Chapter V
GENRE VARIATIONS AND THE INTERPERSONAL FEATURES:
EDITORIALS AND NEWS-REPORTS

The concept of genre, its theories, and their application have emerged as a promising field of research during the last three decades. There have been a number of studies devoted to genre in this period. Some of these are – Dudley-Evans (1986), Hopkins and Dudley-Evans (1988), Swales (1990), Bhatia, (1993, 1999), Dubois (1997), Holmes (1997), Eggins and Slade (1997), Coffin (1997), Fuller (1998), Williams (1999), Henry and Roseberry (2001), Hyland and Hyland (2001), Shaw (2003), Amirian and Tahririan (2003), and Martin and Rose (2003).

5.1 Genre theories
The studies mentioned above are aligned to different theoretical perspectives. Mainly, there are three perspectives on genre – that of New Rhetoric Group, that of ESP and that of SFL.

The New Rhetoric group with its centre at North America regards genre as ‘a socially standard strategy, embodied in a typical form of discourse, that has evolved for responding to a recurring type of rhetorical situation’ (Coe and Freedman 1998: 137). The underlying assumption is that texts are not stable and fixed, but evolve like a living organism with the function to respond to a particular recurring rhetorical situation. Therefore, a genre has to be studied ‘as the motivated functional relationship between text type and rhetorical situation’ with the aim to reveal the attitudes, beliefs and values of the communities who produce texts (Coe 2002: 195). Obviously, this orientation tends to be ethnographic in its methodology. Here it is stated that the orientation draws heavily on SFL in its view of genre being shaped by situational contexts.

The ESP perspective regards genre as a set of structured communicative events used for realizing particular communicative purposes. Swales (1990: 58)
defines, “A genre comprises a class of communicative events, the members of which share some set of communicative purposes. These purposes are recognized by the expert members of the parent discourse community, and thereby constitute the rationale for the genre. This rationale shapes the schematic structure of the discourse and influences and constrains choice of content and style... In addition to purpose, exemplars of genre exhibit various patterns of similarity in terms of structure, style, content, and intended audience.” Swales (1990: 141) exemplifies this view by showing how writers deploy a series of structured rhetorical moves to achieve their communicative goals in the introduction of a research article. These moves are *establishing the territory, locating a research niche, and occupying the niche*. He terms this three move model as CARS (Creating-A-Research-Space). Needless to say that ESP perspective of genre shares SFL concepts of text structure and communication as a purposive activity. Bloor (1998) asserts that the ESP approach might be seen as an application of SFL with its emphasis on communication purpose and the formal properties of texts. However, it does not have its own developed model of language and grammar of metafunctions like SFL.

SFL (Halliday 1978) regards language as a form of socialization in that it plays a role in how people become socialized and perform meaningful actions within contexts of situation. Indeed the central assumption in the theory is that there is a systemic connection between social situations and text meanings that the structure of language realizes. A situation has three dimensions, field, tenor and mode. Field refers to the nature of social action; tenor signifies the roles taken up by participants, their interaction and their mutual relationships; and mode relates to the channel of communication –spoken or written. These three dimensions together constitute the register of a text. Martin and Rose (2003: 243) put it, “Taken together the tenor, field and mode of a situation constitute the register of a text. As its register varies, so too do the kinds of meanings we find in a text.
Because they vary systematically, we will refer to tenor, field and mode as register variables.” There are three metafunctions in language to realize these three register variables. These metafunctions are – **ideational, interpersonal** and **textual**. The relationship between the context of situation represented by register variable and language represented by its metafunctions is illustrated in the following diagram (adapted from Bawarshi and Reiff (2010: 31)).

Context of Situation: field tenor mode

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Language: ideational interpersonal textual

discourse - semantics

↓

lexico - grammar

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phonology/graphology

Martin (1997, 2003, 2007) draws on Halliday’s view of the relationship between text and immediate situations and endeavors to capture the interaction between text and the wider cultural context. He asserts, “While register functions on the level of context of situation, genre functions on the level of context of culture” (Martin in Bawarshi and Reiff 2010: 33). Indeed genre and register are related to each other in that genre is
realized through register and register is realized through language. In other words, “register (encompassing field, tenor and mode) contextualizes language and is in turn contextualized by genre” (Martin in Bawarshi and Reiff 2010: 33). This relationship is diagrammed as follows (adopted from Bawarshi and Reiff 2010: 33)

Context of Culture: Genre

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Context of Situation: field tenor mode

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Language: ideational interpersonal textual

discourse - semantics

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lexico - grammar

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phonology/graphology

Culture is an abstract concept that is concretized through genres. It is called “a system of genres” (Martin and Rose 2003: 242). Feez et. al. (2008: 52) suggest, “In any culture there is a range of typical situations that unfold in ways that people learn to expect. Each of these typical situations has a typical verbal realization and from this perspective each situation unfolds as a text. The type of situation and its verbal realization are known as a genre.” Bawarshi and Reiff (2010: 33) opine, “Martin’s formulation enriches our understanding of genre by showing how social purposes/motives are linked to text structures, and how these are realized as situated social and linguistic actions within register.” In fact, this validates the definition of genre as ‘a staged, goal-oriented
social process’ (Martin and Rose 2003: 7). Genre is a social process since people participate in genres with other people; it is goal-oriented since genres are used to get things done; and it is staged since it takes people a few stages to realize their goals. Keeping this definition at the core, a typical SFL genre analysis moves from ‘the identification of social purpose as represented in generic structural elements…; to the analysis of a text’s register as represented in field, tenor, and mode; to language metafunctions; to more micro analyses of semantic, lexicogrammatic, and phonological/graphological features’ (Bawarshi and Reiff 2010: 33-34).

5.2. Existing genre studies and the present study

However, there is a little work available that shows the distinctiveness of the genre of editorial and that of news-report (Bolivar 1994, Sugiura 1996, Riazi and Assar 2000, Hodges 2006, Ansary and Babaii 2004, Feez et. al. 2008, etc.). With the exception of Hodges (2006) who looks at the generic features of news-articles and press releases in terms of their ideational, interpersonal and textual metafunctions and Feez et. al. (2008) who are interested in the verbal and visual discourse in the genre of news-article, editorial and other media texts mainly from the interpersonal point of view, these studies, like the above mentioned ones, focus only on the rhetorical structures.

Though the work on the distinctiveness of genres in terms of the interpersonal features is limited in the genres of editorial and news-report, yet there are some genres which in recent years have been worked upon in this regard. For instance, Swales et. al (1998), Hyland (1998) and Kuo (1999) analyze the use of imperatives, hedges and personal pronouns respectively in academic articles. Further, McKenna (1997) probes the theme choices in engineering reports. Next, Price (1997) studies the sentence types in e-mail memos. Likewise, Hyland and Hyland (2001) explore mitigation in teacher written feedback.

However, the present research attempts to explore the generic features in terms of modality and appraisal which is hitherto unnoticed in the field of SFL and genre studies.

The section 5.3 provides a detailed discussion on the findings related to modality and appraisal in the genres of news-report and editorial stating the features of these two genres pointing out the similarities and variations between the two genres.

5.3. Findings and Discussion
The first finding is that the genre of editorial is more loaded with attitudes than the genre of news-report. The analysis of the data taken from the Indian and the British newspapers is a categorical indication in this regard. Specifically speaking, in the Indian news-reports there are eight hundred and seventy-nine authorial clauses and one hundred and eighty-six appraisal motifs, whereas in the Indian editorials there are four
hundred and eighty authorial clauses and two hundred and forty-four appraisal motifs. Likewise, in the British news-reports there are twelve hundred and sixty-five authorial clauses and two hundred and ninety-eight appraisal motifs, whereas in the British editorials there are five hundred and eighty-four authorial clauses and two hundred and twenty-five appraisal motifs. This trend of editorials having more appraisal motifs than the news-reports prevails in both the Indian and the British newspapers irrespective of theme. First, there are news-reports and editorials related to Benazir’s assassination. Concerning this theme, in the Indian news-reports there are one hundred and ninety-one authorial clauses and fifty-one appraisal motifs, whereas in the Indian editorials there are ninety-four authorial clauses and fifty-six appraisal motifs. Likewise, in the British news-reports there are two hundred and forty-eight authorial clauses and one hundred and four appraisal motifs, whereas in the British editorials there are one hundred and thirty-five authorial clauses and fifty-seven appraisal motifs. Second, there are news-reports and editorials related to post-election violence in Kenya. Related to this theme, in the Indian news-reports there are seventy-four authorial clauses and fifteen appraisal motifs, whereas in the Indian editorials there are seventy-seven authorial clauses and forty appraisal motifs. Likewise, in the British news-reports there are one hundred and thirty-three authorial clauses and ten appraisal motifs, whereas in the British editorials there are ninety-four authorial clauses and forty-six appraisal motifs. Third, there are news-reports and editorials related to Robert Mugabe losing majority in Zimbabwe Parliament. Concerning this theme, in the Indian news-reports there are forty-nine authorial clauses and merely four appraisal motifs, whereas in the Indian editorials there are sixty-eight authorial clauses and thirty-six appraisal motifs. Likewise, in the British news-reports there are one hundred and eighteen authorial clauses and nineteen appraisal motifs, whereas in the British editorials there are one hundred and five authorial clauses and twenty-nine appraisal motifs. Fourth, there are news-reports and editorials concerning Barack Obama winning the US presidential election. Concerning this theme, in the Indian news-reports there are one hundred and fifty-eight authorial
clauses and sixty-four appraisal motifs, whereas in the Indian editorials there are one hundred and nineteen authorial clauses and sixty-two appraisal motifs. Likewise, in the British news-reports there are one hundred and eighty-four authorial clauses and forty-five appraisal motifs, whereas in the British editorials there are one hundred and thirty-six authorial clauses and fifty-two appraisal motifs. And finally, there are news-reports and editorials related to 26/11 terror attack on Mumbai. Concerning this theme, in the Indian news-reports there are one hundred and fifteen authorial clauses and merely seven appraisal motifs, whereas in the Indian editorials there are one hundred and twenty-two authorial clauses and fifty appraisal motifs. Likewise, in the British news-reports there are ninety-nine authorial clauses and seventeen appraisal motifs, whereas in the British editorials there are one hundred and fourteen authorial clauses and forty-one appraisal motifs.

The second finding points towards an interpersonal similarity between the two genres. It is that in both the genres, cumulatively, appreciation is the most used attitude, judgement is the second most used and affect is the least used attitude in both the Indian and the British newspapers. Speaking in figures, in the Indian news-reports appreciation amounts to 47.31% of the total appraisal motifs, judgement is 29.03% of the total appraisal motifs and affect is 23.65%. Likewise, in the Indian editorials, appreciation is 52.45% of the total attitudes, judgement 40.16% and affect stands at 7.37%. Further, in the British news-reports, appreciation stands at 46.30%, judgement at 35.57% and affect at 17.90% of the total attitudes. Likewise, in the British editorials, appreciation amounts to 55.55%, judgement amounts to 39.55% and affect amounts to 4.88% of the total appraisal motifs. Another similarity is that in both the categories of newspapers, usually, both the genres witness variation in this pattern if the theme varies. For instance, in the Indian newspapers appreciation-judgement-affect pattern prevails in the news-reports related to three themes viz. Robert Mugabe losing majority in Zimbabwean Parliament, Barack Obama winning the US presidential election and 26/11 terror attack on Mumbai, and in the editorials
concerning two themes viz. post-election violence in Kenya and 26/11 terror attack on Mumbai. Further, in the Indian news-reports related to Benazir’s assassination the pattern is judgement-affect-appreciation and in those concerning post-election violence in Kenya it is appreciation-affect-judgement. Next, in the Indian editorials related to Benazir’s assassination and Barack Obama winning the US presidential election, the pattern is judgement-appreciation-affect, while in those related to Robert Mugabe losing majority in Zimbabwean Parliament appreciation and judgement variants of appraisal stand equal in number. Similarly, in the British newspapers, appreciation-judgement-affect pattern prevails in the news-reports related to two themes viz. post-election violence in Kenya and 26/11 terror attack on Mumbai and in the editorials concerning three themes viz. post-election violence in Kenya, Barack Obama winning the US presidential election and 26/11 terror attack on Mumbai. Next, in the British news-reports related to Benazir’s assassination and Robert Mugabe losing majority in Zimbabwean Parliament, and in the British editorials concerning Benazir’s assassination, the pattern is judgement-appreciation-affect. Further, in the British news-reports related to Barack Obama winning the US presidential election the pattern is appreciation-affect-judgement. And finally, in the editorials related to Robert Mugabe losing majority in Zimbabwean Parliament, exactly like the Indian editorials related to this theme, appreciation and judgement variants of appraisal stand equal in number.

Third, in the use of appreciation and affect, both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers tend to be more negative and less positive. In the Indian news-reports, negative appreciation is 33.30% while positive appreciation is 13.97% of the total attitudes. Likewise, in the Indian editorials, negative appreciation amounts to 37.29% while positive appreciation pegs at 15.16% of the total attitudes. Similarly, in the British news-reports, negative appreciation stands at 36.57% while positive appreciation at 9.73%. Likewise, in the British editorials, negative appreciation amounts to 39.11% while positive appreciation remains at 16.44% of the total attitudes.
Further, in the Indian news-reports, negative affect is 15.59% and positive affect is 8.06% of the total appraisal motifs. Likewise, in the Indian editorials, negative affect is 5.32% while positive affect is 2.04% of the total attitudes. Similarly, in the British news-reports, negative affect stands at 13.42% and positive affect at 4.50%. Likewise, in the British editorials, negative affect is 4.44% while positive affect is 0.44% of the total attitudes. However, in the use of judgement, whereas the news-reports and editorials in the British newspapers continue to be more negative and less positive with the negative and positive judgements amounting to 22.14% and 13.42% respectively in the news-reports and 20.88% and 18.66% respectively in the editorials, the news-reports and editorials in the Indian newspapers reverse the earlier trend and go more positive and less negative with the positive and negative judgements amounting to 20.96% and 8.06% respectively in news-reports and 22.13% and 18.03% respectively in the editorials.

Fourth, in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers, the majority of attitudes are inscribed. In the news-reports taken from the Indian newspapers, inscribed attitudes are 82.79% and invoked attitudes are 17.20% of the total attitudes. Further, in the Indian editorials, the inscribed attitudes are 72.95% of the total attitudes and invoked attitudes are 27.05%. Likewise, in the news-reports taken from the British newspapers, the percentage of inscribed and invoked attitudes is 81.54 and 18.45 respectively. Similarly, in the British editorials, they are 80.45% and 19.55% respectively. Another common trend is that usually the theme brings variation in the quantity of inscribed and invoked attitudes in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers. For instance, in the Indian news-reports related to Benazir’s assassination 90.20% attitudes are inscribed and 9.80% attitudes are invoked. Likewise, in the Indian editorials related to the said theme, 89.28% attitudes are inscribed and 10.71% attitudes are invoked. Second, the Indian news-reports related to post-election violence in Kenya have 93.33% inscribed and 6.66% invoked attitudes. Likewise, the Indian editorials related to the said theme have 65%
inscribed and 35% invoked attitudes. Third, the Indian news-reports concerning Robert Mugabe losing majority in Zimbabwean Parliament have only inscribed attitudes and no invoked attitude. Likewise, in the Indian editorials related to the said theme, 66.67% attitudes are inscribed and 33.33% attitudes are invoked. Fourth, there are news-reports and editorials concerning Barack Obama winning the US presidential election. Concerning this theme, in the Indian news-reports the inscribed and invoked attitudes are 79.68% and 20.32% respectively, and in the Indian editorials they are 66.12 and 33.87% respectively. And finally, in the Indian news-reports related to 26/11 terror attack on Mumbai, inscribed and invoked attitudes are 71.42% and 28.58% respectively; and in the Indian editorials concerning the said theme they are 74% and 26% respectively. Similarly, the British news-reports related to Benazir’s assassination have 80.95% inscribed and 19.05% invoked attitudes. Likewise, the British editorials related to the said theme have 71.92% inscribed and 28.08% invoked attitudes. Second, in the British news-reports related to post-election violence in Kenya, the inscribed and invoked attitudes are 90% and 10% respectively, and in the British editorials they are 86.95% and 13.05% respectively. Third, the British news-reports concerning Robert Mugabe losing majority in Zimbabwean Parliament have 68.42% inscribed and 31.58% invoked attitudes. Likewise, in the British editorials related to the said theme, 58.62% attitudes are inscribed and 41.37% attitudes are invoked. Fourth, the British news-reports concerning Barack Obama winning the US presidential election have 77.78% inscribed attitudes and 22.22% invoked attitudes; the British editorials related to the said theme have 82.70% inscribed and 17.30% invoked attitudes. And finally, there are news-reports and editorials related to 26/11 terror attack on Mumbai. Concerning this theme, in the British news-reports the inscribed and invoked attitudes are 88.23% and 11.77% respectively, and in the British editorials they are 97.56% and 2.44% respectively.

Fifth, in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers amplification of attitudes is quite restricted. In the Indian news-reports only 14.51% attitudes are
amplified, and in the Indian editorials amplified attitudes are 14.75% of the total attitudes. Likewise, in the British news-reports the amplified attitudes amount to 14.42% and in the British editorials they amount to 15.11% of the total attitudes.

Sixth, in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers the number of amplified negative attitudes is more than that of amplified positive attitudes. In the Indian news-reports, 55.55% of the total amplified attitudes are negative and 44.44% of the total amplified attitudes are positive. The trend continues in the Indian editorials as well where amplified negative attitudes stand at 58.33% and amplified positive attitudes are 41.66%. Likewise, in the British news-reports amplified negative attitudes are 69.76% and amplified positive attitudes are 30.23% of the total amplified attitudes. In the British editorials amplified negative and positive attitudes amount to 67.64% and 32.35% respectively of the total amplified attitudes.

Seventh, in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers the majority of amplified attitudes are appreciations, amplified judgements stand second in terms of quantity and amplification of affects is almost negligible. In the Indian news-reports, amplified appreciations amount to 70.37% of the total amplified attitudes, amplified judgements are 29.63% and there is no amplification of affect. Likewise, in the Indian editorials amplified appreciations are 63.88%, amplified judgements are 30.55% and amplified affects are 5.55% of the total amplified attitudes. Similarly, in the British news-reports, amplified appreciations amount to 60.46%, amplified judgements to 32.55% and amplified affects to 6.97%. Likewise, in the British editorials, there are 61.76% amplified appreciations, 38.24% amplified judgements and no amplified affect.

Eighth, in both the Indian and the British newspapers, in the genre of news-report, the most used amplification is force-intensification and the second most used amplification is focus-sharpen; while in the genre of editorial in both the Indian and the British newspapers, the most used amplification is focus-sharpen and force-intensification stands second in terms of usage. In the Indian news-reports, force-
intensification stands at 66.66% and focus-sharpen at 22.22%. In contrast, in the Indian editorials, force-intensification and focus-sharpen amount to 27.77% and 52.77% respectively. Similarly, in the British news-reports, force-intensification is 44.18% and focus-sharpen is 30.23%; while the case is just the opposite in the British editorials with force-intensification amounting to 38.23% and focus-sharpen to 47.05% of the total amplifications.

Ninth, in both the Indian and the British newspapers, the genre of editorial has more authorial modal expressions than the genre of news-report. In the Indian news-reports, for instance, authorial modal clauses are 3.52% of the total authorial clauses, while in the Indian editorials they are 19.52% of the total authorial clauses. Likewise, in the British news-reports merely 8.06% authorial clauses have elements of modality, whereas in the British editorials the figure of such clauses shoots up to 23.40%.

Tenth, in both the genres, theme determines the quantity of authorial modal expressions in both the Indian and the British newspapers. The variation in theme results in the variation in the quantity of authorial modal clauses. For instance, in the Indian news-reports related to Benazir’s assassination there are merely 0.52% authorial modal clauses, whereas in those related to Nepal becoming a republic there are 19.04% authorial modal clauses. Likewise, the Indian editorials related to Benazir’s assassination have 12.76% authorial modal clauses, while those related to Robert Mugabe losing majority in Zimbabwean Parliament have 26.47% authorial modal clauses. Similarly, in the British news-reports related to 26/11 terror attack on Mumbai there are 3.03% authorial modal clauses, whereas in those concerning Robert Mugabe losing majority in Zimbabwean Parliament there are 16.94% authorial modal clauses. Likewise, the British editorials related to post-election violence in Kenya have 15.95% authorial modal clauses, while those concerning Robert Mugabe losing majority in Zimbabwean Parliament have 29.52% authorial modal clauses.
Eleventh, in both the Indian and the British newspapers, authors in the genre of editorial are more instructive and demanding than authors in the genre of news-report as the number of authorial modulated clauses in the former is far more than that in the latter. In the Indian news-reports, 96.78% of the total authorial modal clauses are of the modalisation variant and merely 3.22% are of the modulation variant; while in the Indian editorials 63.82% of the authorial modal clauses are of the modalisation variant, while 36.17% are of the modulation variant. Similarly, in the British news-reports, 97.05% of the total authorial modal clauses are of the modalisation variant and merely 2.94% are of the modulation variant; in contrast, in the British editorials, 74.07% of the authorial modal clauses are of the modalisation type and 25.92% are of the modulation type.

Twelfth, in both the Indian and the British newspapers, there is the presence of ability variant of modulation in the genre of editorial. In contrast, in the genre of news-report there is no instance found of this variant either in the Indian or the British newspapers.

Thirteenth, in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers there is no use of inclination variant of modulation.

Fourteenth, in both the Indian and the British newspapers, the genre of news-report does not have any instance of high value in the modalisation variant of modality. In contrast, in the genre of editorial, all three values i.e. high, median and low are found in the modalisation variant of modality in both the Indian and the British newspapers.

Fifteenth, in both the Indian and the British newspapers, the genre of news-report has only median value in the modulation variant of modality. In contrast, the genre of editorial in both the Indian and the British newspapers has all the three value of the modulation variant.

Sixteenth, in both the Indian and the British newspapers, in both the genres, the most used value in the modalisation variant of modality is median. In the Indian
news-reports, 80.64% of the total authorial modalised clauses have median value. Likewise, in the Indian editorials, median value authorial modalised clauses amount to 55.31% of the total authorial modalised clauses. Similarly, in the British news-reports, there are 68.62% median value authorial modalised clauses. In the British editorials, this figure is 60.60%.

Seventeenth, in both the Indian and the British newspapers, in the genres of news-report, the most used value in the modulation variant of modality is median. In contrast, in the genres of editorial, in both the Indian and the British newspapers, the most used value in the modulation variant of modality is high.

Eighteenth, in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers, subjective explicit orientation of modality is found neither in the modalisation nor in the modulation variant.

Nineteenth, in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers, objective explicit orientation of modality is equally rare in both the modalisation and the modulation variants. Specifically speaking, there is no instance of this orientation in the British news-reports, and in the Indian news-reports too there is just one occurrence of it. Likewise, in the British editorials, there are merely two objective explicit authorial modalised clauses, and in the Indian editorials there is no such clause.

Twentieth, in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers, modulation variant of modality has always subjective implicit orientation. There is no instance found in both the genres where modulation variant is characterized by any other orientation.

Twenty-first, in both the Indian and the British newspapers, the genres of editorial has more subjective implicit and less objective implicit authorial modalised clauses than the genre of news-report. In the Indian editorials, 88.33% authorial modalised clauses are subjective implicit and 11.67% authorial modalised clauses are objective implicit. In contrast, in the Indian news-reports, 48.38% authorial
modalised clauses are subjective implicit and again 48.38% authorial modalised clauses are objective implicit. Similarly, in the British editorials, 82% authorial modalised clauses are subjective implicit and again 16% authorial modalised clauses are objective implicit. In contrast, in the British news-reports, 61.64% authorial modalised clauses are subjective implicit and again 32.35% authorial modalised clauses are objective implicit.

Twenty-second, in both the Indian and the British newspapers, in the genres of editorial theme does not bring any major variation in the orientation of modality, whereas in the genre of news-report it does. For instance, in the Indian news-reports related to Benazir’s assassination and Pakistan’s suspension from the Commonwealth, the authorial modalised clauses are only objective implicit, while in the news-reports related to Post-election violence in Kenya and Robert Mugabe losing majority in Zimbabwean Parliament, authorial modalised clauses are only subjective implicit. In contrast, in the Indian editorials related to Benazir’s assassination, Post-election violence in Kenya, Robert Mugabe losing majority in Zimbabwean Parliament, Barack Obama winning the US presidential election and 26/11 terror attack on Mumbai, subjective implicit authorial modalised clauses amount to 88.89%, 87.5%, 84.61%, 92.30% and 88.23% respectively and objective implicit authorial modalised clauses amount to 11.11%, 12.5%, 15.38%, 7.69% and 11.76% respectively. The similar trends prevail in the British newspapers. For instance, in the British news-reports related to North Korea and South Korea signing a pact for peace, all authorial modalised clauses are objective implicit, whereas in those concerning Pakistan’s suspension from the Commonwealth, all authorial modalised clauses are subjective implicit. However, in all but one British editorials, more than 82% authorial modalised clauses are subjective implicit.

Twenty-third, in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers, in the modulation variant of modality, there is the use of only one resource for grammaticalising modality in the clause and this resource is modal finite.
Twenty-fourth, in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers, in the modulation variant of modality, modal finite is the most used resource for grammaticalising modality in the clause.

Twenty-fifth, in both the categories of newspapers, the authors in the genre of editorial make more use of modal finite than those in the genre of news-report. In the Indian editorials, 88.33% authorial modalised clauses use modal finite, while in the Indian news-reports, it figures in 45.16% authorial modalised clauses. Similarly, in the British editorial, modal finite amounts to 82% of the total resources used for grounding modality; while in the British news-reports, its use is seen in 64.70% authorial modalised clauses.

Twenty-sixth, in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers, expansion of the predicator is the second most used resource for modality. In the Indian news-reports, it is used in 38.70% authorial modalised clauses; and in the Indian editorials, it is used in 6.66% authorial modalised clauses. Likewise, in the British news-reports, it amounts to 28.43% of the total resources; and in the British editorials, it is used in 11% authorial modalised clauses.

Twenty-seventh, in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers, modal adjunct stands third in terms of usage. In the Indian news-reports it is used in 9.67% authorial modalised clauses, and in the Indian editorials it figures in 5% authorial modalised clauses. Similarly, in the British news-reports it is used in 3.92% authorial modalised clauses, and in the British editorials its presence is recorded in 5% authorial modalised clauses.

Twenty-eighth, in both the genres in the Indian and the British newspapers, the use of separate clause as a resource for modality is equally rare and restricted. In the Indian editorials, it is used nowhere, and in the Indian news-reports too, it is used only in one authorial modalised clause. Likewise, in the British editorials, there are merely two occurrences of it, and in the British news-reports it is non-existent.
Twenty-ninth, in both the Indian and the British newspapers, in the genres of editorial, theme does not bring any major variation in the resources used for grammaticalising modality, while in the genre of news-report it does bring. For instance, in the Indian news-reports related to *Post-election violence in Kenya* and *Robert Mugabe losing majority in Zimbabwean Parliament*, all authorial modalised clauses use *modal finite*, whereas in those related to *Pakistan’s suspension from the Commonwealth* and *Vladimir Putin naming Dmitry Medvedev as his successor*, all authorial modalised clauses use expansion of the predicator. In contrast, in all the Indian editorials, modal finite figures in more than 84% authorial modalised clauses. Similar are the trends in the British newspapers. For instance, in the British news-reports related to *North Korea and South Korea signing a pact for peace*, in all authorial modalised clauses there is the use of expansion of the predicator only, whereas in those concerning *Pakistan’s suspension from the Commonwealth*, all authorial modalised clauses use modal finite. In contrast, modal finite figures in more than 82% authorial modalised clauses in all but one British editorials.

In brief, the genre of editorial is distinct from that of news-report in that its language is more loaded with attitudes and more indeterminate and hedged than that in the genre of news-report. Another outstanding distinctiveness is that the genre of editorial not only concerns with the dissemination of information, but also with the laying down of obligations and instructions, and at times, with the communication of potentialities, whereas the genre of news-report more or less restrains itself to the reportage of events or happenings. However, there are certain features that are identical in these two genres. In both the genres, *appreciation* is the most used attitude with *judgement* and *affect* occupying the second and third slot respectively. In both the genres, the majority of attitudes are *inscribed*. In both the genres, there is not much amplification of attitudes. In both the genres, majority of the authorial modal clauses are of median value, of *subjective implicit* orientation and make use of modal finite to grammaticalise modality.