file318869... hymns and prayers by two priests, of which Mr Kesete is said to be the most senior. </p>
file318869... desperately trying to cross the Calais border. Mr Kesete claims he has tried to cross the

Figure 2. Concordance lines for *Mr* when referring to the SAM

It was concluded that SAM were not frequently represented using nomination with the formal title *Mr* as opposed to other social actors. *Mr* was not further investigated. As for the item *one*, the examination of the concordance lines returned a count of 12 occurrences (out of 327 instances of the lemma) in the joint corpus of the term in reference to the SAM. So this term was not further investigated as it was deemed to be an unfrequent term with respect to SAM. In the case of *many*, analysing the concordance lines for the lemma *many* returned a count of 35 occurrences (out of 246 occurrences of the lemma *many*) in the joint corpus of the term in reference to SAM. So this term was not further investigated as it was deemed to not be a frequent term with respect to SAM. As for the lemma *other*, the concordance lines returned a count of 18 occurrences of the form *others* (out of 286 occurrences of the lemma *other*) in the joint corpus with respect to SAM. So, this term was also not further investigated.

In conclusion, from the examination of the lemma lists, it could be said that there were many similarities between both corpora though some elements seemed to point to a difference in the representation of the SAM. Van Dijk's (1992) categories 'problems minorities are seen to create'/'problems minorities have' seemed to be validated to an extent by analysis of lemmas appearing exclusively in one corpus. Also, a difference in the representation of social actors was found. Indeed, the SAM were found to not be represented by nomination with the formal title *Mr*. However, the most persistent pattern emerging from this analysis was that from the

terms that were expected to be the most frequently used terms when referring SAM—RASIM—only the two terms *migrant* and *refugee* appeared in the lists of the 50 most frequent lemmas. On the other hand, several lemmas (*people*, *many*, *one*, *other* and *Mr*) which were found to refer to SAM appeared in the lemma lists. Out of those five ‘non-informed’ items, only the term *people* had a high frequency in both corpora and had a high rate of usage to refer SAM. Thus, only the terms *migrant*, *refugee* and *people* were further investigated by way of frequency distributions and collocations.

4.2. Results for the frequency distributions *migrant*, *refugee* and *people*

In addition to the examination of lemma frequencies in the corpora, the frequency distributions were also examined. Frequency distributions were checked to determine whether a term was used sporadically or recurrently throughout the corpora. It seemed of importance to check such criteria since the corpora consist of news articles which are related to current events. It may well be that a term appeared in the lemma lists due to a spike in the use of the term during a certain event or series of events. Frequency distributions also gives information on how the frequency of a term evolves over time. The following figures present the frequency distributions for *migrant*, *refugee* and *people* in the two corpora. In Figures 3-5, the distribution of the lemmas in the articles from Corpus 1 were represented from 0 to 45% (to the left of the vertical purple line on the graph), and the rest represents the distribution in Corpus 2 (to the right of the vertical purple line on the graph). The frequency distribution of *migrant* across both corpora was presented in Figure 3. This figure shows a rather dense distribution of the frequency of the term *migrant* across both corpora. There were spikes in the use but overall the term was recurrent at high frequency across both corpora. So, it could be said that this distribution corroborated the assumption that *migrant* was a term prevalent in the articles collected concerning the SAM’s representation in Corpus 1 and Corpus 2.

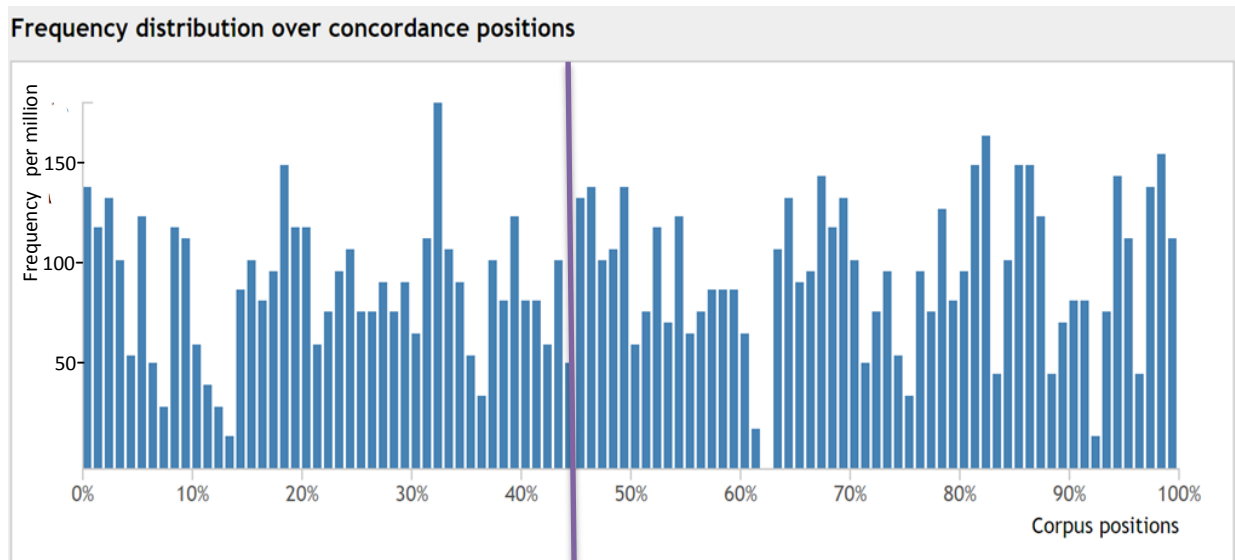


Figure 3. Frequency distribution for *migrants*

The analysis of the frequency distribution for *refugee* indicated that the lemma had a high frequency in Corpus 1 and marked lower frequency in Corpus 2. The frequency of *refugee* in Corpus 2 was nearly a third of its frequency in Corpus 1 (38.1 per 10,000 words in Corpus 1 versus 12.93 per 10,000 words in Corpus 2). The examination of Figure 4 showed that the usage was sporadic in Corpus 2 as its frequency was rather low. Also, some of the spikes observed in Corpus 2 seemed to roughly correspond to the spikes in Corpus 1 in terms of time period – this was deduced by the fact that both corpora were sorted from oldest to newest dates. Those two conditions (increased spikes at the same chronological position in the corpora) suggested an increased use of the term due to current events. The lemma *refugee* was clearly a frequent, recurrent term used when speaking of the SAM in Corpus 1 whilst it was not in Corpus 2.

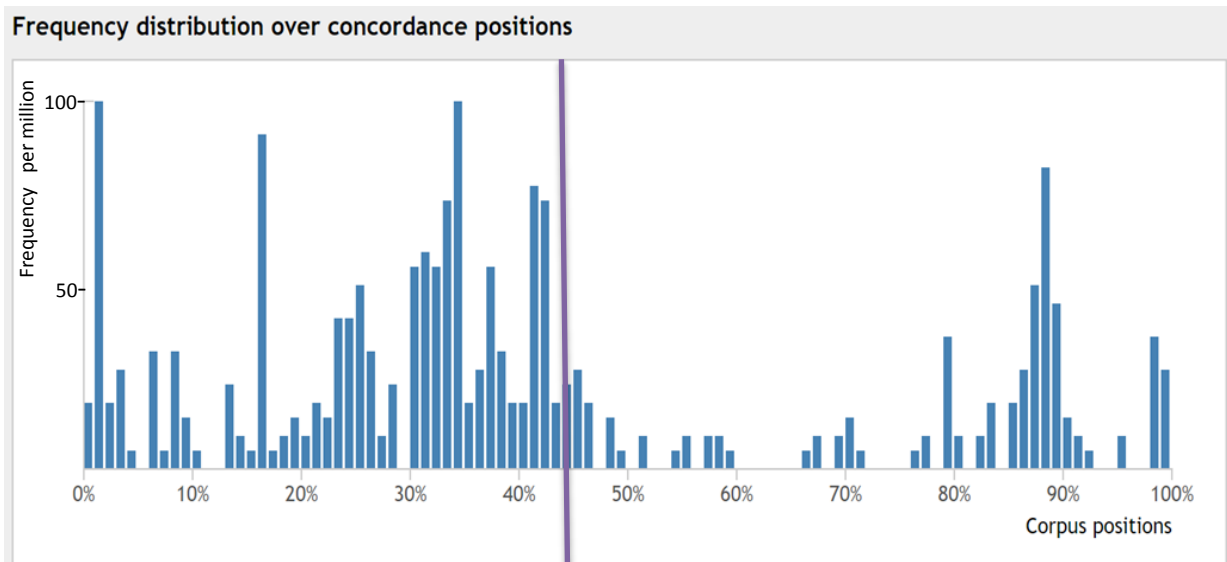


Figure 4. Frequency distribution of *refugee*

Finally, the distribution of the lemma *people* was relevant since the term was analysed and it was brought to light that it mostly referred to (534 out of 694 times) SAM i.e. the people migrating and not other groups of people involved in the ‘crisis’, such as the British public.

Figure 5 presents a quite dense distribution in Corpus 1 and high average frequency whilst the distribution in Corpus 2 is maybe less dense and the average frequency markedly lower.

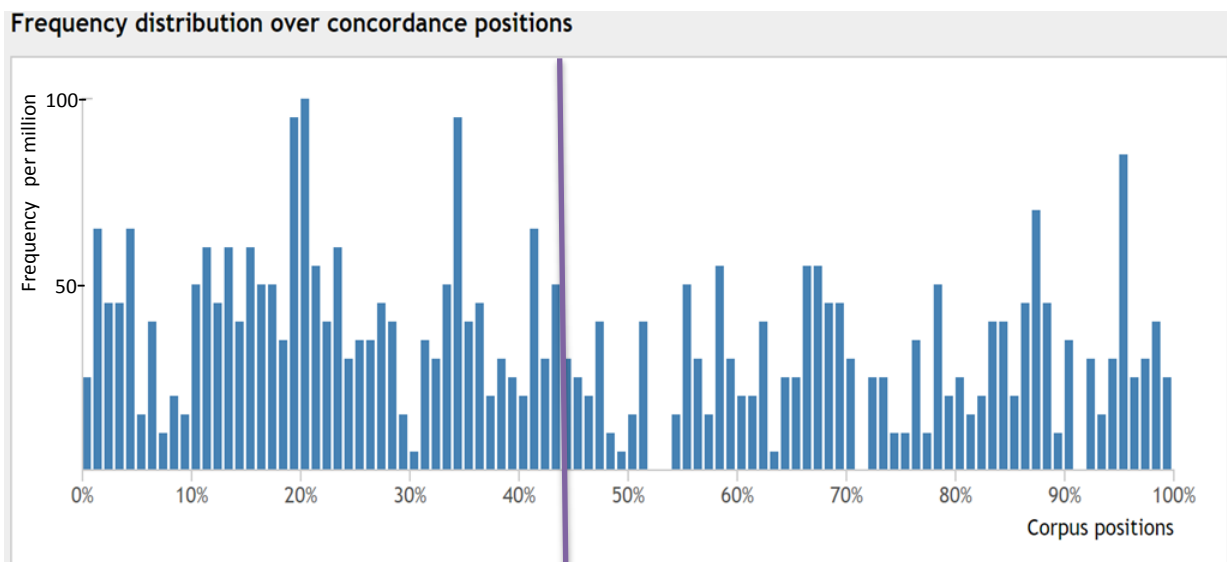


Figure 5. Frequency distribution of *people*

To sum up, the results of the frequency distributions corroborated the relevance of the items *migrant*, *refugee* and *people* as not just sporadically used items but as high-frequency and in high-use. In the next section, the concordance lines of these three terms are explored and the collocates found are discussed in the light of Van Leeuwen's (2008) network.

4.3. Results for the Collocate and Concordance Analysis of *migrant*, *refugee* and *people*

First, the main lexical and grammatical categories of the lemmas *migrant*, *refugee* and *people* were examined in both corpora (see Figure 6). The first observation made was that the first main category for all of the lemmas were their plural noun forms. This suggests Genericization and Assimilation. For *migrant*, the second main category is the adjective form in both corpora. As for *refugee*, the second main category is the noun singular form in both corpora.

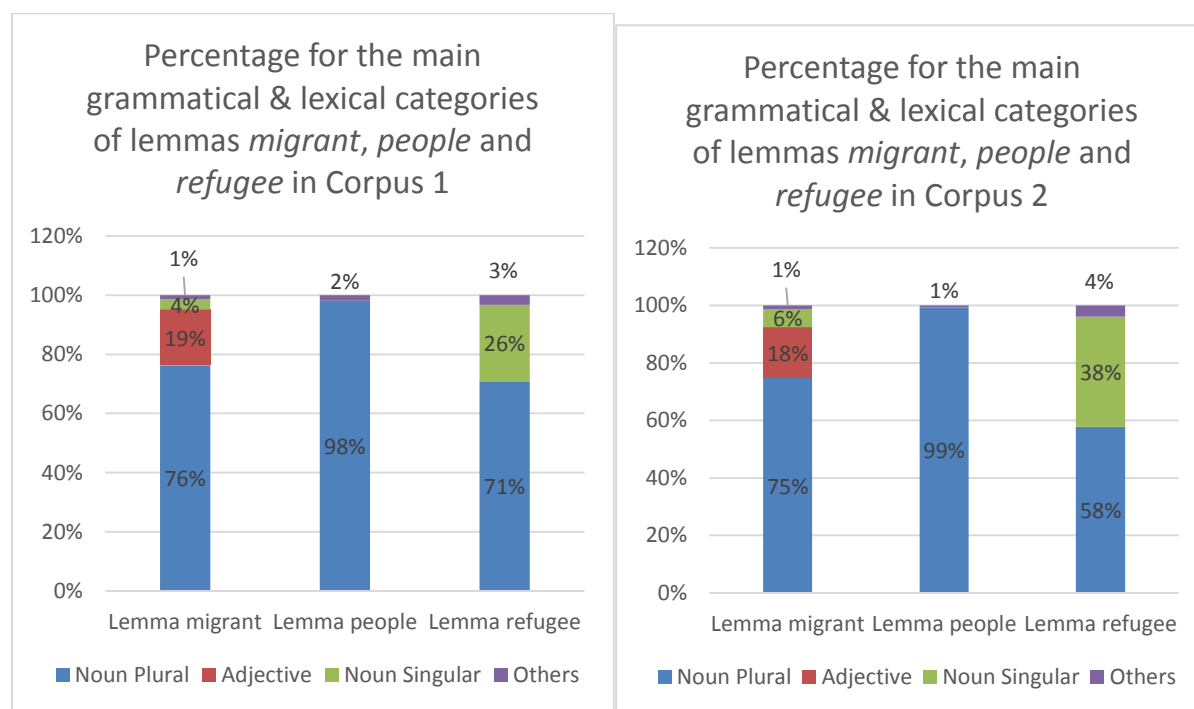


Figure 6. Percentage of the main grammatical and lexical categories of lemmas *migrant*, *people* and *refugee* in Corpus 1 and Corpus 2

From this result, it was decided that the subsequent analysis would focus on the plural noun form of the lemmas. The collocational and concordance analysis of the lemma *people* was carried out first. As previously mentioned, the term *people* appeared high on both lemma lists

and had a frequency distribution that showed a high and constant use of the term in both corpora. It was also found that 534 out of 694 occurrences of the lemma (323 in Corpus 1 and 211 in Corpus 2) indeed referred to SAM. Collocates ('L-1' i.e. immediately on the left) of *people* were analysed in terms of Van Leeuwen's categories (see Table 5). The collocational analysis was narrowed down to four categories of collocates: the **No pre-modifiers** category, i.e. *people* without determiners or quantifiers or adjectives preceding it; the **Determiners** category; the **Quantifiers** category; and the **Adjectives** category. It was found that the word *people* was used 60% of the time in Corpus 1 with a quantifier whilst it was used 50% of the time in Corpus 2 with a quantifier. This highlighted the fact that *people* was highly represented by Aggregation and indicated that the SAM were very frequently discussed as a statistic and as a group. Certain quantifiers (such as 'tide', 'waves', 'streams', 'hordes', 'millions', 'number', 'swarms') and the numerals (frequently situated in the hundreds and upwards) also inferred to a negative connotation in the representation of the SAM (see examples (5) & (6)). The use of the term *people* without any pre-modifiers also indicated a frequent Assimilation and Genericization (see example (7)). So, the SAM were mainly referred to as a general group but with what seemed to be presented as a 'high-number / out-numbering / uncontainable' quality (see example (8)).

- (5) Almost 4 million people displaced from Syria have registered with the UN high commissioner for refugees. (TG)
- (6) Britain will deport more migrants to deter the "swarm" of people who have crossed the Mediterranean to reach Calais, David Cameron has said. (TDT)
- (7) People trying to get to the UK who have more money, and better contacts, often avoid the port altogether, paying between £1,000 and £4,000 to gangs to be put on to lorries – and, increasingly, trains – bound for the UK. (TG)
- (8) A wave of people from African countries such as Eritrea, Somalia and Nigeria are still using Libya as a means of reaching Europe – and thousands are still

dying in the attempt. (TG)

- (9) Human rights activists do not have a monopoly on compassion for desperate people seeking a better life. (TG)

People, by contrast, was employed 8% of the time in Corpus 1 with determiners and 4% of the time in Corpus 2. So, there were few specific references to the group made. Finally, adjectives were used 10% of the time (as ‘L-1’ collocates) with the term *people* in Corpus 1 and 12% of the time in Corpus 2. In the **Adjectives** category, the SAM were mainly identified and categorized in terms of age (e.g. ‘elderly’, ‘young’), immigration status (e.g. ‘genuine’, ‘stateless’, ‘displaced’, and ‘trafficked’) and appraisal (e.g. ‘bad’, ‘desperate’, ‘good’, ‘ordinary’, ‘rational’, ‘vulnerable’, ‘not happy’, ‘real’). The adjectives could be said to fit in with van Dijk’s (1992) ‘problems minorities have’ category (see example (9)). So, it seemed to impart a ‘sympathetic’ connotation to the term *people* to a limited extent.

Table 5. ‘L-1’ Collocates of *people* classified by grammatical categories

Collocates (L-1) Categories for <i>people</i>	Corpus 1 323 occurrences of <i>people</i> used as plural noun	Corpus 2 211 occurrences of <i>people</i> used as plural noun
No pre-modifiers	72 (22%)	66 (31%)
Determiners	26 (8%)	9 (4%)
‘The’	14	1
Others	these (10) those (1) some (1)	these (7) those (1)
Quantifiers	194 (60%)	107 (51%)
Numerals	95	63
Quantifiers as head of the nominal group and indefinite quantifiers	many (17) number (15) swarm (15) more (12) hundreds (7) thousands (7) dozens (2) flow (2) majority (2) lot (2) wave (2) community (1) influx (1)	number (13) more (6) swarm (5) flow (3) amount (2) hundreds (2) group (2) millions (2) thousands (2) hordes (1) lot (1) majority (1) many (1)

		stream (1) tide (1)	% (1) trickle (1) waves (1)
Adjectives		31 (10%)	25 (12%)
	Origin		
	Age	elderly (1) young(1)	young (7)
	Other	other (2) unconscious (1)	own (1)
	Status	displaced (6)	displaced (3) stateless (2) genuine (1) trafficked (1)
	Appraisalment	vulnerable (8) desperate (5) bad (2) good (1) ordinary (1) rational (1)	desperate (7) not happy (1) real (1) vulnerable (1)
Other			(2%)

Next, the role allocation of *people* was studied. The verbs which have *people* as their object and the verbs that have *people* as their subject were identified. Table 6 presents the results obtained and the most frequently used verbs in each category in each corpus. It was noticed that *people* was the subject of verbs in about half of the occurrences which showed that the SAM were activated in the discourse half of the time and this way foregrounded. The most frequent verbs mainly denote the SAM's plight (e.g. 'die', 'drown', 'suffer', 'flee', 'camp', etc.) or their actions linked to the migration (such as 'come', 'cross', 'seek', 'arrive', etc.). In both corpora, about a third of the time, *people* was the object of a verb. Quite a few of the verbs in this section described the SAM being subjected to something negative (such as 'displace', 'stop', 'block', 'injure', 'return', 'prevent', 'injure', etc.). In addition, verbs describing actions which benefitted the SAM in their plight were observed more frequently (e.g. 'rescue', 'help', 'take in', 'save', 'allow') in Corpus 1.

Table 6. Overall frequency and frequency of the most frequent verbs with *people* as object or subject.

Corpus 1 TG	Raw Frequency	Corpus 2 TDT	Frequency
Verbs with <i>people</i> as object (each verb in a row has the frequency indicated on its right)	92 (29%)	Verbs with <i>people</i> as object (each verb in a row has the frequency indicated on its right)	68 (32%)
rescue	12	be	9
be, displace	9	displace	3
keep, stop, help, take, have	3	stop	5
see, pick, injure, block encourage, return, carry, accept, know, save, leave	2	say, allow, take	3
allow, say	1	injure, support, return, prevent, carry, keep, pick, see	2
Verbs with <i>people</i> as subject (each verb in a row has the frequency indicated on its right)	164 (51%)	Verbs with <i>people</i> as subject (each verb in a row has the frequency indicated on its right)	112 (53%)
be	24	be	41
have	11	have	10
cross, come	10	try	14
arrive	9	flee, die, come	6
die	8	cross, seek	5
try, seek, flee	7	make	4
drown	6	reach, arrive	3
do	5	risk, claim, attempt, need	2
live, get	4	want	1
camp, risk, make	3		
deserve, apply, play, suffer, gather, know, travel, leave	2		
stay	1		
Other	20%	Other	15%

In conclusion, the collocational analysis for the term *people* revealed similarities between the corpora in regards of the representation of the term. In most of the analysed cases, the word *people* seemed to be used as a way to generalize the SAM or to treat them as statistics. The quantifiers used lent a ‘high-number/out-numbering/uncontainable’ quality to the SAM’s representation. Role allocation revealed a very frequent activation and foregrounding of SAM whilst a rather ‘sympathetic’ connotation surrounding their passivation and identification—to

a higher extent in Corpus 1.

The same procedure of analysis was followed for the word *migrants* which was the most frequently used term overall in the corpora to refer to the SAM. The ‘L-1’ collocates of *migrants* were also classified into four grammatical categories to be studied in terms of Van Leeuwen’s categories (see Table 7). *Migrants* was used 33% of the time in both corpora with a quantifier. This brought to light a high aggregation of the term *migrants* so the SAM were quite frequently discussed as a statistic and as a group (see examples (10) & (11)). This was further demonstrated by the use of the term *migrants* without any pre-modifiers – as in example (12) - (36% of the time in Corpus 1 and 38% in Corpus2). Here again, there was frequent Assimilation and Genericization of the term.

- (10) Efforts to reduce the number of migrants in Calais – estimated to be as high as 5,000 – will also be stepped up. (TG)
- (11) Over 10,000 migrants, including many women with babies and small children, have crossed into Serbia over the past few days and headed toward Hungary – meaning that the records for arrivals will continue to be broken. (TDT)
- (12) Migrants come to Calais to get to England. (TDT)

Certain items in the **Quantifiers** category (high numerals, ‘floods’, ‘flow’, ‘numbers’, ‘crowds’, etc.) seemed again to suggest a ‘high-number/out-numbering/uncontainable’ quality to this class or group of SAM (see examples (13) & (14)).

- (13) The crisis in Calais has spiked in intensity in the past few days, with thousands of migrants desperate to reach Britain sneaking into the tunnel. (TDT)
- (14) Numbers of migrants at the port have increased from a few hundred to about 3,000 and we are hearing every day from members whose trucks have been damaged, drivers have been threatened and deliveries have been

compromised. (TG)

Furthermore, *migrants* was employed with determiners 13% of the time in Corpus 1 and 10% of the time in Corpus 2. Some specific references to the group were made but in a limited manner. Finally, adjectives were used 16% of the time (as ‘L-1’ collocates) with the term *migrants* in Corpus 1 and 14% of the time in Corpus 2. In the **Adjectives** category, the SAM were mainly classified in terms of origin (such as ‘Syrian’, ‘Calais’, ‘African’, etc.), immigration status (‘illegal’, ‘legal’, ‘economic’, ‘irregular’, ‘skilled’, ‘suspected’, etc.) and appraisal (e.g. ‘desperate’, ‘penniless’, ‘exhausted’, etc.). It could be said that the adjectives were mostly a good fit with van Dijk’s (1992) ‘problems minorities are seen to create’ category. So, it imparted a ‘problematic’ quality to *migrants* (as an example, ‘illegal’ and ‘economic’ have the highest co-occurrences), as in example (15).

- (15) The chaos comes amid deep concerns over the growing numbers of illegal migrants who are camped at Calais, which now stands at more than 3,000.
(TDT)

Table 7. ‘L-1’ Collocates of *migrants* classified by grammatical categories

Collocates Categories of <i>migrants</i>	Corpus 1 595 of plural form of <i>migrants</i>	Corpus 2 772 of plural form of <i>migrants</i>
No pre-modifiers	214 (36%)	296 (38%)
Determiners	76 (13%)	80 (10%)
‘The’	69	64
Others	these (4) those (2) no (1)	some (5) any (4) these (4) all (1) no (1) those (1)
Quantifiers	198 (33%)	251 (33%)
Numerals	78	111
Quantifiers as head of the nominal group and indefinite quantifiers	the number (22) thousands (17) hundreds (15) more (13) millions (7) flow (7) swarm (6) dozens (4)	the number (29) more (17) thousands (17) hundreds (15) group (10) swarm (9) flow (7) many (5)

		group (4) floods (3) most (3) many (3) influx (3) majority (2) quotas (2) wave (2) crowds (1) exodus (1) fewer (1) long lines (1) more (1) proportion (1) tens (1)	% (4) share (4) floods (3) most (3) quotas (3) influx (2) loads (2) stream (2) surge (2) dozens (1) intake (1) majority (1) more (1) fewer (1)
Adjective		93 (16%)	106 (14%)
	Origin	african (11) calais(10) iranian (3) eritrean (2) eu(2) syrian (2) asian (1) european (1) mediterranean (1) sudanese (1)	calais (10) african (5) syrian (3) afghan(2) eu (2) sudanese (2) eritrean (1) iraqi (1)
	Age	young (1)	teenage (3) young (2)
	Sex		male (1)
	Religion		christian (2)
	Other	fellow (1) last (1) maritime (1) new (1) other (1) potential (1)	several (2) armed (1) new (1) numerous(1) ongoing (1) other (3) potential (1)
	Status	illegal (18) economic (16) rescued (3) legal (1) registered (1)	illegal (28) economic (14) legal (1) irregular (1) skilled (1) rescued(1) suspected(1)
	Appraisalment	desperate (6) exhausted (3) fake (1) marauding (1) swarming (1) would-be (1)	desperate (8) would-be (2) different (1) penniless (1) straggly (1) tragic (1) wealthier (1)
Other		(2%)	(5%)

When examining the role allocation of *migrants*, the following results (Table 8) were obtained for the verbs category in each corpus. It was found that *migrants* was the subject of verbs in 46% of the occurrences in Corpus 1 and 64% in Corpus 2. This fact seemed to show a quite frequent activation of the SAM and their foregrounding in the discourse. The most frequent verbs in the section mainly denoted the actions taken by the SAM to migrate (e.g. ‘try’, ‘attempt’, ‘reach’, ‘walk’, ‘cross’, ‘seek’, ‘arrive’, etc.). In both corpora, about a third of the time, *migrants* was the object of verbs. Quite a few verbs in this section described the SAM

being subjected to something negative (such as ‘stop’, ‘block’, ‘injure’, ‘remove’, ‘prevent’, ‘deport’, etc.). Few verbs described actions which benefitted the SAM in their plight (e.g. ‘rescue’, ‘house’, ‘take in’, etc.) were observed across the corpora.

Table 8. Overall frequency and frequency of the most frequent verbs with *migrants* as object or subject

Corpus 1 TG	Raw Frequency	Corpus 2 TDT	Raw Frequency
Verbs with <i>migrants</i> as object	183 (31%)	Verbs with <i>migrants</i> as object	250 (32%)
rescue	9	find	15
be	9	stop	14
say	8	rescue	10
attempt	6	be	10
arrive	5	see	7
show	4	say	7
prevent	4	allow	6
stop	4	camp	5
deport	3	Attempt	5
exhaust	3	Remove	5
discourage	3	block	5
house	3	take	5
Verbs with <i>migrants</i> as subject	276 (46%)	Verbs with <i>migrants</i> as subject	492 (64%)
be	48	Be	92
have	20	Try	54
make	17	Have	33
try	17	Arrive	24
cross	16	Attempt	18
attempt	15	Wait	13
arrive	12	Die	13
reach	6	Walk	12
seek	6	Make	11
cling	5	Reach	10
walk	5	Get	9
cause	5	Break	8
Other	(23%)	Other	(4%)

In conclusion, the collocational analysis for the term *migrants* revealed that in addition to being the most frequent lemma across the corpora, in its plural noun form it was mostly used to

represent to the SAM in a generic way or as statistics but with a quality of ‘high-number/out-numbering/uncontainable’. Moreover, the representation sometimes imparted a ‘problematic’ quality to the SAM (see Example 15). It also constructed a representation of *migrants* which was, on one side, their very active role in trying to reach their destination and, on the other side, their being ‘negatively’ subjected when trying to do so.

Finally, the same analysis was conducted for the word *refugees* which is the least frequently used term of the three lemmas studied. It had a marked lower frequency in Corpus 2. Table 9 shows that the results point to the fact that *refugees* was associated with a quantifier in about a third of its occurrences. This was classified as assimilation by aggregation and therefore *refugees* was deemed to be often treated as a statistics (see Table 9). The quantifiers of *refugees* denoted a ‘high numbers’ quality but the ‘out-numbering/uncontainable’ connotation could not really be inferred here (see example (16)). *Refugees* was also used without pre-modifiers 32% of the time in Corpus 1 and 16% in Corpus 2. Thus, it was generalized more often in Corpus 1 than Corpus 2. *Refugees* was specifically referenced (by way of determiners) 10% in Corpus 1 and 8% in Corpus 2. Finally, adjectives were used 18% of the time (as ‘L-1’ collocates) with the term *refugees* in Corpus 1 and 15% of the time in Corpus 2. In the **Adjectives** category, the SAM were mainly classified in terms of origin (with ‘Syrian’ highly frequent), and immigration status (‘UN-certified’, ‘political’, ‘genuine’). Therefore, in this category, the representation of *refugees* was mainly realized by identification using origin and status (see example (17)).

- (16) Millions of refugees have been condemned to a life of misery in the worst displacement crisis since the second world war, a leading human rights organisation has said in a scathing report that blames world leaders' neglect for the deaths of thousands of civilians fleeing wars in the Middle East and Africa. (TG)

(17) Several hundred Syrians refugees cross into Turkey on Monday. (TG)

Table 9. ‘L-1’ Collocates of *refugees* classified by grammatical categories

Collocates Categories of <i>refugees</i>	Corpus 1 217 of plural form of <i>refugees</i>	Corpus 2 74 of plural form of <i>refugees</i>
No pre-modifiers	70 (32%)	12 (16%)
Determiners	21 (10%)	6 (8%)
‘The’	19	5
Others	all (1) some (1)	these (1)
Quantifiers	63 (29%)	23 (31%)
Numerals	25	5
Quantifiers as head of the nominal group and indefinite quantifiers	number (10) thousands (8) more (5) hundreds (2) influx (2) quotas (2) dozens (1) flow (1) majority (1) many (1) millions (1) proportion (1) % (1) rise (1) share (1)	thousands (6) more (3) share (2) fewer (1) fraction (1) hundreds (1) less (1) number (1) population (1) tide (1)
Adjective	38 (18%)	11 (15%)
Origin	syrian (20) afghan (5) eritrean (1)	Syrian (6)
Religion	christian (1)	
Other	recent (2) fellow (1) other (1)	
Status	political (2) genuine (1) un-certified (1)	genuine (4)
Appraisalment	desperate (2) confused (1)	desperate (1)
Other		
	(11%)	(30%)

So, *refugees* was mainly represented as a group/class or a statistics, similarly to the terms *people* and *migrants*. But the ‘out-numbering and uncontainable’ quality was not perceived as much.

The verbs analysis (Table 10) indicated a less activation (36% of occurrences as subject of verb in Corpus 1 compared to 31% in Corpus 2) of the term *refugees* than for *people* or *migrants*

(approximately 50%). The data needed to be put into context since there were 217 occurrences of *refugees* in Corpus 1 against only 74 in Corpus 2. It seemed that *refugees* was passivized 50% of the time in Corpus 2 but due to the small frequency of the term, this could not be deemed conclusive. On the other hand, *refugees* was passivized in Corpus 1 a third of the time with beneficialization identified in the most frequent verbs ('resettle', 'host', 'help'), as in example (18).

- (18) 'We need practical responses to help refugees, stop people smuggling, and prevent illegal travelling – and European countries need to work together to implement them, not just resort to divisive statements instead'. (TG)

Table 10. Overall frequency and frequency of the most frequent verbs with *refugees* as object or subject

Corpus 1 TG	Frequency	Corpus 2 TDT	Frequency
Verbs with <i>refugee</i> as object	71 (33%)	Verbs with <i>refugee</i> as object	34 (46%)
be	20	Be	5
resettle	4	Take	4
help	3		
host	3		
Verbs with <i>refugee</i> as subject	79 (36%)	Verbs with <i>refugee</i> as subject	23 (31%)
be	23	Be	4
flee	7	Flee	3
arrive	6	Have	3
plead	5	Mass	3
have	4		
reach	3		
receive	3		
Other	(31%)		(23%)

Refugees was treated as a general group/class or a statistics with a less negative connotation of its quantification. It was represented as a less active group in both corpora. Also, when passivized in Corpus 1, it was associated with relatively frequent verbs indicating positive beneficialization.

The overall conclusion of the collocational analysis is that many similarities were observed between the corpora. All three terms *people*, *migrants* and *refugees* were used to represent the SAM as a group/class of their own or a statistic. In the case of *people* and *migrants*, the assimilation by aggregation was coupled with a negatively connoted quality of ‘out-numbering/uncontainable’. The study of *refugees* did not seem to indicate the same quality but presented a rather passivized and ‘sympathetic’ representation of the SAM. The analysis of *people* also indicated ‘sympathetic’ connotation, whilst it could be said that *migrants* was the term the most associated with a ‘problematic’ quality.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, it could be said that, once all of the elements of the analysis were put together, a subtle difference in the representation of the Social Actors Migrating could be detected. The three terms *migrant*, *people* and *refugee* were found to be the most frequently used to refer to the SAM. Of the three terms, *refugee* was found to be the more sympathetically connoted term in this analysis and to be three times more frequent in Corpus 1 than in Corpus 2 despite its smaller size. This contributed to an overall more ‘sympathetic’ representation of the SAM in *The Guardian*. The term *people* more frequently used in the *TG*’s corpus, also seemed to help ‘soften’ the SAM’s representation. However, the most frequently used term to refer to the SAM in both corpora was *migrant* which presented a rather negative connotation in terms of the numbers of the SAM and their ‘out-numbering/uncontainable’ quality. So, the SAM’s representation was rather complex with negative and positive connotations in the corpora. However, the representation in *The Guardian* was deemed more ‘sympathetic’ which would be in accordance with its political affiliation.

The limitations of this study must be stressed. The main ones were that the data had to be gathered by relying on Google’s search system and processed relying on Sketch Engine’s

compiling and analysis systems. The former meant that the data was representative and relevant in accordance to what Google deemed relevant. The latter meant that you had to rely on the classification and algorithms adopted by Sketch Engine which may have resulted in some errors. In addition, the occurrences of *people* were not all related to the SAM and had to be sorted manually which may also have resulted in errors. The last limitation to be mentioned is the complexity of and sometimes the overlapping in Van Leeuwen's (2008) network which may have led to some errors in the categorization. Despite the said limitations, this study brought to light some interesting elements and it would be interesting to expand it by exploring new data collected in the future or by using data across a wider section of the press.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Corpora - Google Advanced Search settings

Figure 1. Print screen showing the settings used in the Google search engine to find the relevant articles on The Guardian website.

← → ↻ ↕ https://www.google.com/advanced_search?hl=en&fg=1

Advanced Search

Find pages with...

		To do this in the search box
all these words:	<input type="text" value="2015"/>	Type the important words: tricolor rat terrier
this exact word or phrase:	<input type="text" value="migrant crisis"/>	Put exact words in quotes: "rat terrier"
any of these words:	<input type="text" value="june july august"/>	Type OR between all the words you want: miniature OR standard
none of these words:	<input type="text"/>	Put a minus sign just before words you don't want: -rodent, -"Jack Russell"
numbers ranging from:	<input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>	Put 2 periods between the numbers and add a unit of measure: 10..35 lb, \$300..\$500, 2010..2011

Then narrow your results by...

language:	<input type="text" value="English"/>	Find pages in the language you select.
region:	<input type="text" value="any region"/>	Find pages published in a particular region.
last update:	<input type="text" value="anytime"/>	Find pages updated within the time you specify.
site or domain:	<input type="text" value="www.theguardian.com/uk-news"/>	Search one site (like wikipedia.org) or limit your results to a domain like .edu, .org or .gov
terms appearing:	<input type="text" value="anywhere in the page"/>	Search for terms in the whole page, page title, or web address, or links to the page you're looking for.
SafeSearch:	<input type="text" value="Show most relevant results"/>	Tell SafeSearch whether to filter sexually explicit content.
file type:	<input type="text" value="any format"/>	Find pages in the format you prefer.
usage rights:	<input type="text" value="not filtered by license"/>	Find pages you are free to use yourself.

[Advanced Search](#)

Appendix 2: Google settings to narrow results to the summer 2015 period

Figure 2. Print screen showing the search results narrowed down to the summer 2015 period in Google for the relevant articles on The Guardian website.

The screenshot shows a Google search interface. The address bar contains the file path: `file:///C:/Users/Marvin/Desktop/Sketchengine/Guardian/Data/site_theguardian.com%20_migrant%20crisis_%20-%20Google%20Search.html`. The search bar contains the query: `site:theguardian.com "migrant crisis"`. Below the search bar, the 'All' filter is selected. The search results are filtered by date: 'Jun 1, 2015 - Sep 1, 2015'. The results are sorted by relevance. The following table summarizes the search results shown:

Article Title	Date	Summary
10 truths about Europe's migrant crisis UK news The ...	Aug 10, 2015	If you read the British press, you'd think that Calais was the major battleground of the European migrant crisis, and that Britain was the holy grail of its ...
Europe could solve the migrant crisis – if it wanted Daniel ...	Jul 31, 2015	Europe could solve the migrant crisis – if it wanted. Daniel Trilling. We face a political choice between treating migrants like toxic waste and offering them ...
Europe's migrant crisis will not slow and EU nations must ...	Aug 25, 2015	Europe's migrant crisis will not slow and EU nations must share duties, says UN. Refugee agency expects up to 3,000 people per day to cross Mediterranean to ...
The Mediterranean migrant crisis has big business and ...	Jul 13, 2015	The Mediterranean migrant crisis has big business and climate change at its roots. Forced migration is framed as a political issue but climate change and ...
A week in Europe's migrant crisis - a visual guide World ...	Aug 28, 2015	A week in Europe's migrant crisis - a visual guide. From Greece to Austria and across the Balkans, the flow of desperate migrants arriving in Europe shows no ...
Angela Merkel and François Hollande meet to tackle ...	Aug 24, 2015	Angela Merkel and François Hollande meet to tackle Europe's migrant crisis. French and German leaders to discuss what has been described as the worst ...
Migrant crisis: Scandinavian ships rescue almost 1,000 in ...	Jun 23, 2015	Migrant crisis: Scandinavian ships rescue almost 1,000 in 24 hours. Norwegian and Danish vessels save hundreds trying to cross the sea from Libya in small ...
Migrant crisis: up to 200 dead after boat carrying refugees ...	Aug 27, 2015	Migrant crisis: up to 200 dead after boat carrying refugees sinks off Libya. Around 40 bodies found on boat and another 160 floating in sea about a

Appendix 3: List of the articles from The Guardian website with their URLs sorted by date.

Table A. List of the articles from The Guardian website with their URLs sorted by date.

Nr.	Date	Title	URL
1	07/06/2015	Mediterranean migrant crisis: number of arrivals in Italy in 2015 passes 50,000	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/07/mediterranean-migrant-arrivals-italy-passes-50000
2	15/06/2015	Italy threatens to give Schengen visas to migrants as EU ministers meet	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/15/italy-threatens-to-give-schengen-visas-to-migrants-as-eu-dispute-deepens
3	15/06/2015	We will hurt EU if migrant crisis is not fixed, says Italian PM Matteo Renzi	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/15/we-will-hurt-eu-if-migrant-crisis-is-not-fixed-says-italian-pm-matteo-renzi
4	15/06/2015	World leaders accused of shameful failure over refugee crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/15/worst-refugee-crisis-since-second-world-war-report-middle-east-africa-syria
5	16/06/2015	EU ministers fail to agree on migrant quotas	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/16/eu-ministers-fail-to-agree-on-migrant-quotas
6	16/06/2015	Italian police forcibly remove migrants stranded near French border	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/16/italy-forcible-removal-eu-mediterranean-migrant-crisis-french-border-refugees

7	16/06/2015	UK to continue Med migrant rescues despite planned HMS Bulwark exit	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jun/16/uk-continue-med-migrant-rescue-operation-hms-bulwark
8	16/06/2015	UK could withdraw from migrant rescue missions in Mediterranean	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jun/16/uk-set-to-withdraw-hms-bulwark-migrant-rescue-missions-mediterranean
9	17/06/2015	UK's Mediterranean migrant rescue ship will be withdrawn, Osborne confirms	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jun/17/mediterranean-migrant-crisis-uk-hms-bulwark-withdrawal-george-osborne
10	23/06/2015	The Mediterranean migrant emergency is not Italy's. It is Europe's	http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/jun/23/mediterranean-migrant-crisis-not-italy-but-europe
11	23/06/2015	Migrant crisis: Scandinavian ships rescue almost 1,000 in 24 hours	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/23/med-migrant-crisis-scandinavian-ships-rescue-almost-1000-in-24-hours
12	24/06/2015	Calais migrants: 'We have to keep trying because this is no place to stay'	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/24/calais-migrants-keep-trying-france-uk
13	25/06/2015	Calais deputy mayor turns up the heat on David Cameron over migrants	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jun/25/calais-deputy-mayor-migrant-crisis-david-cameron
14	25/06/2015	Calais migrants 'crisis': what the national press reports - and thinks	http://www.theguardian.com/media/greenslade/2015/jun/25/calais-migrants-crisis-what-the-national-press-reports-and-thinks
15	26/06/2015	Mediterranean migrants: EU	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/26/eu-leaders-hash-out

		leaders agree voluntary intake after heated talks	voluntary-system-to-address-mediterranean-migrant-crisis
16	28/06/2015	The migrant crisis, Islamist terrorism, Grexit and Brexit: a perfect storm of crises blows apart European unity	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/28/eu-summit-migration-greece-crisis-uk-referendum
17	01/07/2015	Numbers of migrants crossing Mediterranean nearly doubles in a year	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jul/01/migrant-crisis-mediterranean-numbers-nearly-double
18	02/07/2015	France calls for British cooperation over Calais migrant crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jul/02/france-calls-for-british-cooperation-over-calais-migrant-crisis
19	05/07/2015	Nicholas Winton saved Jewish children, but he also has a lesson for our current migrant crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/jul/05/nicholas-winton-refugee-crisis-hero-whitehall-immigration
20	07/07/2015	Migrant dies on UK-bound freight train near Calais	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jul/07/migrant-dies-uk-bound-freight-shuttle-near-calais-france
21	08/07/2015	The millionaire who rescues migrants at sea	http://www.theguardian.com/news/2015/jul/08/millionaire-who-rescues-migrants-at-sea
22	13/07/2015	Development agenda must address causes of migrant crisis, says UN adviser	http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/jul/13/development-agenda-must-address-causes-migrant-crisis-amina-j-mohammed

23	13/07/2015	The Mediterranean migrant crisis has big business and climate change at its roots	http://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2015/jul/13/migrant-crisis-mediterranean-big-business-climate-change-inequality
24	22/07/2015	Eurotunnel seeks €10m to cover costs of Calais migrant crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/travel/2015/jul/22/eurotunnel-seeks-10m-cover-costs-calais-migrant-crisis
25	25/07/2015	Kent trapped in gridlock as migrant crisis triggers holiday traffic chaos	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jul/25/kent-traffic-gridlock-channel-migrant-crisis-operation-stack
26	26/07/2015	Tensions run high in Rome's suburbs as Italy struggles with migration crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jul/26/italy-migrant-crisis-rome-protests-tensions-casale-san-nicola
27	27/07/2015	Fortress Calais: fleeting fixtures and precarious lives in the migrant camp	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jul/27/migrant-camp-fortress-calais-jungle
28	27/07/2015	These are refugees, not migrants, arriving in their thousands on Greek shores	http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/jul/27/refugees-not-migrants-arriving-thousands-greece-shores
29	28/07/2015	Channel gridlock after migrants make 2,000 attempts to storm Calais terminal	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jul/28/emergency-measures-on-kent-roads-to-combat-channel-tunnel-gridlock
30	29/07/2015	Calais migrant crisis: chaos will continue until weekend	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jul/29/calais-migrant-crisis-chaos-will-continue-until-weekend-at-least-police-warn

		at least, police warn	
31	29/07/2015	The Calais migrant problem: a continual drip of poison in Anglo-French relations	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jul/29/calais-migrant-problem-poison-anglo-french-relations
32	29/07/2015	Operation Stack is not enough. The UK must act now on the migrant crisis in Calais	http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/jul/29/operation-stack-kent-uk-migrant-crisis-calais
33	30/07/2015	Is the Calais crisis costing the UK £250m a day in lost trade?	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jul/30/calais-crisis-cost-uk-250m-a-day-trade
34	30/07/2015	Calais crisis: 'It's easier to leave us living like this if you say we are bad people'	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jul/30/calais-crisis-its-easier-to-leave-us-living-like-this-if-you-say-we-are-bad-people
35	30/07/2015	Calais migrant crisis: 'Many have died here ... but it will not stop us'	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jul/30/calais-migrant-crisis-many-have-died-here-but-it-will-not-stop-us
36	30/07/2015	Calais crisis: Cameron pledges to deport more people to end 'swarm' of migrants	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jul/30/calais-migrants-make-further-attempts-to-cross-channel-into-britain
37	30/07/2015	Calais crisis: Cameron condemned for 'dehumanising' description of migrants	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jul/30/david-cameron-migrant-swarm-language-condemned

38	30/07/2015	Kent social services struggling to cope with children seeking asylum	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jul/30/kent-social-services-struggling-to-cope-with-children-seeking-asylum
39	30/07/2015	The only 'migrant madness' is the tabloid pretence about events in Calais	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jul/30/the-only-migrant-madness-is-the-tabloid-pretence-about-events-in-calais
40	31/07/2015	Cameron chairs Cobra meeting after overnight standoff in Calais	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jul/31/calais-crisis-david-cameron-chairs-cobra-meeting-as-mod-role-discussed
41	31/07/2015	Cameron's grip on Calais crisis in doubt amid pledges of sniffer dogs and fencing	http://www.theguardian.com/politics/2015/jul/31/camerons-grip-on-calais-crisis-in-doubt-amid-pledges-of-sniffer-dogs-and-fencing
42	31/07/2015	Calais migrant crisis to last through summer, says Cameron	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/jul/31/david-cameron-sniffer-dogs-and-fences-calais-migrant-crisis
43	31/07/2015	Europe could solve the migrant crisis - if it wanted	http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/jul/31/europe-migrant-crisis-political-choice-toxic-waste-sanctuary
44	31/07/2015	Migrant crisis requires urgent multinational response	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jul/31/migrant-crisis-requires-urgent-multinational-response
45	31/07/2015	We can't stop the flow of migrants to Europe. Rehousing them is our only option	http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/jul/31/migrants-calais-resettlement-europe

46	31/07/2015	Calais crisis: striking French ferry workers block port route with huge fire	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jul/31/striking-french-ferry-workers-block-calais-port-route-with-huge-fire
47	01/08/2015	Harman: France should compensate British hauliers and holidaymakers	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/01/harman-david-america-calais-migrant-crisis
48	01/08/2015	Church attacks David Cameron's lack of compassion over asylum crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/01/church-attacks-david-america-language-asylum-crisis
49	03/08/2015	Calais migrant crisis prompts plan to turn Kent airport into lorry car park	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/aug/03/calais-migrant-crisis-prompts-plan-to-turn-kent-airport-into-lorry-car-park
50	03/08/2015	Plan requiring landlords to evict illegal immigrants 'could lead to violence'	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/aug/03/plan-landlords-evict-illegal-immigrants-violence-calais-migrant-crisis
51	03/08/2015	UK funds 100 extra Channel tunnel guards as migrant standoff continues	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/aug/03/uk-funds-100-extra-channel-tunnel-guards-as-migrant-standoff-continues
52	07/08/2015	Don't believe the press - Britain is far from a refugee magnet	http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/aug/07/britain-refugee-magnet-sudanese-channel-tunnel
53	07/08/2015	Immigrant flow to Greece is beyond what we can handle - Alexis	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/07/immigrant-flow-to-greece-is-beyond-what-we-can-handle-alexis-tsipras

		Tsipras	
54	09/08/2015	'Marauding' migrants threaten standard of living, says foreign secretary	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/aug/09/african-migrants-threaten-eu-standard-living-philip-hammond
55	10/08/2015	Cameron 'shares Philip Hammond's concerns' about migrant threat	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/aug/10/cameron-shares-philip-hammonds-concerns-about-migrant-threat
56	10/08/2015	Yvette Cooper calls for UN intervention over escalating Calais migrant crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/aug/10/yvette-cooper-calls-un-intervention-escalating-calais-migrant-crisis
57	10/08/2015	10 truths about Europe's migrant crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/aug/10/10-truths-about-europes-refugee-crisis
58	12/08/2015	Migrants locked in stadium on Kos for nearly 24 hours	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/12/thousand-refugees-locked-in-stadium-overnight-kos
59	13/08/2015	Greece sends cruise ship to ease Kos migrant crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/13/greece-sends-cruise-ship-kos-migrant-crisis
60	15/08/2015	Yvette Cooper calls for a 'moral approach' to Europe's migrant crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/politics/2015/aug/15/yvette-cooper-calls-for-a-moral-approach-to-europes-migrant-crisis
61	17/08/2015	What you need to know about Eritrea - the Guardian briefing	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/17/inside-eritrea-migrant-crisis-guardian-briefing
62	17/08/2015	The yacht and the dinghy in	http://www.theguardian.com/world/shortcuts/2015/aug/17/yacht-dinghy-

		the Aegean: a perfect allegory for the migrant crisis	aegean-migrants-crisis-turkey-greek-island-kos
63	18/08/2015	'I feel so very helpless' - letter from an Eritrean father whose son fled to Europe	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/18/eritrea-father-letter-migrant-crisis
64	18/08/2015	The Eritrean returning to the Med to save his fellow refugees	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/18/eritrea-migrants-refugee-mediterranean-crossing
65	18/08/2015	Mass migration is no 'crisis': it's the new normal as the climate changes	http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/aug/18/mass-migration-crisis-refugees-climate-change
66	20/08/2015	Calais crisis: British police to be deployed to target people-smuggling	http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/aug/20/british-police-deploy-calais-migrant-smuggling-gangs-theresa-may
67	20/08/2015	Macedonia declares state of emergency to tackle migrant crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/20/macedonia-state-of-emergency-migrant-crisis
68	20/08/2015	UK in talks with Holland and Belgium to close off new migrant routes to Britain	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/20/migrant-routes-britain-theresa-may-uk-talks-holland-belgium

69	20/08/2015	Small Greek islands are also struggling amid migrant surge	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/20/small-greek-islands-are-also-struggling-amid-migrant-surge
70	21/08/2015	Angela Merkel is right: the migration crisis will define this decade	http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/aug/21/angela-merkel-migration-crisis-europes-biggest-challenge
71	21/08/2015	Macedonian police fire stun grenades to disperse migrants	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/21/macedonian-police-fire-stun-grenades-migrants-greece
72	21/08/2015	This poignant photo captures the harsh reality of life for thousands of migrants	http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/aug/21/photo-migrants-laith-majid-journeys
73	23/08/2015	The European Union's migrant 'emergency' is entirely of its own making	http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/aug/23/politics-migrants-europe-asylum
74	24/08/2015	Merkel and Hollande plan EU-wide response to escalating migration crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/24/angela-merkel-francois-hollande-eu-wide-response-escalating-migration-crisis

75	24/08/2015	Angela Merkel and François Hollande meet to tackle Europe's migrant crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/24/angela-merkel-and-francois-hollande-to-meet-to-tackle-europes-migrant-crisis
76	25/08/2015	Europe's migrant crisis will not slow and EU nations must share duties, says UN	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/25/migrant-crisis-eu-united-nations-europe-hungary
77	26/08/2015	Desperate migrants find holes in Hungary's razor-wire fence strategy	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/26/hungary-migrants-razor-wire-fence-roszke
78	26/08/2015	Settling on credible solutions to the European Union's refugee crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/26/settling-on-credible-solutions-to-the-european-unions-refugee-crisis
79	27/08/2015	Migrant crisis: up to 200 dead after boat carrying refugees sinks off Libya	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/27/at-least-30-dead-after-boat-carrying-migrants-sinks-in-mediterranean
80	30/08/2015	Migration crisis: EU ministers to meet in two weeks to find solution	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/30/migration-crisis-germany-france-britain-demand-urgent-meeting

81	31/08/2015	Austria defends border checks amid migration crisis	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/31/austria-defends-border-checks-amid-migration-crisis
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Appendix 4: List of the articles from The Telegraph website with their URLs sorted by date.

Table B. List of the articles from The Telegraph website with their URLs sorted by date.

Nr.	Date	Link	URL
1	01/06/2015	Kos migrant crisis is putting off holidaymakers - Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/destinations/europe/greece/articles/Kos-migrant-crisis-is-putting-off-holidaymakers/
2	14/06/2015	Britain should take its fair share of migrants, UN ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11673960/Britain-should-take-its-fair-share-of-migrants-UN-representative-says.html
3	14/06/2015	Italy PM threatens to 'hurt' Europe if other countries refuse to ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/italy/11673643/Italy-PM-threatens-to-hurt-Europe-if-other-countries-refuse-to-take-more-migrants.html
4	19/06/2015	Nicolas Sarkozy compares EU migrant plan to 'fixing a burst ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/nicolas-sarkozy/11686558/Nicolas-Sarkozy-compares-EU-migrant-plan-to-fixing-a-burst-water-pipe-with-water.html
5	19/06/2015	Mediterranean migrant crisis: should I cancel my holiday ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/advice/Mediterranean-migrant-crisis-should-I-cancel-my-holiday/
6	20/06/2015	Migrant crisis 'at new high' across Channel - Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/11689222/Migrant-crisis-at-new-high-across-Channel.html

7	23/06/2015	Calais crisis: Migrants exploit strike chaos as port and tunnel ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11694134/Calais-crisis-Illegal-immigrants-shut-down-all-Channel-traffic.html
8	24/06/2015	Calais crisis: Fears Isil may use migrant chaos to slip ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11695862/Calais-crisis-Fears-Isil-may-use-migrant-chaos-to-slip-jihadists-in-to-UK.html
9	24/06/2015	Calais crisis: David Cameron says chaos 'totally unacceptable'	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11695208/Calais-crisis-enters-second-day-live.html
10	24/06/2015	Calais crisis: Timeline - Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11697290/Calais-crisis-Timeline.html
11	24/06/2015	Calais crisis: Migrants arrive in Britain - Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11697346/Calais-crisis-Migrants-arrive-in-Britain.html
12	24/06/2015	Calais crisis: Hundreds of Britons stranded as migrants ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11695159/Calais-crisis-Hundreds-of-Britons-stranded-as-migrants-exploit-strike-chaos.html
13	25/06/2015	Calais migrant crisis: EU leaders meet to resolve Channel ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11697800/calais-migrant-crisis-live.html
14	25/06/2015	We must get serious about the migrant crisis - Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11697374/We-must-get-serious-about-the-migrant-crisis.html
15	25/06/2015	Calais crisis: Police report new wave of illegal migrants in ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11699597/Calais-crisis-Police-report-new-wave-of-illegal-migrants-in-Britain.html
16	27/06/2015	Calais migrants: Britain to build huge fence at Channel ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11703636/Calais-migrants-Britain-to-build-huge-fence-at-Channel-Tunnel-port-in-France.html

17	02/07/2015	'Please - we need holidaymakers to come to Kos' - Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/greece/11714326/Please-we-need-holidaymakers-to-come-to-Kos.html
18	04/07/2015	New Eurotunnel chaos after migrants try to board freight trains	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11717846/New-Eurotunnel-chaos-after-migrants-try-to-board-freight-trains.html
19	05/07/2015	Calais crisis: Bicycle repair shops, mosques and an ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/11718598/Calais-crisis-Bicycle-repair-shops-mosques-and-an-Orthodox-church-the-town-where-migrants-wait-to-cross-to-Britain.html
20	06/07/2015	Europe migrant crisis: Where are the asylum seekers ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/11721008/Europe-migrant-crisis-Where-are-the-asylum-seekers-coming-from-and-where-are-they-going.html
21	07/07/2015	Migrant dies in Channel Tunnel trying to reach Britain, say ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/11722713/Migrant-dies-in-Channel-Tunnel-to-Britain-say-French-authorities.html
22	09/07/2015	Five reasons Spain is still the perfect summer destination ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/destinations/europe/spain/articles/Five-reasons-Spain-is-still-the-perfect-summer-destination/
23	11/07/2015	West Europeans want end to open borders - Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/eu/11734074/West-Europeans-want-end-to-open-borders.html
24	14/07/2015	Calais crisis: Britain to build 'secure zone' for lorries ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/11737801/calais-migrant-crisis-live.html
25	14/07/2015	Calais crisis: Britain to build 'secure zone' for freight traffic ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11738527/Calais-crisis-Britain-to-build-secure-zone-for-freight-traffic.html

26	20/07/2015	French government attacked as 'too soft' over 'lenient ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/11752069/French-government-attacked-as-too-soft-over-lenient-immigration-bill.html
27	22/07/2015	Eurotunnel seeks Â£7m compensation from British and ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/newsbysector/transport/11755368/Eurotunnel-seeks-10m-compensation-after-migrant-crisis-forces-up-security-costs.html
28	28/07/2015	Calais crisis: New deal to send migrants home to Africa ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11769123/Calais-crisis-New-deal-to-send-migrants-home-to-Africa.html
29	29/07/2015	Send Army to halt Calais crisis, police chief says – Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11772155/Send-Army-to-halt-Calais-crisis-police-chief-says.html
30	29/07/2015	We need to close down Calais until the French get a grip ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11705666/We-need-to-close-down-Calais-until-the-French-get-a-grip.html
31	29/07/2015	Calais crisis: Theresa May to chair emergency committee as ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11769689/Calais-crisis-Theresa-May-to-chair-emergency-committee-as-holidaymakers-face-misery.html
32	30/07/2015	Calais migrant crisis: Kent Police send for reinforcements ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11774524/Calais-migrant-crisis-Kent-Police-send-for-reinforcements.html
33	30/07/2015	Calais migrant crisis: Jeremy Corbyn accuses Cameron of ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11772262/Calais-illegal-immigrants-crisis-live.html
34	30/07/2015	Army ready to act over Calais crisis - Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11774634/Army-ready-to-act-over-Calais-crisis.html
35	30/07/2015	Calais crisis: Screw British holidaymakers.	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11770856/Calais-crisis-Screw-British-holidaymakers.-What-about-the-real-victims.html

		What about the ...	
36	31/07/2015	Calais crisis: How does Britain deal with migrants arriving ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11773030/Calais-crisis-How-does-Britain-deal-with-migrants-arriving-from-France.html
37	31/07/2015	Calais migrants: David Cameron warns crisis to last all ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11774895/Calais-illgal-immigrants-crisis-Army-on-standby-live.html
38	01/08/2015	Letters: French ignorant on the impact of the Calais migrant ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/comment/letters/11776320/Letters-French-ignorant-on-the-impact-of-the-Calais-migrant-crisis-on-England.html
39	01/08/2015	Calais migrants crisis: Labour calls on Cameron to demand ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11777663/Calais-deputy-mayor-calls-David-Cameron-racist-and-extremist-live.html
40	02/08/2015	Calais crisis: Government will prove to migrants UK not 'land ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/conservative/11779195/Calais-crisis-Government-will-prove-to-migrants-UK-not-land-of-milk-and-honey.html
41	02/08/2015	Sorry, Theresa May, but Britain really is better for migrants	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11779357/Sorry-Theresa-May-but-Britain-really-is-better-for-migrants-and-thats-a-good-thing.html
42	03/08/2015	Calais crisis: Riot police officer in hospital as 1,700 migrants ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11779615/Calais-crisis-Chaos-in-parts-of-Kent-and-the-Channel-Tunnel-under-siege-live.html
43	03/08/2015	Kent pays migrant kids' Â£150 Dover-to-London cab fare due ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/11779325/Kent-Council-pays-150-taxis-to-get-young-asylum-seekers-out-of-county-amid-foster-care-crisis.html
44	03/08/2015	Meet the German actor who plans to	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/germany/11780467/Meet-the-German-actor-who-plans-to-build-his-own-model-refugee-shelter.html

		build his own 'model ...	
45	04/08/2015	The solution to the crisis in Calais lies in Libya - Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11783201/The-solution-to-the-crisis-in-Calais-lies-in-Libya.html
46	04/08/2015	P&O Ferries has busiest month for freight in 'modern history ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/newsbysector/transport/11783286/PandO-Ferries-has-busiest-month-for-freight-in-modern-history-amid-Calais-crisis.html
47	05/08/2015	British police force at frontline of Calais crisis sees 35 ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11784930/British-police-force-at-frontline-of-Calais-crisis-sees-35-increase-in-illegal-immigrant-arrests.html
48	06/08/2015	Europe's handling of migrant crisis 'breeding new ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/italy/11788700/Europes-handling-of-migrant-crisis-breeding-new-generation-of-mafia-warns-Sicilian-mayor.html
49	06/08/2015	Channel Tunnel could be closed at night if Calais crisis ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11788658/Channel-Tunnel-could-be-closed-at-night-if-Calais-crisis-worsens.html
50	06/08/2015	'A genocide caused by European selfishness': Sicilian ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/libya/11788305/Migrants-describe-being-flung-from-Mediterranean-ship-as-Irish-navy-vessel-approached.html
51	07/08/2015	Calais crisis: Â£200 million a year compensation claim if ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11790805/Calais-crisis-200-million-a-year-compensation-claim-if-Tunnel-forced-to-close-at-night-say-Eurotunnel.html
52	07/08/2015	Songs of Praise to be broadcast from Calais migrant camp ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11789030/Songs-of-Praise-to-be-broadcast-from-Calais-migrant-camp.html
53	09/08/2015	What is the EU for, if not the migration	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11792039/What-is-the-EU-for-if-not-the-migration-crisis.html


		crisis? – Telegraph	
54	09/08/2015	Enemies of the state - Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/terrorism-in-the-uk/11793313/Enemies-of-the-state.html
55	09/08/2015	Calais migrant camp priest pulls out of BBC's Songs of Praise	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/11793492/Calais-migrant-camp-priest-pulls-out-of-BBCs-Songs-of-Praise.html
56	12/08/2015	Calais migrant crisis: Ukip MEP 'threatened with a gun ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11798134/Calais-migrant-crisis-Ukip-MEP-threatened-with-a-gun.html
57	13/08/2015	Calais businessman 'arrested over migrant smuggling ring ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11800053/Calais-businessman-arrested-over-migrant-smuggling-ring.html
58	20/08/2015	British police deployed in Calais over migrant crisis ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11813203/British-police-deployed-in-Calais-over-migrant-crisis.html
59	20/08/2015	German border control plans raise hopes for EU reform ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newsttopics/eureferendum/11815293/German-border-control-plans-raise-hopes-for-EU-reform.html
60	21/08/2015	The EU will have to control its borders - Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/eu/11815301/The-EU-will-have-to-control-its-borders.html
61	24/08/2015	Germany expected to demand Britain take greater share of ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/germany/11820738/Germany-expected-to-demand-Britain-take-greater-share-of-migrants.html
62	24/08/2015	If Britain bends to pressure, where would we put a quota of ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11821468/If-Britain-bends-to-pressure-where-would-we-put-a-quota-of-migrants.html
63	24/08/2015	Germany drops EU rules to	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/germany/11821822/Germany-drops-EU-rules-to-allow-in-Syrian-refugees.html




		allow in Syrian refugees ...	
64	24/08/2015	2,000 migrants rush into Serbia as French and German ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/serbia/11820445/2000-migrants-rush-into-Serbia-as-French-and-German-leaders-hold-emergency-talks.html
65	25/08/2015	How the EU can solve the migrant crisis, in ten points ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11822752/How-the-EU-can-solve-the-migrant-crisis-in-ten-points.html
66	25/08/2015	Britain will be home to 8 million foreigners for first time as ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11822912/Number-of-foreigners-living-in-Britain-will-top-eight-million-for-the-first-time-says-report.html
67	26/08/2015	This migration crisis could test the European project to ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/germany/11826675/This-migration-crisis-could-test-the-European-project-to-destruction.html
68	26/08/2015	A migrant magnet - Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11824112/A-migrant-magnet.html
69	26/08/2015	Hungarian police fire tear gas at migrants near border with ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/hungary/11824774/Hungarian-police-fire-tear-gas-at-migrants-near-border-with-Serbia.html
70	26/08/2015	Letters: There is no longer a credible justification for ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/comment/letters/11823121/Letters-There-is-no-longer-a-credible-justification-for-dangerous-air-displays.html
71	27/08/2015	Migrant crisis: Balkans 'part of the solution, not the problem ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/kosovo/11828776/Migrant-crisis-Balkans-part-of-the-solution-not-the-problem.html
72	27/08/2015	Angela Merkel calls on EU to help Western Balkans face ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/serbia/11829354/Angela-Merkel-calls-on-EU-to-help-Western-Balkans-face-migrant-influx.html
73	27/08/2015	Letters: Europe's open borders must be closed to stem the ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/comment/letters/11826512/Letters-Europes-open-borders-must-be-closed-to-stem-the-flow-of-migrants.html

74	29/08/2015	Letters: Germany's obsession with open borders drives the ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/comment/letters/11831157/Letters-Germanys-obsession-with-open-borders-drives-the-migrant-crisis.html
75	29/08/2015	Calais migrants: Theresa May calls for 'urgent' security ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/immigration/11769718/Calais-crisis-live.html
76	29/08/2015	Migrant deaths: UN secretary- general appeals for European ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/austria/11832441/Migrant-deaths-UN-secretary-general-appeals-for-European-governments-to-act.html
77	29/08/2015	EU plans extra billion euros to pay African countries to take ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/eu/11833285/EU-plans-extra-billion-euros-to-pay-African-countries-to-take-back-migrants.html
78	30/08/2015	Britain, France and Germany urge EU to set up migrant ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/11833928/Britain-France-and-Germany-urge-EU-to-set-up-migrant-reception-centres.html
79	30/08/2015	Teenage migrant killed in 'shootout' between smugglers and ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/turkey/11833659/Teenage-migrant-killed-in-shootout-between-smugglers-and-border-police-off-Turkish-coast.html
80	31/08/2015	France to turn Calais 'jungle' into a humanitarian refugee ...	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/11835174/France-to-turn-Calais-jungle-into-a-humanitarian-refugee-camp-with-3.6m-from-EU.html
81	31/08/2015	EU calls emergency immigration summit - Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/eu/11834441/EU-calls-emergency-immigration-summit.html

Annexe 5: Corpus 1 (TG) information

Print screen of Corpus 1 TG information.



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Word list

Word sketch


Thesaurus

Sketch diff

Corpus info

Manage corpus

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Corpus 1 TG ?

Counts	General info	Lexicon sizes	Tags legend	Lempos suffixes
Tokens 92,801	Language English	word 8,863	adjective J.*	adjective -j
Words 77,682	Encoding UTF-8	tag 63	adverb RB.?	adverb -a
Sentences 3,928	Compiled 05/13/2017 04:26:12	lempos 6,990	conjunction CC	conjunction -c
Documents 81	Tagset Description	lemma 6,337	determiner DT	noun -n
	Word sketch grammar Definition	lempos_lc ? 6,806	noun N.*	numeral -m
		lemma_lc ? 6,111	noun singular NN	preposition -i
		lc ? 8,266	noun plural NNS	pronoun -d
			numeral CD	verb -v
			particle RP	

Structures and attributes

s 3,928	v
file 81	
g 9,917	

Annexe 6: Corpus 2 (TDT) information

Print screen of Corpus 2 TDT information.

Sketch Engine
Corpus 2 TDT
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Corpus 2 TDT

Counts

Tokens	116,967
Words	95,114
Sentences	5,370
Documents	81

General info

Language	English
Encoding	UTF-8
Compiled	05/13/2017 23:23:51
Tagset	Description
Word sketch grammar	Definition

Lexicon sizes

word	9,930
tag	62
lempos	7,699
lemma	7,006
lempos_lc	7,354
lemma_lc	6,595
lc	9,055

Tags legend

adjective	J.*
adverb	RB.?
conjunction	CC
determiner	DT
noun	N.*
noun singular	NN
noun plural	NNS
numeral	CD
particle	pp

Lempos suffixes

adjective	-j
adverb	-a
conjunction	-c
noun	-n
numeral	-m
preposition	-i
pronoun	-d
verb	-v

Structures and attributes

s	5,370
file	81
g	12,366

Appendix 7: CL methodology - Stop list

Stop list of the most common function words excluding pronouns.

said say here those our when no The the Be be to To Of of And and A a In in that That It it For for On on With with at At This this By by From from or Or An an so So If if the be to this with to of and a in on that it for an by from or so if then are has have as is was not they he but been will were who their had we We would I up than can there which out his about after them But n't now into some into its more do you BST

Appendix 8: Sample of the concordance lines for *people* in the joint corpus

Print screen from Sketch Engine showing the first 20 lines of concordance for *people* in the joint corpus.

Corpus info	Query people 694 (3,308.42 per million) 
Manage corpus	Page <input type="text" value="1"/> of 35 <input type="button" value="Go"/> Next Last
My jobs	file318862... Italy in 2015 passes 50,000 </p> <p> 3,480 people rescued on Saturday from 15 separate boats
User guide 	file318862... passed 50,000 at the weekend as over 5,800 people were rescued in the Mediterranean. </p>
Save	file318862... Mediterranean. </p> <p> A total of 3,480 people were rescued on Saturday from 15 separate
Make subcorpus	file318862... a big improvement since April, when 800 people drowned in a single shipwreck. The tragedy
View options	file318862... area. </p> <p> The deaths of around 1,800 people in the Mediterranean so far this year has
KWIC	file318855... further. </p> <p> "Redistributing just 24,000 people is almost a provocation," Renzi said. </p>
Sentence	file318855... well, where police have refused entry to people hoping to head to northern Europe, has
Sort	file318855... overcrowded reception facilities, with hundreds of people sleeping rough in the main train stations
Left	file318855... by the Red Cross. </p> <p> Around 1,800 people have drowned attempting the crossing so
Right	file318857... survive amidst brutal wars, networks of people traffickers and governments who pursue
Node	file318857... Syrian crisis. </p> <p> Almost 4 million people displaced from Syria have registered with
References	file318857... of the refugees. In Lebanon, one in five people is a Syrian refugee, the equivalent per
Shuffle	file318857... contributed to the increase in the number of people drowning. </p> <p> About 3,500 people died
Sample	file318857... of people drowning. </p> <p> About 3,500 people died while trying to cross the Mediterranean
Filter	file318857... "turning its back to the most vulnerable people ". </p> <p> In south-east Asia , 300 refugees
Sub-hits	file318857... Amnesty estimated the number of displaced people globally to be above 50 million, a crisis
1st hit in doc	file318857... prioritise saving the lives of displaced people over domestic immigration policies, create
Frequency	file318859... minister </p> <p> Italian police remove people , mostly from Sudan and Eritrea, who have
Node tags	file318860... doing incredible work, rescuing nearly 3,000 people in the last weeks alone. Without the rescue
Node forms	file318860... drowned off the shores of Europe. We ask that people all over Britain join us in a heartfelt
Doc IDs	Page <input type="text" value="1"/> of 35 <input type="button" value="Go"/> Next Last
Collections	