A RHETORICAL ANALYSIS OF LEAD STORIES IN SELECTED KENYAN MAINSTREAM NEWSPAPERS AND THE ALTERNATIVE PRESS

DOROTHY M. MUNYAO

C50/10108/07

A Research Project Submitted to the School of Humanities and Social Sciences in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of a Master of Arts Degree of Kenyatta University

2010
Declaration

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

Signature-------------------Date-------------------

Dorothy Munyao

C50/10108/07

Supervisors: This research project has been submitted for the review with our approval as University Supervisors.

Signature-------------------Date-------------------

Dr. Geoffrey Maroko

Department of English and Linguistics.

Signature-------------------Date-------------------

Dr. Emily Ogutu

Department of English and Linguistics
Dedication

For Bonny

Whose support and love is unconditional.
Acknowledgements

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to my friend and love, Boniface for his financial and psychological support that saw me through my studies.

I particularly thank my supervisors Dr. Geoffrey Maroko and Dr. Emily Ogutu for their keen supervision, scholarly guidance, tireless effort and unwavering patience which they showed throughout my research work. Their useful suggestions were vital in shaping this research project.

I am grateful to my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Munyao, who planted the seed of education in me. My father must be credited for his unwavering desire to see me climb the Academic ladder to the very top.

To you my babies, Faiy, Melody and Mandela, thank you for your patience and understanding that mom had to be unavailable even when you needed her most.

To you my sisters and brothers, thanks a lot for your consistent prayers and encouragement.

Ngai niamuathime muno.
Abstract

This study set out to investigate the rhetorical structures employed by news report writers to communicate persuasively and convincingly to their anticipated readerships. This was by comparing the mainstream newspapers and the alternative press. The study also investigated the clause relations which facilitate the interaction between the news report texts and their anticipated readerships. This was guided by Hoey’s (1983) clause relations theory. Finally, the study investigated the writer’s stance towards his reported message and the people they report about, with an aim of revealing the reporter’s underlying attitude. The assumption here was that the reporters take certain stances towards their topics or the people they report on for a rhetorical purpose: to manipulate the reader. Tools for the analysis of stance were drawn from Martin and Rose’s (2003) the stance and appraisal framework.

A qualitative research design was adopted for this purpose. Data were purposively drawn from mainstream and alternative Kenyan newspapers. The lead stories were purposively sampled depending on the topical issue: political party politics. Stratified sampling was adopted to sample three reports per paper within the year 2008. This data was then analyzed. Three theoretical approaches guided this study namely: the Rhetorical Genre Approach, the Clause Relations Approach and the Appraisal Framework. The following findings emerged: The lead story in the mainstream newspapers adheres to the typical narrative structure. However, it portrays slight internal structural differences. Each component in the structure has a specific persuasive function that it plays in the reports. On the other hand, the lead story in the alternative press does not adhere to the typical narrative structure rendering them ineffective communicative tools.

Where clause relations in the lead stories are appropriately signaled, they enhance interaction between the texts and their anticipated readerships. Mis-signaling or under-signaling of clause relations in the lead story hinders correct interpretation of the news stories. Lastly, news reporters mix their personal attitudes towards their messages or even the people they report about in an otherwise discourse field which advocates for objectivity and factuality.

The study recommends the need for news writers to adhere to generic narrative structures in order to persuasively and effectively communicate to the readers. They should also appropriately signal clause relations to enhance interaction between the text and the reader. Reporters should consider the fact that they are writing to communicate effectively, they should therefore consider facilitating this interaction between them and the reader, and as such they should not under signal or mis-signal the clause relations. This may interfere with the reader’s interpretation of the texts, hindering effective communication. Lastly, reporters should adhere to the journalistic ideals of objectivity and factuality even when reporting on emotional issues.
Abstract

This study set out to investigate the rhetorical structures employed by news report writers to communicate persuasively and convincingly to their anticipated readerships. This was by comparing the mainstream newspapers and the alternative press. The study also investigated the clause relations which facilitate the interaction between the news report texts and their anticipated readerships. This was guided by Hoey’s (1983) clause relations theory. Finally, the study investigated the writer’s stance towards his reported message and the people they report about, with an aim of revealing the reporter’s underlying attitude. The assumption here was that the reporters take certain stances towards their topics or the people they report on for a rhetorical purpose: to manipulate the reader. Tools for the analysis of stance were drawn from Martin and Rose’s (2003) the stance and appraisal framework.

A qualitative research design was adopted for this purpose. Data were purposively drawn from mainstream and alternative Kenyan newspapers. The lead stories were purposively sampled depending on the topical issue: political party politics. Stratified sampling was adopted to sample three reports per paper within the year 2008. This data was then analyzed. Three theoretical approaches guided this study namely: the Rhetorical Genre Approach, the Clause Relations Approach and the Appraisal Framework. The following findings emerged: The lead story in the mainstream newspapers adheres to the typical narrative structure. However, it portrays slight internal structural differences. Each component in the structure has a specific persuasive function that it plays in the reports. On the other hand, the lead story in the alternative press does not adhere to the typical narrative structure rendering them ineffective communicative tools.

Where clause relations in the lead stories are appropriately signaled, they enhance interaction between the texts and their anticipated readerships. Mis-signaling or under-signaling of clause relations in the lead story hinders correct interpretation of the news stories. Lastly, news reporters mix their personal attitudes towards their messages or even the people they report about in an otherwise discourse field which advocates for objectivity and factuality.

The study recommends the need for news writers to adhere to generic narrative structures in order to persuasively and effectively communicate to the readers. They should also appropriately signal clause relations to enhance interaction between the text and the reader. Reporters should consider the fact that they are writing to communicate effectively, they should therefore consider facilitating this interaction between them and the reader, and as such they should not under signal or mis-signal the clause relations. This may interfere with the reader’s interpretation of the texts, hindering effective communication. Lastly, reporters should adhere to the journalistic ideals of objectivity and factuality even when reporting on emotional issues.
Table of Contents

Declaration............................................................................................................. i
Dedication............................................................................................................. ii
Acknowledgements................................................................................................... iii
Abstract.................................................................................................................... iv
Table of contents..................................................................................................... v
List of Tables............................................................................................................ vi
Definition of terms................................................................................................... vii
Abbreviations.......................................................................................................... viii

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction........................................................................................................ 1
1.1 Background to the study..................................................................................... 1
1.2 Statement of the problem.................................................................................... 7
1.3 Objectives of the study....................................................................................... 7
1.4 Research questions............................................................................................. 7
1.5 Assumptions....................................................................................................... 7
1.6 Justification and significance............................................................................. 9
1.7 Scope and limitations......................................................................................... 10

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Literature Review and Theoretical Framework................................................. 11
2.1 Introduction....................................................................................................... 11
2.1.1 Review of related literature......................................................................... 11
2.1.2 Studies based on genre analysis.................................................................... 18
2.1.3 Studies based on newspaper discourse Stance analysis................................. 21
2.1.4 Rhetorical analysis......................................................................................... 22
2.1.5 Rhetorical patterns........................................................................................ 25
2.2.0 Theoretical Framework.................................................................................. 28
2.2.1 Introduction................................................................................................... 28
2.2.2 The Rhetorical Approach.............................................................................. 28
2.2.3 The Genre Analysis Approach....................................................................... 30
2.2.4 The Clause Relations Approach.................................................................... 33
2.2.5 The Stance and Appraisal Theory.................................................................. 38

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Methodology...................................................................................................... 42
3.1 Introduction....................................................................................................... 42
3.2 Study Design..................................................................................................... 42
3.3 Population and Sampling Procedures............................................................... 42
3.4 Data Collection.................................................................................................. 44
3.5 Data Analysis.................................................................................................... 44
List of tables

Table 1: Summary of rhetorical structures of lead stories in mainstream newspapers.

Table 2: Summary of rhetorical structures of the lead stories in alternative press
Definition of Terms

Clause relations: These concern the product of semantic relations holding between sentences, clauses or propositions, in analyzing discourse organization.

Genre: This is a literary term referring to a type of writing or a type of discourse type.

Ideational relations: These concern the information content conveyed between propositions or clauses.

Persuasion: This is a type of discourse in which the writer or speaker tries to convince his or her interlocutors through emotional and ethical appeals.

Organization: This refers to any combination of language elements that is perceived by users to form a pattern.

Rhetoric: This is the art of communicating persuasively and convincingly.

Span: This refers to the combination of rhetorical structures connected by an arc carrying the relation name.

Stance: This refers to the news reporter’s attitude toward the reported messages and the people they report about.

Text: This is a semantic unit above the sentence that has a function of communicating a message.
CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the background to the study and states the research problem. The chapter states the aims and objectives of the research work, the research questions and assumptions, justification of the study and the scope and limitations of the study.

1.1 Background to the Study

Media texts are a dominant feature of our domestic and public environment; however, they may not be noticed because they are always there. They are taken for granted and in most cases, they are treated uncritically. Media texts are intended to engage people, to convey information, and to produce reactions in their audiences, which justify their continuing production (Burton, 2005). To accomplish this, the role of language is very vital to all those concerned, to news writers- to communicate effectively, and to readers to interpret the texts appropriately.

This is a study of language use within the domains of mediated discourse, specifically newspaper discourse. The study falls under text linguistics. According to Beaugrande (1980) and Beaugrande and Dressler (1981), text linguistics is the study of the properties of whole texts and their uses in communicative interaction. It is an overall designation for any linguistic exploration of text. The text ‘is a set of signs related to each other insofar as their meanings all contribute to the same set of effects or functions’ (Beaugrande, 1980). All Media material, visual or otherwise may be seen as a text to be read. This study focuses on the lead stories in selected mainstream newspapers in Kenya, namely:
The Daily Nation newspaper and The Standard newspaper. The alternative press were The Weekly Citizen and The Nairobi Star.

Studies on text analysis have focused on different levels of linguistics, as well as on different genres of texts. For example, Halliday’s (1985) model of functional grammar has its roots in semantics. Halliday identifies three kinds of meanings which can be generated in text analysis: ideational, which reflects reportorial/logic and representation of experience; interpersonal which reflects social relationships between discourse participants and textual meaning that allows discourse participants to recognize a stretch of language as a meaningful text. Halliday (1971) applied his theory in the analysis of literary style, illustrating for instance, how an analytic view of clausal structure in terms of ‘its process, participants, and circumstances’ can reveal systematic features which correlate with this study’s interpretation of how clause structures represent the writer’s goals/intentions.

Couture (1986), Kress (1986), Van Dijk (1982) Caldas-Coulthard (1996), Coulthard (1996) have studied effective textual ideation in written texts. Like Halliday, their focus is on semantics but from a critical discourse analysis point of view. This view is ‘essentially political in intent with its practitioners acting upon the world in order to transform it and there by help create a world where people are not discriminated against because of sex, color age, or social class’ (Caldas-Coulthard, 1996). This study however, examines the news report genres from a rhetorical genre analysis perspective, with a view
to finding out whether news reporters communicate persuasively and effectively to their audience.

Studies on rhetorical patterning of texts include; Hoey (1983) and Hoey and Winter (1986). Their main concern is on the interactive nature of written discourse. However, their analysis fails to recognize the effect of the text on the reader, a perspective taken up in the current study. In examining rhetoric, Young et al. (1970) suggest that we examine the use of language to persuade or convince the reader, it entails mastering the whole process of communication.

Swales (1990), Bhatia (1993; 2004) and Maroko (1999) basing their studies on the Genre approach to text analysis have also analyzed academic and research genres from a rhetorical point of view. The current study shifts its focus to media texts, that is, the news story genre. Genre analysis, according to Bhatia (1993) focuses on ‘how and why different genres are written the way they are’.

There are discernable differences between different newspapers. Crystal (1987) points out that each media house has its own style of writing and follows a set of general norms laid down by its editorial staff. There is no likelihood of finding linguistic characteristics that are shared by all the papers. However, similarities between Newspapers styles arise out of the fact that they belong to the same genre, and as such, a few linguistic features are restricted to the world of journalistic writing.
The news reporters have to focus, capture and maintain interest in their readerships. The need to maintain human interest will in various ways influence the choice of rhetoric style and strategies, vocabulary choice as well as grammar. The strategy employed is determined by the rhetorical situation. According to Swales (1990), prepared text genres, such as the news reports ‘are conventionally expected to consider their anticipated audiences and readerships’. Newspaper texts, due to both the socio-political importance of their direct informational role in producing a special type of popular social knowledge and to the complementary directness of their mode of address, tend to be fairly consistent in the way they organize their overall messages (Hoveyda, 2000). This consistency in structuring the lead story enabled the researcher to interpret, describe and explain the rationale underlying the genre, via a rhetorical comparative study. The rhetorical structure of the lead story is important since it will help convince the audience of the logic of what is being said or written about (Thorne, 1997:75).

Crystal (1987) points out that rhetoric simply means persuasion. According to Thorne (1997), rhetoric is the art of persuasive discourse. Citing Aristotle the Greek philosopher, she establishes the key types of persuasion:

a) Ethos- a form of persuasion which is dependent upon the individual character of the writer, as it this that determines the view point and tone chosen for the discourse.

b) Pathos- a form of persuasion which works on emotions of the audience, directly appealing to their sensitivities.

c) Logos- a form of persuasion that is based on reasoned argument.
Rhetoric, according to Swales (1990) and Bhatia (1993), is closely related to not just direct persuasion but the entire range of aims and techniques that a writer might draw to influence readers and modify their understanding of a subject. Writers want to change a reader's perception and thinking and their efforts to do so involve the use of rhetorical strategies. Rhetorical strategies in this study are taken to encompass the following rhetorical aspects of language. First, the rhetorical structure of the news reports texts. Bhatia (1993) points out that structural interpretation of the text genre highlights the cognitive aspects of language organization, and reveals preferred ways of communicating intention in specific areas of inquiry. In order to realize a particular communicative intention, the writer therefore may employ definite rhetorical structures.

Text patterning in specific genres, according to Bhatia, provides exciting answers to the question 'how and why do texts appear the way they do?' In seeking the answer to this question, the study investigates the structuring of the news story genre. This analysis is based on the narrative structural approach, within the general Genre theory.

Secondly, this study investigates linguistic features which enhance interaction between the writer and the reader. According to Winter (1977), Hoey (1983; 2001), Hoey and Winter (1986), linguistic features which enhance interaction between the writer and the reader include clause relations and discourse relations. In this study therefore, clause relations in the lead stories are investigated with a view of finding out whether they facilitate interaction between the news reporter and the reader and with what effect.
Language has power (Fairclough, 1995). It can be manipulated to influence its readers. As Martin and Rose point out, ‘as texts unfold, they try to move us in different ways, to form different kinds of relationship with us, to commune with us strategically’ (Martin and Rose 2003:56). One of the rhetorical strategies employed by writers to strategically influence the reader is through the stance or perspective the writer adopts. The rhetorical motives of the author will determine the authorial stance. The stance writers take towards the issues they report on can manipulate or persuade the readers to either side with the writer’s position, appeal to their senses or convince them to accept the news as the truth. News reports require that the reporter be objective and factual (Jannieson and Campbell, 2001). However, the argument in this study is that the reporter lets in his or her personal opinions or attitude towards the subject he is reporting seep into the story, challenging journalistic ideals of objectivity and factuality. The analysis of the news reporter’s stance in this study therefore aims to investigate whether the news reporter lets his or her personal attitude seep into the messages they are reporting.
1.2 Statement of the Problem

Genre analysis requires inputs from a variety of disciplines to interpret describe and explain the rationale underlying various professional and academic genres (Bhatia, 1993). However, most studies based on the genre analysis approach have focused on academic settings. This study shifts its focus to print media discourse, specifically the newspaper news report genre as presented in the lead stories.

This study investigated language use by different media houses, with a view to finding out how news writers exploit rhetorical generic constraints to organize their reports so as to communicate effectively and persuasively to their readerships. To achieve this purpose, the following linguistic aspects in the lead stories were investigated. First, the study comparatively analyzed the rhetorical structures of the lead stories in both mainstream and alternative press. Secondly, clause relations were investigated with an aim of finding out how they enhance interaction between the news reporter and the reader. The last aspect in this research is the stance adopted by the writers intended to persuade the reader to interpret the news events from the writer’s point of view. This includes investigating the attitude of the news reporters towards their topic or message, revealing their underlying stance towards their topic or the people they are reporting on.
1.3 Objectives to the Study

The specific objectives of this study were to:

1. Compare the rhetorical structure in mainstream and alternative press in lead stories.
2. Investigate how the clause and discourse relations in the lead stories facilitate interaction between the news texts and the readers.
3. Identify and describe the writer’s stance in the lead stories in approaching the topics they write about.

1.4 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following questions:

1. What rhetorical structures characterize the lead stories in mainstream and alternative press?
2. How do clause relations enhance interaction between the text and the reader?
3. What stance do the news reporters take towards the topics they report about?

1.5 Assumptions

The study’s assumptions were that:

1. The lead stories have a typical organizational pattern.
2. Clause relations in lead stories enhance interaction between the news reporter and the reader.
3. News reporters take certain stances towards the subjects they are writing about.
1.6 Justification

Basing the research on rhetorical genre analysis approach, the study focused on language use in journalistic genres. Specifically, the study examined the rhetorical strategies employed by news reporters to communicate their intentions persuasively and convincingly to the readers. To accomplish this, the research investigates the rhetorical structures in the lead stories, the linguistic choices which the reporters employ to facilitate interaction between the texts and readers as well as the news reporter’s stance towards the messages or even the people they write on.

This study will have implications for language pedagogy in that it could be used for preparation of authentic materials and activities for the classroom. Most examinations demand essay or composition writing (whether narrative, descriptive or argumentative). It is from such a study that teachers could devise interesting and authentic activities for learners. Teachers could improvise teaching aids, for instance to teach reading comprehension from the texts under study.

Other researchers could benefit from this study especially those interested in the newspaper genre since the study offers insights on the structure and presentation of the lead story. This could give them insights in studying language use in other newspaper sub-genres such as, advertisements, feature articles, reviews and editorials.

The study will facilitate consciousness raising for media practitioners, readers and those intending to join the media industry. The research creates awareness on language use in the newspaper news reports on structuring and presentation of the lead story.
1.7 Scope and Limitations

Most studies based on the genre analysis approach are on language use in academic settings, for example, Swales (1981, 1985, 1990), Tribble (1996), Hatch (1992) and Maroko (1999). Bhatia (1993) extends his research on language use in Professional and institutional settings such as legal settings. However, this study is based on journalistic texts, focusing on the newspaper news report genre as presented in the lead story. This is a genre that has not been given adequate attention yet it is of great significance. The news report in the lead story has to pull in audiences; it has to pay. It is a commodity with a market value and has to meet competition in the market place (Burton 2005). News reporters therefore must employ rhetorical strategies to sell the commodity.

The research focuses on two mainstream papers, namely; *The Daily Nation, The Standard newspaper* and two newspapers from the alternative press –*The Weekly Citizen* and *The Nairobi Star.* The mainstream and alternative papers represent different readership levels as well as a variety of mass audiences. Some media houses are said to produce ‘proper’ news- about weighty political and social matters such as the mainstream papers, while others produce soft news concerned with domestic events, gossip and celebrity news. The scope therefore represents a variety of news content, news representation and rhetorical / linguistic choices. Limiting the scope to two papers in each category ensures that data missing in one can be retrieved from the other. It was thought that including all newspapers in the media industry would lead to enormous data that would have been difficult to handle in the long-run.
CHAPTER TWO

2.0 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, literature related to this study is reviewed. To begin with, studies related to text linguistics are reviewed. Secondly, studies based on genre and stance analysis are examined with a view of identifying the gaps to justify this study. Text organization patterns relevant to this research are also reviewed. Lastly, the chapter explains the theoretical frameworks which guide and help interpret the findings.

2.1.1 Studies in Text Linguistics

Textual analysis of texts is a process of deconstruction that investigates the operations of texts, their constructions, the ways they produce meanings and what those meanings may be (Burton, 2005:49; Crystal (1987)). Textual analysis is a general term which includes various and particular methodologies, for example, linguistic analysis which 'is an overall designation for any linguistic exploration of text' (Beaugrande and Dressler, 1981)). Thus the term 'text linguistics'.

Studies in text linguistics have focused on different levels of language as well as on different genres of texts. Van Dijk (1977), for example, examines semantic structures of texts from the point of view of text grammars. According to him, in linguistic grammars, the meaning of sentences is assigned on the basis of the meanings of expressions (words or morphemes and phrases) specified by a lexicon.
This approach to text analysis has a weakness in that not all discourse structure, for instance, those based on conventional rules (such as those intended in this research) can be based on text grammars. As Couture (1986) points out, linguists who derive their inspiration from grammatical models, for example, Van Dijk (1977) make few references to the writer and the reader. A fact, which cannot be ignored in the communicative process.

Studies on stylistic uses of language focus on syntactic structures in texts and their effective uses on the hearer. Studies investigating rhetorical structures of texts fall under stylistic analysis of texts (Van Dijk, 1977). According to Dijk, discourse may have certain structures which while based on conventional rules cannot properly be called linguistic or which at least cannot be made explicit by linguistic grammar. Such stylistic structures, for example, narrative structures (those structures defining a certain type of discourse) or rhetorical structures have no grammatical function but have a rhetorical function related to effect of the utterance to the hearer or reader. To Dijk, these structures are restricted to certain stylistic uses of language and they require a linguistic theory of discourse, for example, a syntactic theory to specify the appropriate categories. For instance, in order to define rhetorical functions, we need discourse semantics with units or levels of analysis which can be assigned such rhetorical functions.

Halliday (1971, 1985), Couture (1986), Hoey (1983) and Winter (1982) have all been concerned with principles of connectivity, which bind a text together and force co-interpretation. For example, Halliday and Hasan (1976) focus on cohesive ties which
include, reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical organization. To Hoey (1983; 2001); Winter (1977) and Hoey and Winter (1986), cohesion and coherence are achieved through clause relations as well as discourse relations. According to Hoey (1983), one way to test coherence of a written text and also appreciate how coherence is maintained across a text is to treat it as if it were one half of a dialogue. The idea here is that each sentence of text is a remark made by the writer which anticipates a reaction from the reader. The imagined reaction is then responded to by the writer's next sentence.

Consider example 1 below drawn from this study data below:

1. The ODM National Delegates conference provided an opportune moment last week for Prime Minister Raila Odinga to dump Mvita MP Najib Balala. It is said the MP had long ago blacklisted the Tourism Minister. At the NDC held at the Bomas of Kenya in Nairobi, Balala watched in disbelief as party national slots were divided amongst party darlings through acclamation.

(The Weekly Citizen, 13/12/2008)

The following dialogue can be derived from the phenomenon – reason clause relation above:

The ODM National Delegates conference provided an opportune moment last week for Prime Minister Raila Odinga to dump Mvita MP Najib Balala.

**Why?**

*Because* it is said the MP had long ago blacklisted the Tourism Minister.

The interpretation that makes most sense in example 1 above is that the relationship between the second sentence and the first is that the second provides a reason for the first. The two clauses or segments are therefore in *phenomenon – reason* relationship with one another. The interpretation of relations between textual segments or clauses is a cognitive act on the part of a reader, who might be supposed to be asking questions of the text as it unfolds, such as *why* in the above example. This study adopts this interactive approach
in analyzing how clause relations enhance interaction between the news texts and the reader.

In examining the ideational structures of texts, Van Dijk (1982), Couture (1986), Kress (1986) and Caldas-Coulthard (1996) focus on how the structures of media discourse depict certain ideological stances of writers. Their studies are however based on critical discourse analysis which is ‘essentially political in intent with its practitioners acting upon the world in order to transform it and thereby help create a world where people are not discriminated against because of sex, color, age or social class’ (Caldas-Coulthard and Coulthard, 1996). The current study however investigates the reporter’s stance through a rhetorical perspective with a view of investigating their attitude towards their messages or the people they report about.

Beaugrande and Dressler (1982) approach text analysis by analyzing it from all the levels of language. In their Procedural approach, a text is defined as a communicative occurrence, which meets seven standards of textuality. If any of those standards is not considered to have been satisfied, the text will not be communicative; hence they treat non-communicative texts as non-texts.

According to them, the first standard is cohesion. It concerns the ways in which the components of the surface text, that is, the actual words we hear or read are mutually connected within a sequence. The surface components depend upon each other according to grammatical forms and conventions, such that cohesion rests upon grammatical dependencies.
The second standard is **coherence**. It concerns the ways in which the components of textual world, that is, the configurations of concepts and relations that underlie the surface text, are mutually accessible and relevant. A **concept** is definable as a configuration of knowledge (cognitive content) which can be recovered or activated with more or less unity and consistency in the mind. Relations are the links between concepts, which appear together in a textual world: each link would bear a designation of the concept it connects. Coherence is thus achieved through clause relations.

The third standard of textuality is called **intentionality**, concerning the text producer’s attitude, that the set of occurrences should constitute a cohesive and coherent text instrumental in fulfilling the producer’s intentions, for example, to distribute knowledge or attain a goal specified in a plan. To some degree, cohesion and coherence could themselves be regarded as operational goals without whose attainment other discourse goals may be blocked.

The fourth standard is **acceptability**, concerning the text receiver’s attitude that the set of occurrences should constitute a cohesive and coherence text having some use or relevance for the receiver, for example, to acquire knowledge or provide co-operation in a plan. Text producers often speculate on the receiver’s attitude of acceptability and present texts that require important contributions in order to make sense. Apparently, text receivers are readily persuaded by content.
The fifth standard is **informativity** and concerns the extent to which the occurrences of the presented text are expected vs. unexpected or known vs. unknown/ uncertain. The receiver processes the information. The processing of highly informative occurrences is more demanding than otherwise, but correspondingly more interesting as well. Caution must be exercised lest the receiver’s processing become overloaded to the point endangering communication. The sixth standard is **situationality** and it concerns the factors that make a text relevant to a situation of occurrence. The use of a text is decided via the situation. The last standard of textuality is **intertextuality** and it concerns the factors, which make the utilization of one text dependent upon knowledge of one or more previously encountered texts.

Although Beaugrande and Dressler (1982) take into account the interractiveness of the written text, what we note is that text structuring and its effect on the reader is not a central activity in their investigation, but rather they are mainly concerned with operations that manipulate units and patterns. To them, the text is rather an outcome of these operations. However, this study takes into consideration three standards of the procedural approach, that is, Coherence, intentionality and acceptability. This is because in constructing a message for rhetorical discourse, according to Hoey (1983, 2001); Young et al (1970) and Couture (1986), writers must discover an ordering principle that governs the hierarchical arrangement of information that will be presented in discourse. In constructing the shape of the discourse the writer should assist the reader to interact with the text and interpret the message by creating coherence and rhetorical patterns. The intentionality standard in this study is a key concept because for a writer to communicate
his intentions effectively and persuasively, it would require that he does it through rhetorical means, that is, through rhetorical structures and by taking a rhetorical stance towards his subject. If the news reporter is effectively persuasive, then the reader readily accepts the message.

Hatch (1992) and Mann and Thompson (1987) argue that text analysis reviews text structure by making explicit the connections among all the clauses or propositions of the texts, otherwise known as Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST). This study examines the text structure from a Genre perspective and since the news story is regarded as a story, the analysis of its structure is based on the narrative structural model, a model within the general Genre Theory. This model is discussed later in this section.

Winter (1977), Hoey (1983, 1991, 2001), Crombie (1986) and Hoey and Winter (1986) advocate for an interactive approach to text analysis. According to them, every written discourse is part of an interaction. This interaction is achieved through clause relations. According to Hoey and Winter (1986), for example, there are two types of clause relations. First, we have matching relations, when we match pieces of information; we are bringing them together to see how they illuminate one another. The products of the matching process include contrast, compatibility, generalization — example, preview — detail. Secondly, we have logical sequence relations. When we see pieces of information as logically connected, we set them up in a sequence where one is prior to the other(s). The components of these relations include cause — consequence, condition — consequence, evaluation — basis, instrument — achievement and time sequence. The
adopts this approach in identifying clause relations and describing how they facilitate the interaction between the text and the reader.

2.1.2 Studies Based On Genre Analysis Approach

The genre based approach has maintained a central position in text linguistics ever since the work on register analysis, for instance, Halliday, McIntosh and Strevens (1964) who studied scientific English, Bhatia (1993) on legal English, Crystal and Davy (1969) on stylistic analysis of a number of varieties of English. Studies on rhetorical and discourse organization in texts tend to associate specific linguistic features with certain types of writing or styles.

Studies on rhetorical genre analysis have been mainly focused on academic and research settings. Swales (1990), for example, advances a three moves structure and a number of steps to express each move to be used in the analysis both academic and research writing genres. These moves are exemplified below:

Move 1: Establishing the territory

Step 1: Claiming centrality

Step 2: Making topic generalizations

Step 3: Reviewing items of previous research

Move 2: Establishing a niche

Step 1 A: Counter-claiming

Step 1B: Indicating a gap

Step 1C: Question-raising

Step 1D: Continuing a tradition
Move 3: Occupying the Niche

Step 1 A: Outlining Purposes

Step 1 B: Announcing present research

Step 2: Announcing principal findings.

Step 3: Indicating Research Article Structure

The initial works on move and step analysis by Swales (1981; 1990) and Bhatia, 1993; 2004) suggested that the models proposed were generalized and could be applied to all academic disciplines. This implies that genres in other settings other than academic settings definitely have different rhetorical structures. This study therefore, moves a step further to identify the rhetorical structures of the lead story in selected Kenyan newspapers.

Recently in Kenya, researchers have shown interest in academic writing genres. For example, Maroko (1999) based his research approach on Swales work to study the rhetorical structure of research proposals by Kenyatta University postgraduate students. He too examined the introduction of the research proposals. In his study, he sought to investigate whether the post graduate proposal introductions conform to Swales’ CARS model of article introductions.

Hatch (1992) notes that genres that appear in the classical literature on rhetoric are those of narrative, descriptive, procedural, and persuasive discourse depending on the goal of the writer. Labov and Waletsky (1967) suggest that narratives of personal experience are composed of the following structural components:
Coming from a different perspective, Hoey (1979; 1983) views narratives as linguistic patterns organized in terms of situation, a problem and a response or solution, which can be evaluated positively or negatively. If negatively, there is a tendency to expect a further response. Alternatively, within a situation, a goal may be identified for which a response is necessary. Another class of narratives described by Martin and Rose (2003) is that of an exemplum, a kind of story genre of moral tale related to fables, parables and gossip. This narrative genre has only three stages, that of orientation, interpretation and coda.

The news story belongs to the family of narrative genres, therefore, we have been guided by the typical narrative patterning model of narratives by Labov and Waletsky (1967) - a model within the general Genre theory- in identifying and describing the rhetorical structures of the lead stories in the selected Kenyan newspapers.

Basing his work on genre analysis approach, Bhatia (1993) analyzes language use in professional settings. In his work, he brings the concept of the psycholinguistic aspect of genre analysis, where the investigator tends to pay more attention to the tactical aspects of genre construction revealing the cognitive structuring and tactical aspects of genre description. Bhatia’s main focus is on legal settings. The current research adopts Bhatia’s
psycho linguistic concept in understanding the writer’s stance towards his topic with an aim of finding out the rhetorical motive of the writer.

2.1.3 Studies Based on Newspaper Discourse

A few studies reviewed focusing on the newspaper genre have majored on other sub genres of the newspaper. For instance, Wekesa (2005) investigated the rhetoric of argumentation in Kenyan newspaper editorials. His findings were that editorials employ rhetorical structures to convince their readers. This study however shifts its focus to the lead story (news report genre) and our analysis is based on the Genre Analysis Approach.

Thorne (1997) focuses on newspaper language in Britain. Her main concern was on the stylistic features associated with what she classifies as ‘serious’ and ‘popular’ or ‘gutter press’ papers. In her analysis, she observes that the two categories employ the same stylistic features. This research, though based on stylistic strategies employed by news reporters to effectively communicate to their readers, shifts to selected Kenyan newspapers.

Focusing on other media print genres such as magazines, Caldas-Coulthard (1996) carried out a textual analysis of how the narrative structure depicts the sexuality of the woman from a critical discourse perspective. On a similar perspective, Kress (1986), Van Dijk (1987) and Van Leeuwen (1996), Fairclough (1995, 2001) examine the ideational functions of the news reports via the critical discourse analysis.
Bell (1991), in his study of British news media observes that journalists have a short list of what should in a story, ‘the five W’s and a H (that is- who, where, what, why and how). This observation gives insights to this study because this could bring a contrast in the way news reporters organize their stories. Bell (2001) studies the discourse structure of newspaper headlines. He notes that the modern newspaper headlines tend to be single-decked, short and telegraphic and that they summarize the lead sentence.

A close look at these studies reveals that researchers interested in genre analysis work have not adequately addressed media genres. The few that have focused on the news reports in print media have not approached their studies from a rhetorical genre perspective. This research however shifts its focus to the lead story and its main focus is the rhetorical strategies employed by the reporters.

2.1.4 Stance Analysis

Stance is generally understood to have to do with methods, linguistic and other, by which interactants create and signal relationships with the propositions they utter and with the people they interact with (Biber and Finnegan, 1989). Biber and Finnegan’s work focused on evidentiality and effect, examining textual features that can signal the source of speakers’ knowledge and their degree of certainty, as well as their attitudes to the propositions they utter. In more recent work taking a similar approach, Hunston and Thompson (2000; 2001) explore the linguistics of ‘evaluation.’ For them, ‘evaluation is the broad cover term for the expression of the speaker or writer’s attitude or stance towards, viewpoint on, or feelings about the entities or propositions that he or she is
talking about. That attitude may be related to certainty or obligation or desirability or any of a number of other sets of values.' According to them, evaluation in discourse performs three functions: (1) it expresses the speaker’s or writer’s opinion, and in doing so it reflects the value system of that person and their community; (2) it constructs and maintains relations between the speaker or writer and hearer or reader; and (3) it organizes discourse.

In the ‘expressing opinion’ function, Hunston and Thompson (2001) argue that every act of evaluation expresses a communal value-system, and continues to build that value. In turn, that value system is a component of the ideology that lies in every text. In the ‘maintaining relations’ function of evaluation, three main areas are explained about building and maintaining relations between the writer and the reader. These are (i) manipulation, (ii) hedging, and (iii) politeness. When a writer is using manipulation or persuasion, it takes a conscious effort of detachment on the part of the reader not to identify with the writer’s point of view or the ideology that underlies it. They also indicate that the less obtrusively an evaluation is placed in a clause, the more likely it is to successfully manipulate the reader. Hedging may be used to moderate claims or to effect politeness in maintaining writer-reader relations.

In ‘the organization of discourse’ function, evaluations occur at boundary points in discourse, and therefore indicate its organization. Evaluation along with clause relations reveals the organization of discourse. According to them ‘evaluation which both
organizes the discourse and indicates its significance might be said to tell the reader the point of discourse’ (p. 12)

Conrad and Biber (2001) in their study of ‘adverbial marking of stance in speech and writing’ examine the ways in which speakers and writers use adverbials to mark their personal “stance”. The term is defined as a cover for expression of personal feelings and assessments in three major domains:

1. **Epistemic stance**, commenting on the certainty (or doubt), reliability, or limitations of a proposition, including comments on the source of information;

2. **Attitudinal stance**, conveying the speaker’s attitudes, feelings or value judgments;

3. **Style stance**, describing the manner in which the information is presented. (p. 57)

Stance taking has to do with both the speaker’s or writer’s ways of trying to manipulate the hearer’s or reader’s attitudes through the interactional aspects of perspective taking in discourse (Johnstone, 2000). The writer’s stance in representing the news item shows the perspective news reporters take to tell their tales so as to manipulate their readers into accepting the news from their own perspective. Linguistic features can signal the writer’s attitude. Evoking emotions or provoking emotions by the news reporter into the reports can lead to different meanings or versions of views of the same event (Thomas et al, 1999). In identifying the stance news reporters take towards their topics; this study majored on how emotionally the writer is involved towards his topic. In other words, what are the writer’s feelings towards the topic or the people he is reporting about? This is referred to as attitudinal stance.
2.1.5 Rhetorical Patterns of Text Organization

When Labov and Waletsky (1967) put forward their theory of narrative, they refer to the concept of 'reportability'. To them, for any narrative to be successfully encoded by participants of interaction, it needs to have a 'point' and a reason to be told. Longacre (1983) suggests general characteristics of narratives listed below:

1. Narrative discourse is usually in the first or third person.
2. Narrative discourse is actor oriented.
3. Narrative discourse encodes accomplished time and chronological linkage is necessary.
4. Narrative is also distinct from other genres because of plot.

Labov and Waletsky (1967) suggest that narratives are composed of the following structural categories: Abstract, Orientation, Complicating action, Evaluation, Result and a coda.

Since the newspaper news stories are stories, they are likely to be shaped into a narrative structure. This is the reason why this pattern guides the analysis of rhetorical structures of the lead stories in this study. Narratives usually have headings which summarize the central action and it is used to answer the questions on what is the story is about or why is being told. The Orientation sets the scene: the who, when where and what of the story. It establishes the 'situation' of the narrative. Out of the situation, the story sets off with a problem, to develop through a narrative of increasing tension or conflict, concluding with
a resolution. In the end, the story teller has to indicate that the story is ending, this is the coda.

Coming from a different perspective, Hoey (1979; 1983; 2001) and Tribble (1996) view narratives as linguistic patterns organized in terms of a situation, a problem and a response or a solution, which can be evaluated positively or negatively. If negatively, there is a tendency to expect a further response. Alternatively, within a situation, a goal may be identified for which a response is necessary. Tribble (1996) summarizes the common rhetorical patterns to include; **general-particular; situation- problem-solution** / response-evaluation/ result, and so forth.

In the **problem-solution** pattern outlined above, background information establishes the situation and anticipates the remainder of the discourse by advising the reader that a problem is coming. Hence, out of the situation, a problem is identified. Couture (1986:31) notes that a problem is an aspect of situation requiring response or solution. In this pattern, the solution component resolves the problem identified. This solution eventually undergoes evaluation.

Hatch (1992) describes the above patterning of written texts as genre patterning. To her, genres define conventional patterns of linguistic structure for a complete discourse. Genres specify conditions for beginning, continuing and ending of a text. On another note, Hatch (1992) points out those rhetorical structures emphasize on ways of characterizing texts in terms of the parts of texts, rather than the overall template as in
genre analysis. According to Hoey (1983) and Winter (1977), the clause and discourse relations patterns in the text form the rhetorical pattern of the complete text. This study focuses on narration of news reports. In comparing and contrasting the rhetorical structures in the lead stories in both mainstream and alternative press, the researcher establishes whether the news story adheres to the rhetorical structures of narrative genres.

In their analysis of academic and research genres, Swales (1980; 1990), Bhatia (1993) and Maroko (1999) agree that each sub genre (for example, proposal introductions) has a rhetorical structure. Swales (1990), for instance, establishes the CARS model of proposal introductions, Moves are used to describe the sections of a text, which may further be used in the analysis of the structure of article introductions. This rhetorical structure of article introductions can be broken into smaller sections (steps). Swales (1990) observes that research introductions are structured around three moves namely:

Move 1: Establishing the territory
Move 2: Establishing the niche,
Move 3: Occupying the niche.

Although Swales argues that this structure would be applied in the analysis of any text genre in any discipline, the researcher however observes that it may not be applicable in the analysis media discourse, such as the news report genre. This study therefore, is guided by the narrative structure model, a model within the general genre approach.
2.2.0 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.2.1 Introduction

Four theoretical approaches that have benefited this research in the analysis and interpretation of the data used in this study are discussed in this section namely: the Rhetorical Approach by Hutchison and Waters (1987), Labov and Waletsky’s (1967) Genre Analysis Approach, the Clause Relational Approach by Hoey (1983) and The Appraisal Theory by Martin and Rose (2003).

2.2.2 The Rhetorical Approach

Rhetoric entails how well one presents ideas in continuous language and also how well one communicates thoughts and impressions (Crystal, 1987). The classical view defined rhetoric as the use of language to persuade or convince a reader (Crystal, 1987; Thomas et al., 2004; Young et al., 1970). This research, however, views rhetoric not just from a classical view but also from the New Rhetoric Approach.

The New Rhetoric Approach views rhetoric from a broader sense. To Young et al. (1970), rhetoric is seen not just as a skillful verbal coercion, but discussion and exchange of ideas. It entails mastering the whole process of communication. Rhetoric, to Bean et al (2002) means ‘related to an intended effect’. Invoking the term rhetoric always draws attention to a writer’s relationship to and intentions towards an audience. Locke (2004) points out that the new rhetoric is the art of making language work. He sees function as the work that language performs at a particular instance in a text. He sums up a rhetorical approach in the following points:
Rhetoricians categorize various kinds of writing on the basis of the writer’s aim and purpose, what Bean et al (2002) refer to as Rhetorical Writer’s Scheme. The scheme identifies eight purposes or aims, namely; expressing and reflecting inquiring and exploring, informing and explaining, analyzing and interpreting, taking a stand, evaluating and judging and lastly, seeking common ground (Bean et al, 2002).

This scheme is particularly powerful because it helps the research to understand the writer’s relationship to the subject matter and audience. Using this scheme, news reports fall within the aim of informing and explaining. When writers are trying to inform or explain their own personality, reflections and questioning take a back seat (Bean, ibid). In informing, the writer may distance himself from his topic or even the reader. Journalists are supposed to play the role of ‘the detached observer’ or ‘the objective reporter’ (Jannieson and Campbell, 2001). The argument underlying this research is that news reporters may adopt an attitude towards the reported message, or the people they report about for rhetorical reasons: to influence the reader. This research identifies the rich opinionated areas to show the underlying subjectivity in news reports. To achieve this, the research examines the reporter’s attitude towards the reported messages.
The main concern of rhetorical analysis is to identify the organizational patterns in texts and to specify the linguistic means by which these patterns are signaled (Hutchison and Waters, 1987). The organizational patterns facilitate effective communication between the reporter and the reader. One strength of the rhetorical approach in this study would be due to the fact that media discourse is both socially situated and designed to achieve rhetorical goals. The rhetorical approach enables the researcher to examine whether experienced and inexperienced writers employ organization of text strategies to persuasively and convincingly communicate to their intended readerships. Effective writers establish a clear relationship with their audience through structuring the texts in order to enable readers follow their narration, and by establishing and maintaining a particular point of view. A noticeable weakness of this approach would be that it establishes patterns of underlying structures of texts but does not account for how these patterns create meaning.

2.2.3 The Genre Analysis Approach

The word genre comes from the French (originally Latin) word for “kind” or “class”. It has been used in Rhetoric, Literally theory, Media theory and Linguistics to refer distinctive type of text (Trayner, 2004). A genre comprises a class of communicative events, the members of which share some set of communicative purposes (Swales, 1990:58). Taking genre after Swales (1981,1985, 1990), Bhatia (1993) defines genre as ‘a recognizable communicative event characterized by a set of communicative purposes identified and mutually understood by the members of the professional or academic community in which it regularly occurs. Most often it is highly structured and conventionalized with constraints. However, genres are exploited by the expert members
of the discourse community to achieve private intentions with the framework of socially recognizable purpose(s).

Genre analysis is therefore the study of how language is used within particular social contexts (Swales, 1990; Bhatia, 1993; Tribble, 1996). According to Tribble, Genre analysis approach takes, as its starting point, the concept of the discourse community and identifies not just one but also a range of possible social contexts. A rhetorical genre approach, according to Hatch (1992), reveals templates or scripts in organization of discourse that is primarily monologic.

A genre centered approach gives particular attention to rhetorical organization of texts. According to Bhatia (1993), three important aspects to language use in any social settings include linguistics (mainly concerned with linguistic descriptions of various texts). The second type is more of a sociological concern, which makes it possible for the analyst to understand how a particular genre defines, organizes and finally communicates social reality. This aspect of genre analysis focuses on conventional and often standardized features of genre construction and offers relevant, though non linguistic answers to the often repeated question ‘why do members of a particular discourse community write the way they do?’ The third aspect is basically psycholinguistic in nature where the investigator tends to pay more attention to the tactical aspects of genre construction. The tactical aspect highlights the individual strategic linguistic choices (strategies) made by the writer in order to execute his or her intention effectively. This is the rhetorical purpose behind the construction of any genre.
Hatch (1992) argues that each genre has its own structure. She identifies four rhetorical genres which include; narration, description, argumentation and exposition. Our focus in this study is on the narrative mode. The narrative mode, according to Labov and Waletsky (1967) and Caldas Coulthard (1996) is said to be composed of the following structural components: Abstract, Orientation, Complications, Evaluation, Result and Coda.

In our analysis of the structure of the news story genre, as presented in the lead story, we were guided by the above typical narrative structure approach by Labov and Waletsky (1967). According to them, the heading of the narrative functions as the summary of the story, in other words, it is the abstract of the story. Orientation sets the scene: the who, when, where and what of the story. It establishes the ‘situation’ of the narrative. The problem is usually suggested in the abstract and the orientation stages of narratives. Then a series of dynamic actions make the complicating action, which is the essence of the narrative. For Labov (1972), complicating action answers the question ‘what happened’. Complicating action brings in the elements which disrupt the equilibrium which will finally be restored by the resolution. The resolution answers the question, ‘finally what happened?’ the end or the coda is an explicit signal of the end of the story or report.

The narrative structural approach in this study is taken as a model within the general Genre theory. This model guides us in identification and description of the main components of the lead stories in both the alternative and mainstream newspapers.
2.2.4 The Clause Relations Theory

This framework is made up of two definitions of clause relations, categories of clause relations, clause relation signals and means of clarifying clause relations. The Theory was initiated by Winter (1971; 1977) and elaborated by Hoey (1983; 2001) Hoey and Winter (1986). In Winter’s words, clause relations can be defined as follows:

A clause relation is the cognitive process whereby we interpret the meaning of a sentence or a group of sentences in the light of its adjoining sentence or group of sentences (Winter, 1971: 3).

To fully understand this definition, it is essential to set proper limits to the term ‘clause’. A clause in this case is not what is traditionally designated in grammar; rather, it means a significant semantic unit that can be independently used or in combination with (an) other clause(s). That is to say, a clause can be a proposition, sentence, paragraph, or even passage. Winter’s theory of discourse makes a number of implications. The first implication is that the pragmatic value of clause relation is cognition. Second, the object of cognition is meaning. The third is that the meaning of a sentence is designated by its adjoining sentences and the fourth implication is that clause relations are acts of interpretation by the reader/listener through the web of discourse.

Hoey (1983) explored and accepted Winter’s definition of clause relation but Hoey made his contribution to the theory by viewing the subject in another perspective. Hoey’s definition reads as follows:

A clause relation is the cognitive process, and the product of that process, whereby the reader interprets the meaning of a clause, sentence, or groups of sentences in the same discourse. It is also the cognitive process and product of that process whereby the choices the writer makes from grammar, lexis and intonation in the creation of a clause, sentences or groups of sentences in the discourse

(Hoey 1983:10)
Hoey's definition uses exactly the same syntactic pattern as Winter's but the word 'also' in Hoey's version indicates that Hoey's is an expansion of Winter's views. That is to say, Hoey added some thing to the discussion of clause relations which Winter failed to recognize. The phrases 'we make' and 'in the creation of' designate Hoey's addition, and that addition makes the fundamental difference between Winter's and Hoey's views. Winter's concern is the interpretation of the text by readers or listeners, that is, he views clause relations from the receptors' point of view. Hoey reviews that the function and meaning of language are realized by interaction between producers and receptors, or to put it in another way, by the conceptualization of intersubjective experience. It can be inferred from the two versions of definitions that the theory of clause relations is intended to assist in both the comprehension (listening and reading) and production (speaking and writing).

In this study, we analyze clause relations from Hoey's point of view, shared in Hoey and Winter (1986). Hoey's definition makes a number of points about the writing process. The first important point is that there are categorizable ways in which we process or produce sentences. These are basically of two kinds. First, we can match pieces of information or see them as logically connected. When we match pieces of information, we are bringing them together to see how they illuminate each other. Consider example 2 below drawn from Hoey and Winter (1986:77);

2. Fred was big. Ted was little.
Considering the above example, we would argue that the meaning of the two sentences is greater than the sum of their parts. Effectively, a third unifying proposition is the one that shows the way the two parts illuminate each other: \textit{Fred and Ted differ in size}. The products of the matching process include contrast, compatibility, generalization-example, preview-detail, and in the simplest case, topic maintenance. According to Hoey (1983), these relations can be abstractions from questions a writer seeks to answer. For example, the question \textit{How does x differ from y?} elicits the basic topic maintenance relation.

Second, if we see pieces of information as logically connected, we set them up in a sequence where one is prior to the other(s). Components of the logical sequence process include cause-consequence, condition-consequence, evaluation-basis, instrument-achievement and in the simplest case, time sequence. In this sequencing process, an unstated third unifying proposition exits for any two sequencing processes. Logical sequence relations can be explained as answers to questions; such questions as \textit{How? Why?} and \textit{What for?} eliciting sequence relation information. The simplest question is, of course, \textit{what happened next?} which elicits the basic time sequence relation.

Among the linguistic features that signal clause relations are two varieties: subordinators and conjuncts. These lexical markers (for example, \textit{first, next and then}, or phrases like \textit{the problem is...}) are used to make texts cohesive; that is, they serve to stick sentences together in a sequence. The text is not coherent because it is without purpose. Linguistic features associated with text cohesion cannot solve problems of coherence. According to Hoey (1983), Widdowson (1983) and Hoey & Winter (1986), one way to test coherence of written text and also to appreciate how coherence is maintained across a text is to treat it as if it were in fact one half of a dialogue. The idea here is that each sentence of text is a remark made by the writer which anticipates a reaction from the reader. The imagined reaction is then responded to by the writer’s next sentence. For example, Widdowson (1983) quotes a text from Gombrich’s \textit{Art and Illusion}:

\begin{quote}
The Greek revolution deserves its fame. It is unique in the annals of mankind. What
makes it unique is precisely the directed efforts, the continued and systematic modifications of the schematic of conceptual art, till making was replaced by the matching if reality through the new skill of mimesis.

(Widdowson (1983:60)

The following dialogue can be derived from it:

WRITER: The Greek revolution deserves its fame.

READER: Why?

WRITER: It is unique in the annals of mankind.

READER: In what way is it unique?

WRITER: What make it unique is precisely the directed efforts, the mimesis.

(Widdowson 1983:60)

The implications of this view of writing are summarized by Hoey:

The writer initiates his discourse in the first sentence. ...the reader scans the first sentence and forms expectations as to the information that might follow. No harm is done by representing these expectations as questions. The writer then offers a further sentence as an answer to one or more of his or her questions or expectations. If something in the sentence signals that the question being answered is not on the reader’s short list, then the reader retrospectively has to recreate the question that it must be answering, and if this is in turn impossible, the reader assumes that the sentences are in fact unrelated and seeks a relation elsewhere.

(Hoey 1983:170-1)

Two other kinds of features, lexical signals and lexical repetitions, can also signal clause relations. The lexical signals that express clause relations may share the semantics of subordinators and conjuncts and yet have the grammar we associate with referential vocabulary. Words in the lexical group indicate the organization of discourses, for example, the word reason used in a text signals a reason relation. Others include, difference, for instance signal contrast, result, condition, achieve and example signal other relations. Repetition, the final signal that clarifies clause relations, works in a
different way. Repetition includes not only lexical reiteration but also pronominalisation and paraphrase—all the means whereby we say something again. The systematic repetition of a clause or a sentence (as opposed to the repetition of isolated words) sets up a matching relation between the clauses/sentences, though the exact nature of relation can only be ascertained with the help of the context (Hoey, 1983) and Hoey and Winter (1986)

Hoey and Winter’s clause relations analysis guides this study in identification of clause relations in the selected newspapers’ lead stories, with an aim to investigating how they facilitate interaction between the texts and the readers. This is done by identifying and exemplifying the types of clause relations as stipulated in this theory, and then extracting a possible dialogue from the clause relations. If clause relations are appropriately signaled, the reader is expected to make a sensible interpretation of the text. If the relations are under-signaled or mis-signaled, then the reader will not interpret the text as intended by the writer. In this case, the clause relations are not facilitating interaction between the writer and the reader.

1.2.5 Stance and Appraisal Theory

Stance and Appraisal analysis approach is a multidimensional technique of text analysis that identifies segments in which the speaker’s or writer’s language signals affect or evaluation, intensity or certainty (Iedema et al 1994). The Appraisal framework has been developed within the broad field of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). SFL researchers have been actively concerned, for several generations, with the semantics of
discourse. The main proponents of this approach to text analysis are Iedema et al (1994), Martin (2000); Martin and Rose (2003), White (1987) and Hunston and Thompson (2000).

Appraisal is concerned with evaluation: the kinds of attitudes negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned. Appraisal is a system of interpersonal meanings. We use the resources of Appraisal for negotiating our social relationships, by telling readers or listeners how we feel about things and people; that is, what our attitudes are.

Attitudes have to do with evaluating things, people’s character and their feelings. Such evaluations can be more or less amplified. Attitude may be the writer’s own or it may be attributed to some other source. These are the three aspects of Appraisal (attitudes, how they are amplified and their sources) that are explored in this study.

Evaluations can be divided into three kinds according to what is being appraised: the value of things, the people’s character and people’s feelings. Attitudes are amplified, they are gradable. Their volume can be turned up or down depending on how intensely we feel. Attitudes are attributed to a source. One thing we need to consider is who they are coming from. In this study, we assume that the news reporter is the evaluator, unless we are told otherwise. The news reporter evaluates and interprets the events as they happen to the reader.
There are three main types of attitude: expressing emotion, judging character, and valuing the worth of things. Technically, resources for expressing feelings are referred to as affect; for judging character - judgment and resources for valuing the worth of things as appreciation.

The kinds of attitudes identified so far are affect (feelings), judgment (people’s character), and appreciation (the value of things). In expressing how people express their feelings in discourse, they vary in two general ways. Firstly, we can have good feelings or bad feelings; so, affect can be positive or negative. Secondly, people can express their feelings directly or indirectly from their behavior; so, affect can be expressed directly or it can be implied.

As with affect, judgments of people’s character can be positive or negative, and they may be judged explicitly or implicitly. Unlike affect, judgments differ between personal judgments of admiration or criticism and moral judgments of praise or condemnation.

Appreciation of things includes our attitudes about things such as books, TV shows, plays and performances, paintings and any other, feelings about relationships and inequalities. As with affect and judgment, things can be appreciated positively or negatively.
One distinctive feature of attitudes is that they are gradable. This means that we can say how strongly we feel about someone or something. There are two resources for amplification. The first is for ‘turning the volume up or down’. These include words that intensify meanings, such as very/ really, extremely and vocabulary items that include degrees of intensity, such as very, really, merely and extremely. These are referred to as force. Consider, for instance, Example 3 below drawn from the study data where the reporter has translated to the reader what Radio Africa CEO- Patrick Quarcoo said by ‘turning down’ the intensity of the Radio presenters’ deeds as ‘merely out to protect their freedom of expression’.

3. Condemning the arrest of the Big Breakfast team, Radio Africa Group CEO Patrick Quarcoo said the three were merely out to protect their freedom of expression.  
(The Nairobi Star, 11/1/08)

The second kind of amplification involves ‘sharpening’ or ‘softening’ categories of people and things using words such as about, exactly, sort of and kind of. This kind is referred to as focus. Vocabulary items that include degrees of intensity such as happy or delighted are known as attitudinal lexis, that is, ‘lexis with attitude’. Attitudinal lexis also includes metaphors and swearing words. Some metaphors have an amplifying effect.

The final region of appraisal has to do with the source of the attitudes, in other words, from whom are the evaluations coming? One thing we are able to do in discourse is to quote or report what people say or think. Halliday (1994) calls this type of linguistic resource ‘projection’. The most obvious way in which a writer can show their attitude regarding the reported message or person who said that is through the choice of the
reporting verb. For example, some reporting verbs have no indication of writer’s attitude such as ‘told’ and ‘said’, whereas ‘pointed out’ signals acceptance by the writer.

In reported speech, the writer paraphrases the words of the speaker. He interprets to the reader what was said. In paraphrasing the exact words of the speaker, the writer can let in his personal feelings seep into his reported message.

The tools employed in the analysis of the writer’s stance in this study have been drawn from the appraisal framework. These tools are employed in the analysis of affect and judgment, amplification and the source of the evaluations. The writer’s stance is carried out by identifying his affect towards the events/message and judgment of characters involved in the events.
CHAPTER THREE

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the methodological procedures used to carry out the study. It includes information about the study design, the population and sampling procedure and procedures for data analysis.

3.2 Study Design

This research adopted a qualitative design in which a selected sample of lead stories are drawn from selected Kenyan newspapers. A qualitative design attempts to present data from the research subjects so that the intellectual biases of the researcher do not distort the collection, interpretation and presentation of data (Seliger and Shohamy, 1989:124). The descriptive design was determined by the nature of research questions formulated to be answered. This design was deemed suitable to describe the language use within the print media discourse. It enabled the researcher to solicit the desired information to address the research questions and summarize the data in a way that provides the designed descriptive information.

3.3 Population and Sampling Procedure

Text analysis calls for finer details of every linguistic aspect showing how each contributes towards the whole text. This research sampled three articles of lead stories from each of the selected Kenyan newspapers. The study population was drawn from the lead stories from two mainstream newspapers namely The Daily Nation and The
Standard. The alternative press texts were: *The Nairobi Star* and *The Weekly Citizen*.

The newspapers were sampled purposively.

Purposive sampling procedure was also adopted to select the lead story depending on the representativeness of the database. The sample differs in production purposes, circumstances as well as on their target audience. According to Burton (2005), the mainstream newspapers represent different readership levels and they are widely read. They also report on weighty issues. The alternative press represents the popular press which is categorized as reporting on soft news and they have a smaller audience. This diversity in the selected newspapers allows comparison between the two categories. Two papers were selected in each category such that if any data is missing in one, hopefully, it could be gotten from the other. Texts were also sampled from one major topical issue: politics. This enabled the researcher to make generalizations about the Kenyan news discourse and how news reporters exploit rhetorical strategies to communicate persuasively as well as effectively to their readerships.

Stratified random sampling was adopted in this study. The sample was selected from a time span of twelve months from which a quarterly strata of the year was sampled. Data was extracted from the quarterly strata, that is, January, June and December issues.
3.4 Data Collection

Data was collected from two mainstream newspapers and two alternative press texts. The researcher read through the twelve stories, extracting the linguistic data for analysis. The kind of data extracted depended on the linguistic objectives. The steps of data collection were as follows; firstly, comparing the rhetorical structures in both mainstream and alternative press texts. Secondly, investigating how the clause relations in the lead stories facilitate interaction between the texts and the readers and lastly, identifying and describing the writer’s stance in approaching the topics they write about.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis involves scrutinizing the acquired information and making inferences (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). In this research, data was analyzed thematically. The themes were based on the research objectives. Using this form of data analysis, categories related to topics relevant to the research questions and objectives were identified. The researcher then developed a coding system based on the samples of the collected data. Each classified major issue employed a distinct coding system. Major topics in this research are the rhetorical structures, the clause relations and linguistic markers of the authorial stance, identified in terms of affect and judgment. A summary of findings based on themes was then developed from which interpretations and discussions were done.
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, data are presented and analyzed. The first section presents a description of structural patterns identified in all sets of the study data. The patterns are defined according to the narrative structural model, within the general genre theory (Labov and Waletsky, 1967). The structural analysis of the study data is presented in table form followed by a discussion and interpretation of the components. This leads to a conclusion as to whether the news report genre adheres to the typical narrative structure patterning of narrative texts and whether the rhetorical structures in mainstream newspapers compare to those in the alternative press.

The second section of the chapter analyses the clause relations, describing how they enhance interaction between the writer and the reader. The clause relational approach by Hoey (1983) is instrumental in this analysis. The clause relations are identified and exemplified from both mainstream and alternative press. The final section identifies and describes the news reporter’s stance towards the topics and the people they report on. Tools for this analysis are drawn from Martin and Rose’s (2003) appraisal theory.

4.2 Rhetorical Structuring of the News Report Genre

In this section, the rhetorical structure of the lead stories in the mainstream newspapers and the alternative press are analyzed. This analysis is guided by the narrative structure model by Labov and Waletsky (1967).
4.2.1 The structure of the Narrative Genre

According to Swales (1990), Hatch (1992) and Bhatia (1993), the genre theory holds the view that every genre or discourse type has its own distinctive structure. The narrative genre in one of the rhetorical modes identified and described within the broad genre theory (Hatch, 1992).

The narrative is a story that is created in a constructive format that describes a sequence of fictional or non-fictional events (Tannen, 1993). Todorov (1969) coined the term 'narratology' for structural analysis of any given narrative in its constituent parts to determine their functions and relationships. For these purposes, the story is narrated usually as a chronological sequence of themes, motives and plot lines. Hence the plot represents the logical and causal structure of a story explaining why its events occur. The narrator can also decide to represent events in a non-chronological order, for instance using flashbacks, to reveal motivations at a dramatic moment (Todorov, 1969). The art of narration is a highly aesthetic enterprise and there are a number of aesthetic elements that typically interact well in well-developed stories. Such elements include the essential idea of narrative structure with an identifiable beginning, middle and end. Labov and Waletsky (1967), Martin and Rothery (1980), Longacre (1983), Hatch (1992) and Caldas-Coulthard (1996) observe that a typical narrative has a schematic structure which consists of the following components:

- Abstract - this is a summary of what is yet to come in the story. It summarizes the central action in the story.
• An orientation that introduces characters in a setting and establishes a sense of time for the reader.

• Complicating events are the main events that make the story happen; they heighten the conflict between opposing parties in the story.

• Resolution – this element answers the question, ‘finally what happened?’ Resolutions are how the events sort themselves out.

• Coda – this is an element which brings the story to an end. They provide a bridge between the story world and the moment of telling.

Since the news story is a member of the narrative genre family, it is only natural to try and analyze it guided by the model derived from Labov and Waletsky (1967). According to Martin and Rose (2003), the stages of a genre are relatively stable components of its organization that we can recognize in some form from text to text of the genre, such as the abstract, orientation (beginning), complication(s), and resolution (middle) and coda (the end) stages of a narrative. To Martin and Rose (2003), the phases within each level may be unique to the particular text. In our analysis, we will label them notionally, with quotation marks. Detailed summaries of the structural patterns of the lead stories in both mainstream and alternative press texts are presented below in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. This is followed by discussion and interpretation of the stages and phases indicated. This will lead to conclusion as to what rhetorical structures characterize the lead stories in mainstream and alternative press. Table 1 below indicates the elements in the structure of the MS texts. They include an abstract, orientation, complication(s), resolution, background information and a coda.
Table 1: A summary of the rhetorical patterns in mainstream newspapers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT</th>
<th>INTRODUCTION</th>
<th>BODY</th>
<th>CONCLUSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEXT 1</td>
<td>Abstract: Headline</td>
<td>Complications: details that back up the Lead summary presented in a binary opposition structure to highlight the complications.</td>
<td>The circle end” – the Lead is restated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The SN 11/01/08</td>
<td>Orientation: Lead “Part 1”(summary of the main story)</td>
<td>The resolution: The two sides agree to a face to face meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lead “Part 2”: Focus – The main focus of the report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT 2</td>
<td>Abstract: Headline</td>
<td>Complication: a detailed account of events narrated in Binary opposition structure: opposing Parties referred to as Pro-Amnesty and anti-amnesty</td>
<td>No coda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The SN 02/06/08</td>
<td>Orientation: comprises of three parts: Lead “Part 1”(Synopsis)</td>
<td>Response by the President</td>
<td>A note of encouragement to all Kenyans from the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lead “Part 2”: Great Quote</td>
<td>Foregrounding information: From both parties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lead “Part 3”: (Sentence 1) The focus</td>
<td>Resolution: Reconciliation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT 3</td>
<td>Synopsis as a Lead</td>
<td>Sent to set the body in a cause – consequence structure, which highlights the problem.</td>
<td>Quote from President Kuffuor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The SN 13/12/08</td>
<td>Abstract: Head line</td>
<td>Complications highlighted (which disrupt the celebrations)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orientation: Lead “Part 1”: Quote</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lead “Part 2”: Focus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT 4</td>
<td>Abstract: Headline</td>
<td>Details supporting the Lead complications: Presented in a binary opposition structure</td>
<td>no coda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The DN 11/01/08</td>
<td>Orientation: Lead “Part 1”: Synopsis</td>
<td>“Background information” Narration in a chronological order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lead “Part 2” (sentence 1) Main focus</td>
<td>Resolution: (Annan to mediate talks)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT 5</td>
<td>Abstract: Headline</td>
<td>Turn of events – Presents the problem</td>
<td>no coda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The DN 02/06/08</td>
<td>Orientation:(Lead “Part 1” (indirect lead which sets up the situation)</td>
<td>Binary opposition (Response by both parties contradiction of positions)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Background information: A narration of background information in a chronological order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT 6</td>
<td>Abstract: Headline</td>
<td>Narration of events that builds up the conflict between the Government, the “nation” and “the media”</td>
<td>no coda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The DN 13/12/08</td>
<td>Orientation :Lead “Part 1”(Sentence1) comprises the focus of the story</td>
<td>Climax – Arrests of media personalities and activists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resolution: Response by Anti-media bill supporters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Background information”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The elements identified in the lead stories in the ALT Texts are presented below in Table 2. These elements include the abstract and the orientation (introduction); the complication(s), ‘background information’ (optional) and the resolution. The coda is absent in all ALT texts.

Table 2: A Summary of the Rhetorical Patterns in Alternative Press

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT</th>
<th>INTRODUCTION</th>
<th>BODY</th>
<th>CONCLUSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEXT 7</td>
<td>• Abstract: Headline</td>
<td>Complication element: Sentence 2 – 5 signify the “Problem” which set the complication in the story</td>
<td>Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NS</td>
<td>• Orientation: Lead “Part 1”: (A summary for the resolution)</td>
<td>Resolution: (sentence 6 – 9) The parties agree to work together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/01/08</td>
<td>• Lead “Part 2”: The focus [sentence 1]</td>
<td>Background information: Narration of previous events in a chronological order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT 8</td>
<td>• Abstract: Headline</td>
<td>• Turn of events: sentence 3 onwards. The conflict is presented in a binary opposition structure.</td>
<td>no coda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NS</td>
<td>• Orientation: Lead: Focus (sentence 1)</td>
<td>• No resolution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/06/08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT 9</td>
<td>• Abstract: Headline</td>
<td>Complication element presented in a Cause – consequence structure which signifies the problem and builds up the conflict in the story</td>
<td>no coda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NS</td>
<td>• Orientation: Lead “Part 1”: Summary (sentence 3)</td>
<td>• No resolution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13/12/08</td>
<td>• Lead “Part 2”: The focus is placed in the body section of the story</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT 10</td>
<td>• Abstract: Headline</td>
<td>• Sentence 2 – problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The WC</td>
<td>• Orientation: Lead: Sentence 1 – Focus of the story</td>
<td>• Conflict sentence 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/01/08</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Climax sent. 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT 11</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Resolution sentence 7 –</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The WC</td>
<td>• The problem and response in a binary opposition structure</td>
<td>NB: Binary opposition structure</td>
<td>no coda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/06/08</td>
<td>• Background information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT 12</td>
<td>• Abstract: Headline</td>
<td>The narration which builds up to the climax of the story [sentence 3 – 5]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The WC</td>
<td>• Orientation: Lead “Part 1”: Focus (The main idea)</td>
<td>Background-information [sentence 6 – 13]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13/12/08</td>
<td>• Orientation: Lead “Part 2”: Summary in the story</td>
<td>Resolution: sentence 13 – 14</td>
<td>no coda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(a) Analysis of abstract

The abstract is the summary of what is yet to come. It summarizes the central action in the story. In other words, it answers the question, ‘what is the story about?’ The headlines in both MS newspapers and ALT press function as the abstract component since they provide an answer to the question, ‘what is the story about?’ The news story then revolves around it. Consider the following examples 4, 5, 6 and 7 of abstracts drawn from mainstream and alternative press.

4. Text 1 MS/SN: Talks Collapse
5. Text 4 MS/DN: Peace Talks Deadlock
6. Text 7 ALT/NS: Kibaki Says No To Raila Demands
7. Text 10 ALT/WC: Hidden Details of Kibaki-Raila Sudden One On One Talks

Taking the headline from a mainstream text, for instance, in text 1 above:

Talks Collapse
(The Standard Newspaper, 11/01/08)

We would argue that this heading summarizes the main action; the collapse of the talks between the Government and the ODM leaders, answering the question ‘what is this story about?’ Taking example 6 above, we ascertain that the abstract in the alternative press is an answer to what the story is about: Raila’s demands to which Kibaki rejects as shown below;

Kibaki Says No To Raila Demands
(The Nairobi Star, 11/01/08)

The headline in text 6 predicts two significant points about the structure or plot of this narrative. That Raila makes some demands to which Kibaki rejects. The sequences of the
events in this lead story are captured in this abstract. So this abstract summarizes the central action. It answers the question 'what is the story about?' The answer would probably be 'the story is about Raila’s demands which Kibaki rejects and the reasons for his rejection'.

Other than the noticeable difference in the length of the headlines between the MS and the ALT Press, we could conclude that the headline functions as the abstract in the lead stories. The headlines in mainstream newspapers are brief and catchy. They comprise of strong nouns and verbs, for example: *Talks Collapse* (text 1: SN). This makes it a very strong persuasive devise because it works on the emotions of the reader, directly appealing to their sensitivities. Aristotle, the great Greek philosopher refers to this type of persuasion as *pathos* (Thorne, 1997).

(b) The Orientation component

The orientation component sets the scene of the story, that is, the who, when, and what of the story. It establishes the situation of the narrative, which is the focus of the story. It sets a summary of the background information (Labov and Waletsky, 1967; Tannen, 1993; McCarthy, 1991).

The orientation component in the study data (as shown in table 4.2.1 above) comprises of either one part or two parts, which we have notionally marked as lead “part one” and lead “part two”. From our study data, we note that part one of the texts is rather a summary of what to expect and it is distinguished from the rest of the story graphically
(for example, using bold, italics or bullets). **Lead “part two”** marks the start of the news report, and takes the first sentence of the story. The story revolves around this lead; it is the focus of the story. To exemplify this, we have drawn extracts from mainstream newspapers and the alternative press. In example 8 below drawn from MS text, we have extracted the abstract followed by the orientation so as to bring out the difference between the two. However, our focus is on the orientation component.

8. Abstract: Talks collapse

   Orientation: 1. Kuffuor jets out as government refuses to make concessions

   2. Talks between the Government and ODM to hammer out a solution to the crisis that has crippled the country collapsed, putting in jeopardy a process that had returned calm to the country.

   (The Standard, 11/01/08)

The orientation component in this text is divided into two parts, which are the lead “part one” (the sub-title of the story) and lead “part two” (the topic sentence or the first sentence of the story). These two parts are exemplified below in text 9 and 10 respectively:

9. Lead “part one”

   Kuffuor jets out as government refuses to make concessions

In the above text, the lead “part one” takes the form of a summary of the cause for ‘the collapse of the talks’. It answers the questions that arise from the abstract component; ‘why do the talks collapse?’ The reason is summarized as *because Kuffuor jets out*. It also signifies a problem: *as Government refuses to make concessions.* The lead “part two” stands out as the focus of the story. It is presented in the first sentence of the story. Below is the lead “part two” of this story:
10. Talks between the Government and ODM to hammer out a solution to the crisis that has crippled the country collapsed, putting in jeopardy a process that had returned calm to the country.

The above excerpt is the focus of the story. The story revolves around this focus. It establishes the Government and ODM as the characters that were to be involved in the talks which collapse and signifies the situation of the story. The second part this lead points us to a problem which arises from this situation: *putting in jeopardy a process that had returned calm to the country*. This implies that there is a looming crisis which could further cripple the country.

The alternative press adheres to the same structure as the mainstream newspapers, that of presenting the orientation component as two parts (lead “part one” and “part two”). Consider example 11 below;

11. Abstract: Kibaki says no to Raila demands

Orientation 1: Parties now call for a new African team to mediate peace talks

2: Talks between President Kibaki and ODM leader Raila Odinga failed after Kibaki rejected demands made by ODM in a memorandum presented to him yesterday.

(The Nairobi Star, 11/1/08)

The lead “part one” in the above text does not summarize the main action in the story as seen in the case of the mainstream newspaper discussed above, rather it foreshadows the resolution of the story, that an African led team can bring together the two warring parties together to negotiate the way forward towards bringing peace to the country.
The lead ‘part two’ (‘Talks between President Kibaki and ODM leader Raila Odinga failed after President Kibaki rejected demands made by ODM in a memorandum presented to him yesterday’) is the focus of the story. The main idea of this story revolves around this focus. It sets the scene of the story (talks failed), the characters involved, for instance, the opposing parties (ODM’S demands VS Kibaki’s teams), when?-(yesterday), bone of contention or rather the cause of conflict - (demands). In Hoey’s (1983) words, it establishes the problem arising from the situation.

Although the orientation component is presented in similar structural segments in both the MS and ALT press, it has a few noticeable variations. For instance, the orientation in the MS press (text 3) comprises of three parts, analyzed and exemplified below:

**Part one** is presented as a synopsis as well as in note form as example 12 below shows:

12. - Luke warm reception for Kibaki, Raila at fate
- Police arrest journalists
- Leaders silent on draconian Media Bill
- Pressure piles on MPs to pay tax

(The Standard, 13/12/08)

The above synopsis summarizes the main events captured in the lead story as they are presented in the storyline. The structure of the news story is built on these points. In this text, it is worth noting that the abstract component (the headline) comes in between the lead ‘part one’ and ‘part two’. Lead ‘part two’ is captured in a great quote from Chief Oren Lyons as example 13 drawn from this text in the study data shows;

13 Although we are in different boats, you in your boat and we in our canoe, we share the same river of life.'
The above quote forms part of the orientation since it indirectly establishes the situation surrounding the 45th Jamuhuri Day celebrations. The situation is marked by chaos as journalists and civil rights activists demonstrate against the government’s stance on the media bill. This quote is pregnant with information. The writer uses it for his/her rhetorical purposes; to address one category of readers, probably a particular clique in the government. The lead ‘part two’ is followed by a ‘part three’ which is discussed below.

The Lead “part three” forms the focus and falls within the first sentence of the main story as shown in example 14 below:

14. “Like a tidal wave, the rage of the nation swirled around the Independence Day celebrations as Kenya turned 45.”

Text 14, presented in figurative language, summarizes the mood surrounding the 45th Independence Day celebrations. The activities which portray this mood make up the story. This makes this lead the focus and the rest of the story revolves around it, that is, the rage of a nation witnessed during the celebrations.

The orientations in the MS newspapers comprise of lead part one and two and in a few instances, as observed in the text above, part three. The ALT press, on the other hand, portrays a slightly different structure which comprises of two parts: lead “part one”, that is the heading and the focus (the first sentence of the main story). This is noticeable in text 10 to 12 (the Weekly citizen). Otherwise in the other texts of the alternative press: text 6 to 9 (The Nairobi Star), the structure of the orientation is similar to that of the MS newspapers. This is well presented in the summary table at the beginning of this section.

The abstract and the orientation components in mainstream and alternative press form
the introductory part of the story. The main body begins in the second sentence and marks the start of the complication component. Below is the analysis and presentation of the complication component.

(c) The complication(s) component

The complication component falls in the middle of the story, precisely beginning in the second sentence of the main story onwards in both mainstream and alternative press. This component presents a series of dynamic actions which complicate the crisis. The complicating action answers the question ‘what happened?’ According to Labov (1972), complicating action brings in the elements which disrupt the equilibrium which will finally be restored in the resolution. This component is evident in all the study data. For analysis and exemplification, we draw on six samples, three from MS and three from ALT press respectively.

The complication component in text 1 gives information to back up the lead summary.

Consider example 15 below drawn from sentence 4 MS text 1 (see appendix 1):

15 As the talks hit a wall, an indicator of other options to resolve the crisis emerged as an aggravated voter went to court seeking to have election results of all 210 constituencies scrutinized and tallied by the court...the failure to pull a breakthrough in the talks threw the country into political uncertainty, with the echoes of recent post-election violence that rocked the country and left over 250,000 displaced still fresh in the people’s minds.

Text 15 is followed by details which push up the complications in the story. These details include why the talks collapsed and they are presented in a binary opposition structure, with each side blaming the other for one thing or the other for the collapse of the talks. The crisis is heightened when Kuffuor, the ‘go between’ jets out of the country. The
Government and the ODM leaders seem not to agree on how to solve the crisis on the post election violence issue which seems to tear the country apart. The crisis reaches its climax when Kuffuor, jets out when his efforts to bring the two opposing sides together fail, complicating the delicate situation further.

To support the above argument, we draw on another example from the mainstream press: text 2. The complication component in text 2, follows the same structure, that of a binary opposition. The debate on the issue on amnesty for post-poll suspects divides the cabinet in the middle, with anti-amnesty ministers (ODM MPs) raging against a pro-amnesty group (PNU MPs). This complication is heightened when the President, (a PNU pro-amnesty group member) declares that there will be no amnesty for post-poll violence suspects during the Madaraka Day celebrations.

The alternative press adheres to the same pattern structure as that of the mainstream texts. In the alternative press, the complication component comes immediately after the orientation component. This component begins from the second sentence onwards. Just like in the mainstream texts, the complication element in the alternative press heightens the conflict or the problem highlighted in the orientation phase. This exemplified below in text 16:

16 Among their demands, the ODM wanted the president to accept that the presidential elections were flawed and he was therefore in office illegally and agree to set up an interim administration which would oversee the enactment of a new Constitution and the appointment of a new Electoral Commission to oversee fresh presidential elections within three months.

President Kibaki has offered to have a government of national unity which would include ODM MPs. He has rejected a demand that he forms a coalition government with Raila as he won the election.
Pentagon member and MP for Mvita Najib Balala said President Kibaki had rejected the document which was presented to him by Ghanaian President and Africa Union chairman John Kuffuor.

"He had earlier assured the President and other diplomats that he would accept the document as a basis for the meeting," Balala said.

(The Nairobi Star, 11/01/08)

In the above text, which forms the middle or the body of this text, we are presented with the problem- Raila's demands that Kibaki should accept that he is in office illegally, to which Kibaki responds that he won the elections. This aspect heightens the complication to the climax, Kibaki rejecting the document presented to him by the mediator- John Kuffuor.

The complication component in both the MS newspapers and ALT press is presented in a binary opposition structure. This brings out the conflict between the opposing sides, heightening the conflict to a climax. There are no notable differences between the MS and ALT press in the way each structures the complication component. According to Labov and Waletsky (1967), the next phase in a typical narrative structure is that of a resolution. This element is defined, exemplified and discussed below.

(d) The Resolution Component

According to Labov and Waletsky (1967), the resolution answers the question, 'finally what happened?' The answer to this question in the story is its resolution of the conflict already established in the complication phase. As we have noted in the complication phase, the problem is complicated when the opposing parties disagree on a delicate issue
at hand. As readers, we often wonder what happens finally when the opposing sides seem not to agree. The answer to this is captured in the resolution phase. For instance, the resolution of the conflict established in Text 1 (MS) is captured in example 17 below:

17. After the talks collapsed, Kuffuor —in a cautious diplomatic statement— said both Kibaki and Raila had agreed to work together under a panel to be headed by former United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, towards resolving their differences and all other outstanding issues, cessation of violence as well as any acts which may be detrimental to including constitutional and electoral reforms. “After extensive consultations, they agreed on an immediate finding of a peaceful solution to the ongoing crisis,” the statement read.

(The Standard, 11/01/08)

Since the resolution element answers the question, ‘finally what happened?’ the answer to this question in the above text would be: the two opposing sides, that is, Kibaki and Raila agreed to work together.

The resolution element appears in all MS texts. However, this is not the case in the ALT press. In our study data, this element is missing in two texts of the alternative press, for example, in the NS (Texts 8 and 9). In these texts, the stories simply end in a complication by stating that there is no hope for a face-to-face talks between the government and ODM leaders. According to Labov and Waletsky (1967), Hoey (1983), Hatch (1992), Swales (1990) and Bhatia (1993), genres define conventional patterns of linguistic structure for a complete discourse. To them, genres specify conditions for beginning, continuing and ending a text. The ALT press fails to achieve this because it omits the resolution element in its structure. Because of this, the ALT does not effectively communicate to the readers.
The resolution element marks a very important rhetorical function in a story in that it shows how the events sort themselves out. In the alternative press, where stories just end in complication(s), it points to the reader that another problem arises. This problem, according to Hoey (1983) should to be addressed by the writer. However, the news reporter in the exemplified texts does not fulfill this function and leaves the reader wondering what happens at the end.

According to Labov and Waletsky (1967), the next component in the narrative structural pattern is the coda. However, in the lead stories, this is not the case. The news story included another component, which in our analysis we refer to as “background information” because it takes the reader back to previous activities and events which have led to the current events. This implies that the news story genre organizes and communicates to its readers in a slightly different way from the typical narrative genres. This could give us insights as to why members of this particular discourse community write the way they do. This component is analyzed and discussed below:

(e) The “Background information” component.

The background information is actually a flashback of previous information leading to the current flow of events. From our study data, we note that it may also include information which is not related to the issue at hand as exemplified in excerpt 18 and 19 below drawn from MS text (text 1). In this text, the ‘Background information’ is divided into two parts. The first part contains information related to the current issue, while the
other part concerns information related to other issues not mentioned in the story as shown below:

18 High expectations for a breakthrough which had prevailed in the morning deflated when an anticipated face- to- face meeting between Kibaki and Raila at the office of the President on Harambee Avenue failed to materialize.

Kuffuor, accompanied by Assistant Secretary for African Affairs MS Jendayi Frazer, US Ambassador Michael Renneberger, Pentagon members and Government representatives led by Wetangula, spent the morning at Hotel Intercontinental in different meetings as word went around that Kibaki would turn up at his Harambee House office, from where he had never worked since he was elected in 2002. But it was apparent at 3 pm that Kibaki would not be arriving ... Wetangula then drove with Kuffuor to state House in the afternoon... Kuffuor then returned to Intercontinental after about an hour to brief Raila and Pentagon about the Government’s position.

(The SN, 11 /01 / 08)

In example 18 above, the writer gives ‘background information’ or flashback of events related to the issue at hand: the collapse of the talks. This information is presented as a narration of previous events in a chronological time sequence of events made by President Kuffuor as he tries to bring the two conflicting parties together to hold face-to-face talks. Kuffuor’s failure to achieve his intentions leads to the main event in the story (the collapse of the talks). The events from morning to around 4:45 p.m. in the evening are well captured in this section. For example, the transactions of meetings and movement of President Kuffuor, from Hotel Intercontinental to Harambee House in the morning hours, and later in the afternoon to State House back to the Intercontinental up to when he jets out of the country.

(f) ‘Background information’: Other Events

This includes other issues not related to the present event (the collapse of the talks) as example 19 drawn from MS text 1 shows:
A section of ODM leaders took issue with Justice Minister Ms Martha Karua’s comments in a BBC interview on Wednesday, such as some ODM members taking issue with justice minister Ms Martha Karua’s comments in BBC interview two days before.

(The SN, 11/11/08)

This information is not related to the present issue, that is, the collapse of the talks between the Government and ODM members. The ‘background information’ component, usually presented as a narration of previous events related to the current issue, is present in a majority of the mainstream and alternative press. Since this component is missing in some mainstream and alternative texts, (for example, MS 1 and ALT 8, 9, 10), we conclude that it is an optional element in the news story genre. The fact that this component is optional in both MS texts and the ALT press implies that news writers employ it to achieve private intentions. Swales (1990) argues that expert members of a discourse community may exploit genre constraints to achieve private intentions. So when news writers include this component in their narration, they enhance their communication by giving the reader details of what had prevailed earlier on, related or unrelated to the issue at hand. This component marks the end of the body of the story and leads us to the last element of the structure of the narrative: the Coda, which marks the end of the story.

(g) The End or Coda

The end or coda component signifies the end of the story; that the writer has come to the end of his or her narration. In the study data, a few of the mainstream press have an ending, for example, in MS text1 (SN), the story presents ‘The circle end’. In a circle end, according to Caldas- Coulthard (1996), the writer repeats or restates the topical sentence of the introductory section. This is exemplified below:
20. President Kuffuor left aboard a Nigerian Presidential jet.

(The Standard, 11/01/08)

The above text has a circle end whereby the lead is restated. The ‘Lead part one’ states ‘Kuffuor Jets Out…’ Though the repetition is not by lexical signals, the message is repeated. This repletion of the lead brings the story to an end.

Other than the circle end, other MS texts end with a summary of the major events. For instance, text 2 concludes by giving a summary of President Kuffuor’s hectic days to resolve the crisis and finally, quotes his advice to the warring parties as shown in example 21 below:

21. “Democracy dictates that even if you disagree over an issue, you continue living together; you don’t have to shoot each other. The people of Kenya should live happily together” he said.

(The Daily Nation, 2/6/08)

The coda component is absent in all the ALT press texts. This implies that in the ALT press, writers do not effectively communicate to their readers. This is because the role of the coda element is not realized. In these texts, the news reporter does not signify to the reader that the news story is coming to an end.

Conclusion

The lead stories in the mainstream and the alternative press rarely adhere to the typical narrative structural pattern suggested by Labov and Waletsky (1967), Caldas-Coulthard (1996) and Hoey’s (1983) Problem Solution pattern. The news story portrays a few structural differences from the typical narrative. For instance the abstract, orientation and
complication components are seen as compulsory in all mainstream and alternative press
texts, but the rest of the components are presented as optional elements. Generally, the
components of the newspaper news report genre include:

- Abstract (compulsory)
- Orientation (compulsory)
- Complicating action (compulsory)
- Resolution (optional)
- Background information (optional)
- Coda (optional)

There are also noticeable structural differences between the mainstream papers and the
alternative press. For instance, the structure of the alternative newspapers is that of
Abstract – Orientation – Complication. We note that they neither have a resolution nor
a coda. On the other hand, the mainstream texts present the following structural pattern:
Abstract - Orientation - Complication - Resolution (optional) - Background
information (optional) and in a few instances a Coda.

This clear difference in the rhetorical structure of MS and the ALT press clearly shows
that some news reporters effectively communicate to their readers while others do not.
Those that employ the narrative rhetorical patterns in their narration, such as the MS
news reporters, achieve effective communication. This is because each element plays an
important function in accomplishment of effective narration. The optional elements such
as the 'background information' seem to be used tactfully to enhance communication between the writer and the reader.

In the lead story, emphasis seems to fall on the abstract, orientation and complication elements. This could be as a result of their rhetorical purposes. The newspaper headlines and the leads(s) in most of the lead stories presented fulfill the dual function of the *abstract* and *orientation*. They are powerful persuasive tools used by reporters to attract the readers to read the story or buy the paper (Burton, 2005). In other words, they are the "pathos" type of persuasion which, according to Aristotle (quoted in Thorne, 1992), works on the emotions of the audience, directly appealing to their sensitivities. For instance, we would argue that the following headlines in the June, 2\textsuperscript{nd} 2008- texts are persuasive and attractive because of the strong nouns and verbs used in each case, thus influencing the reader to read on the rest of the story.

Text 4: Amnesty: Fate Sealed (mainstream newspaper)

Text 5: Amnesty row rages (mainstream newspaper)

Text 8: Kibaki and Raila differ on Amnesty (alternative press)

Text 12: What Ruto told Kibaki in Japan (alternative press)

The orientation component in both mainstream and alternative press does present a problem. According to Hoey (1983), the problem raises expectations on the part of the reader. This makes it a powerful persuasive strategy used to make readers continue reading. Once the problem has been highlighted, the complications set in, which make it a persuasive strategy that urges the reader to continue reading the story, aligning the reader to lean on or against either side of the conflicting sides. In the next section of this
chapter, we will investigate how clause relations facilitate interaction between the writer and the reader.

4.3.0 A Clause Relational Analysis

This section presents an analysis of clause relations, describing how they enhance interaction between the news reporter and the reader. The clause relational approach by Hoey (1983) guides this analysis. According to Hoey, for a writer to effectively interact with the reader, he has to guide the reader in making the most sensible interpretation of the text. One of the levels of interpretation that readers are involved in as they process texts is that of recognizing clause relations. In our analysis, clause relations are identified in the study data and exemplified from both the mainstream and the alternative press. Guided by Hoey’s interaction model, a possible dialogue is then extracted from each of the clause relation. The aim is to investigate whether the clause relations enhance interaction between the news reporter and the reader.

According to Hoey (1983, 1991, 2001), Hoey and Winter (1986) and McCarthy (1991), every written discourse is part of an interaction. To them, for a writer to effectively interact with his or her anticipated reader, he or she must guide the reader in processing the text or making a sensible interpretation of the written text. One level of interpretation which the reader is involved in as she/he processes texts is that of recognizing textual patterns or clause relations. Hoey (1983) describes a clause relation as a cognitive process, and the product of that process, whereby the reader interprets the meaning of a clause, sentence or groups of sentences in the same discourse. It is also through the same
end product that a writer makes choices from grammar and lexis and intonation in the creation of clause, sentence or groups of sentences.

This definition captures two important points about how a writer produces sentences, and how the reader processes the sentences. The first involves matching pieces of information to see how they illuminate each other. When segments of text are compared or contrasted with one another, then they are referred to as matching relations. Second, if the pieces of information are seen as logically connected, they are set up in sequence where one is prior to the other(s). Components of the logical sequence process include cause-consequence, condition-consequence, phenomenon-reason, instrument-achievement and time sequence. An explanation and illustration of each of these clause relations is given later as part of data analysis. As with the matching relations, logical sequence relations can be explained as answers to questions, such as why? How? and What for?, eliciting sequence relation information. The simplest question is ‘what happened next?’ which elicits the basic time sequence. Logical sequencing and matching are the two basic categories of the clause—relational approach.

In the clause relational approach, one of the reader’s tasks in interpreting written discourse is to recognize the relations between the propositions that the writer is signaling and inferring those the writer is implying. This approach advocates for an interactive view of the reading process, advocated by other scholars, for example, Van Dijk, (1978), Beaugrande, (1984), Mann and Thompson, (1987,1989) and McCarthy (1991).
Hoey (1983) suggests that the interpretation of relations between clause relations or textual segments is a cognitive act on the part of the reader, who is supposed to be asking questions on the text as it unfolds. In this sense, reading the text is like a dialogue with the author. The processing of the two segments, according to McCarthy (1991) could be seen as analogous to the creation of an exchange in spoken discourse. Hoey (1983) summarizes this interactive view of writing and its interpretation as follows:

The writer initiates his discourse with a first sentence... the reader scans the first sentence and forms expectations as to the information that might follow. No harm is done by representing these expectations as questions (or expectations). If something in the sentence signals that question being answered is not one on the reader’s short list, then the reader retrospectively has to recreate the question that it must be answering, and if this is in turn impossible, the reader assumes that sentences are in fact unrelated and seeks a relation elsewhere in the discourse (in larger structures such as discourse relations or structural patterns) (Hoey 1983: 170-1)

In our analysis of how the clause relations enhance interaction between the news reporter and the reader, we will adopt Hoey’s interaction view. To investigate how they do so, we have extracted bits of the texts from either the mainstream or the alternative press. These bits may be phrases, clauses, sentences or groups of sentences. We shall refer to them as clause relations or textual segments. Since reading the text is like having a dialogue with the writer, a possible dialogue is then extracted from a particular clause relation. The written text is treated as one half of the dialogue: the reporter’s speech. The reader is supposed to be asking questions as the text unfolds to which the reporter responds in the next segment, thereby creating a relationship between the segments. The assumption is that the reader makes the most sensible interpretation of the relationship between the clause relations because the clause relation is appropriately signaled. If a writer under-signals or mis-signals a relationship between clauses, it poses difficulties for the reader in
making a sensible interpretation of the text. This implies that the clause relation which is under- signaled or mis- signaled hinders effective interaction between the author and the reader.

To investigate how clause relations facilitate interaction between the writer and the reader, we draw on text samples from mainstream texts followed by the alternative press. We begin with the general Causative Relations identified by Hoey (1983), Hoey and Winter (1986) and Crombie (1986).

The General Causative Relation seeks answers to the question, ‘what caused such and such event?’ These relations, according to Hoey (1983) include the phenomenon – reason and the cause – consequence clause relations. To examine if the clause relations enhance communication between the writer and the reader, we have extracted a possible dialogue between them. Effective communication is achieved if the writer appropriately signals the relationship between the clauses as this helps in the interpretation of the texts.

Example 22 below is a possible dialogue between the writer and the reader drawn from two clause relations, phenomenon – reason, cause – consequence respectively. The type of clause relationship created is highlighted in bold.

22. WRITER: (phenomenon) Amnesty row rages
READER: Why?
WRITER: (reason) (because) President Kibaki yesterday ruled out any possibility of the Government giving youths involved in post violence blanket amnesty
READER:?
WRITER: (cause) Speaking for the first time on the issue that has split the 45- day- old
grand coalition Government, President Kibaki said all cases would be investigated and those found guilty punished.

READER: How did the people react to the president’s stance?

WRITER: (consequences) the president’s stand attracted diverse views from politicians, some who insisted that the youths should be freed as a way of healing and reconcile the country.

(The Daily Nation, 2/6/08)

Text 22 has two segments; the first set is in a phenomenon –reason relationship and the second set which is in cause – consequence relationship. Each of these clause relations is defined, exemplified and discussed below.

Cause is a relation in which one part of a text presents a cause for a condition conveyed in the other part of the text, that is, the consequence. In the example 22 above, President Kibaki’s comment that ‘there will be no Amnesty for those involved in post- election violence’ causes a split in the 45-day-old grand coalition Government. The president’s remarks have their consequences, that ‘the president’s stand attracted diverse views from politicians who insisted that the youths should be freed as a way of healing and reconciling the country.’ The consequence is a relation which is closely associated with a cause relation as a consequence or result. In this case, one part of the text presents a consequence or end result caused by a situation or action in the other part (cause) of the text. In most cases, reasons are given and the consequences follow but sometimes the expected result does not happen.

A possible interpretation of the cause – consequence segment text is that the writer’s intention is that the reader recognizes the situation presented in the first segment as the
cause of the situation presented in the second. Thus, the president’s remarks on amnesty for the youths involved in post-election violence are the cause of the row or diverse views from politicians. In the example, the news reporter does not directly signal a cause-consequence relationship. For instance, by using a signal such as ‘because’ or ‘the reason...’ Rather, the writer implies this kind of relationship between the segments. By indirectly signaling this relationship between these bits of the text, the writer facilitates the interpretation of the text to the reader and the reader is able to make sense of the text; that the president’s remarks are the cause of the contradicting diverse views presented in this story.

In a reason relation, one part of the text answers the question why? It gives reason(s) for the phenomenon established in the first bit of the text. In the news reports, the phenomenon-reason relationships occur in the abstract and orientation elements (discussed in the previous section of this chapter) since the abstract element is a summary of the main action, answering the question ‘what is the story about?’ It signals to the reader the situation that has made the writer to write his or her story. This situation marks the phenomenon relation. For instance, in example 22 above, the amnesty row is the phenomenon from which the main story is built. The next sentence gives a reason for the occurrence of this phenomenon. In other words, it points out to the reasons that have led to the situation. The reason being the president’s remarks on no amnesty for youths involved in post-election violence.
In the example above, the headline and the lead ‘part two’ form a phenomenon - reason relationship as shown in example 23 below:

23. WRITER: (phenomenon) Amnesty Row Rages
   
   READER: Why?
   
   WRITER: (Because) president Kibaki yesterday ruled out any possibility of the Government giving the Youths involved in post-election violence blanket amnesty.

Since the reader is supposed to be asking questions on the text as it unfolds, for instance, in the above text why the amnesty row rages, he or she is able to make a sensible interpretation of the same in the next bit of the text as it unfolds. This interpretation is only possible if the writer guides the reader by signifying the reasons to him or her. The writer, in the above reason relation has implied that the reasons as to why the amnesty row rages are ‘because the president ruled out any possibility of the government giving youths involved in post-election violence blanket amnesty’. We would note that the relationship between the sentences is not directly signaled, rather it is implied. The reporter might help the reader with a conjunction: ‘because of the president’s remarks on no Amnesty for post election’ or by using a lexical item to signal the same relation: ‘the reason why the Amnesty row rages is the president’s comment that those involved in post-election violence will not be given Amnesty’. By indirectly signifying a phenomenon – reason relationship between the text segments, the writer enhances effective communication between him and the reader because the reader is guided on how he/she is going to interpret the text in a sensible way.
Hoey (1983) identifies another type of clause relationships namely the chronological sequence relation. The chronological sequence relation may be achieved by time adjuncts, subordinators, prepositions, conjuncts and so on. One type of the chronological sequence relations is the **Time sequence relation**. In Time sequence relations, one part of the text answers the simple question ‘what happens next?’ One part of the text is sequentially linked to another part by use of time conjuncts or successive events are arranged in order of their occurrence. Consider example 24 below:

24. **WRITER:** High expectations for a breakthrough, which had prevailed in the morning deflated.

**READER:** when?

**WRITER:** when an anticipated face-to-face meeting between Kibaki and Raila at the office of the president on Harambee Avenue failed to materialize...

**READER:** what happened?

**WRITER:** Kuffuor spent the morning at Hotel Intercontinental in different meetings as word went round that Kibaki would turn up at his Harambee House but it became apparent at 3.00pm that Kibaki would not be arriving.

**READER:** then?

**WRITER:** Wetangula then drove Kuffuor to State House in the afternoon where sources say they tabled the ODM position. Kuffuor returned to Intercontinental after about one hour to brief Raila and Pentagon ...Kuffuor left at 4.30. At about 4.45... after it became apparent the talks had collapsed the visiting US envoy Frazer converged a meeting for last minute talks.

*(The Standard, 11/01/08)*

In example 23, the time sequencing of events is chronological, that is, the events are arranged chronologically in order of their occurrence; from morning to around 4.30 in the evening. In sequencing the events in order of their occurrence, the writer is able to guide the reader to make a sensible interpretation of the text as it unfolds. For instance, the reader is able to follow Kuffuor’s movements from morning to around 4:30 pm as he tries
The writer in each bit of the text is answering the reader's possible question, 'what happened next?'

The chronological sequence relations are frequently used by news reporters in both mainstream and alternative press. In the alternative press, for instance, in text 8 of The Nairobi Star (2/6/08), the news reporter narrates what the president said on amnesty for post election violence victims in a chronological sequence. The sequence of events is marked by the use of additive signals in the start of every sentence such as 'the president said', 'he also said', 'the president also said' (sentence 3 – to 16). Reporting on the same issue of amnesty for post election violence, the mainstream texts follow the same procedure: that of sequencing the president's speech on what he says after what? Or by reporting what each politician says (one after the other) as shown in example 25 below:

25. WRITER: Yesterday, Kibaki ordered that those who committed criminal acts during the political crisis earlier this year be punished.

   READER: what else did he say?

   WRITER: He also directed the police to conclude investigation on cases, saying...

   (The Standard, 2/6/08)

In Text 25, the writer signifies to the reader that the president says this first, followed by what and so on, hence facilitates the process of interpreting the events in the manner in which they occur or in the sequence in which they are said. When events are sequenced in terms of who speaks after whom, the reporter is also able to bring out the conflicting reports by different speakers.
Other than the logical sequencing relations mentioned above, Hoey (1983) includes matching relations to his clause relational approach. When segments of a text are compared or contrasted with one another, then we may talk of matching relations. We shall begin by examining and exemplifying the contrast relations.

The contrast relation describes a situation where if two circumstances are in contrast, it means that one is surprising or unexpected in view of the other. It is marked by such words as however, whereas, but, although and though. In example 26 below drawn from a mainstream text, the contrast relation is signaled by the conjunction however.

27. The president spoke minutes after Raila Odinga had given hope that amnesty was being considered and that the matter would be sorted out in due course. “I will solve the problem of the youths arrested,” said Odinga.

The president, however, stamped his authority on the matter in his official speech and cut off the act explanations in Kiswahili saying “haiwezekani kuhurumia watu wa fitina na hawataweza kuenda mbali na uchochezi” (there will be no mercy for people thriving on malice and propaganda).

(The Daily Nation, 2/6/08)

The contrast relationship between the above textual segments is signaled by the conjunction however. In so doing, the writer hopes that the reader will interpret the remarks by Kibaki as contrasting to what Raila had spoken before. By signaling this contrast, the writer moves the story to another level, the level of bringing in the complication(s) and heightening the conflict. Kibaki and Raila’s conflict on their views on amnesty is signaled by the conjunct ‘however’. Below is another example 27 (drawn from the same text) of a contrast relation signaled by the conjunction ‘but’:
27. **WRITER:** President Kibaki said once the investigations were completed, those found to be innocent would be released without undue delay.

**READER:** what about the guilty?

**WRITER:** (contrast) **but** those who committed murder of innocent citizens, engaged in reckless destruction of property or rape should not expect any mercy.

(The Daily Nation, 2/6/08)

In example 27, the president contrasts his previous remark in the second part of the segment. The contrast relation is signaled by the conjunction 'but'. By contrasting what the president had earlier said, the writer points to the reader that those who committed crimes against innocent citizens as well as to those who are advocating for their forgiveness are faced with a problem. The most sensible interpretation of the text would be that the innocent suspects for post election violence would be released while the guilty ones get the contrast of this: no mercy.

The contrast relationships are also achieved through the binary opposition structure, which mostly characterizes the complications element. When two opposing parties are placed side by side, with counter accusations against each other, we could say that the writer has employed a binary opposition structure. For example, in text 1 and 4 (mainstream) and 7 (alternative press), the conflicting views by opposing parties are placed side by side, with each side counteracting the other side and blaming it for the collapse of peace talks.

Lastly, we will consider another category of matching relations: the comparison relations. In the comparison relations, one thing is directly or indirectly compared to another.
Consider examples 29 and 30 below drawn from the lead focus and sentence 23 of a MS text respectively.

29. Focus: (comparison relation) Like a tidal wave, the rage of the nation swirled around the venue of the celebrations as Kenya turned 4.

Sentence 23: (Comparison relation) Like a family in communion, the nation thronged public stadiums to listen to their version of America’s state of the nation address (contrast relation) but in Nairobi, the police went on an arrest fiesta.

(The Standard, 13/12/08)

In the text above, the rage of the nation is likened to a swirling tidal wave. The comparison relation enhances interaction in that the writer hopes that by creating this picture in the mind of the reader, The reader will visualize the magnitude of the nation’s rage. Likewise, by comparing the nation to a family in communion, the writer facilitates in the interpretation of the text (Text 30).

Although clause relations in the news reports enhance interaction between the writer and the reader as exemplified above, not all of them do so. Under-signaling or mis-signaling of clause relations hinders effective interpretation of the texts by the reader. To exemplify this, we have drawn on a sample text 31 below from the alternative press, text 10.

31. WRITER: Secrets emerging from the closed-door talks between President Mwai Kibaki and opposition leader Raila Odinga have it that the ODM Supremo is to become prime minister in a power-sharing scheme.

READER: why?

WRITER: (reason relation) the scheme is said to have been endorsed by US president George Bush Britain, Canada, Australia, and East African Community, represented by its chairman Uganda’s President Yoweri Museveni and Libya’s strongman Muammar Gaddafi.

READER: (?)

WRITER: The power sharing is viewed as the only way to break the political impasse and end the unprecedented post-election violence that has left hundreds killed and thousands displaced.
WRITER: The power sharing is viewed as the only way to break the political impasse and end the unprecedented post-election violence that has left hundreds killed and thousand displaced.

WRITER: (conflict relation) but hard liners in both President Kibaki and Odinga’s camps are already threatening to scuttle the delicate truce brokered by former United Nations top diplomat Kofi Annan.

(The Weekly Citizen, 13/12/08)

In the first segment of the above text, phenomenon- reason relationship is suggested in the first bit of the text. This bit talks of secrets emerging from indoor talks between Kibaki and Raila on a power sharing scheme. To guide the reader in making a sensible interpretation of the text, a reason relation should follow, such as why the writer gives this phenomenon or reasons to support the phenomenon. However, the writer in the next bit of the segment diverts from the reader expectations and talks about who endorses the scheme. We note that the relationship between the segments is mis- signaled since the implied relation is that of a phenomenon - reason relation.

In the sample text above, the second clause relation is that of a contrast relation; signaled by the conjunction ‘but’. What is misleading in this clause is what is being contrasted to what. The first bit of the clause relation talks about ‘the power sharing being viewed as the only way to break the political impasse’. The conjunction ‘but’ which follows this argument implies that what is to follow is a contrasting view to it, probably there being other ways to break the political impasse; rather what follows next concerns ‘hardliners in both President Kibaki and Odinga’s camps already threatening to scuttle the delicate truce brokered by former UN top diplomat Kofi Annan’.
In the examples above, the interpretation of the relationships between the segments makes no sense to the reader; in fact, the clause relations hinder rather than facilitate effective interaction between the writer and the reader.

From our discussion in this section, it can be noted that not all clause relations outlined in Hoey (1983) were identified in this study corpus. For example, the instrument – achievement relations, preview – detail relations, and evaluation – basis relations. This could be attributed to the fact that each genre serves its unique purpose; hence writing in different genres requires specific use of clause relations suitable for the right effects.

We have seen in this section that when clause relations in news report genres are appropriately signaled, they aid the reader in making sensible interpretation of the text. In other words, they enhance interaction between the text and the reader. In a few instances, the news reporter mis-signals the relationship between segments, thereby blocking the reader in making a sensible interpretation of the text. In the next section of this chapter, we will analyze the news reporter's stance towards his message or the people he is reporting about.
4.4 Stance Analysis

4.4.1 Introduction

In this section, the news reporters’ stance towards the topic and the people they are reporting on is analyzed. Stance analysis is a multidimensional technique of text analysis that identifies segments in which the speaker’s or writer’s language use signals affect or evaluation, intensity or certainty (Iedema et al, 1994). The analysis in this section is meant to review the writers’ stance in the texts which demand them to be objective and factual. We typically have used stance analysis as a way to investigate the reporters’ personal feelings or attitude towards their topic as well as the people they reporting on. Tools for analyzing the writer’s stance are drawn from Martin and Rose’s (2003) Appraisal model. We first look at how to interpret the texts from a viewpoint of appraisal. The samples presented and analyzed are drawn from mainstream newspapers as well as the alternative press.

4.4.2 The writer’s stance

According to Martin and Rose (2003), appraisal is concerned with evaluation: the kinds of attitudes negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned. Within this broad scope, the theory is concerned more particularly with the language of evaluation, attitude and emotions (Iedema et al. 2003). According to them, attitudes have to do with evaluating things, people’s character and their feelings. Such evaluations can be more or less intense, that is, they can be more or less amplified. The attitude may be the writer’s or it can be attributed to some other source. These are the three aspects of appraisal that we analyze
in this section. According to Martin and Rose (2003), the three main types of attitude include; expressing emotion (affect), judging character (judgment) and valuing the worth of things (appreciation).

4.4.2.1 Affect

Affect is concerned with emotional response and disposition and is typically realized through mental dispositions (Martin and Rose, 2003). Affect can be positive or negative and writers can express their feelings directly or we can infer how the writers are feeling indirectly from their interpretation of events or even behavior. So affect can be expressed directly or be implied.

By appraising events in affectual terms, the reporter invites the audience to share that emotional response or at least to see that response as appropriate and understandable. When that invitation is accepted then solidarity or sympathy between the writer and the reader will be enhanced.

When the reporter is reporting on an emotional issue, such as text 3 exemplified below in text 32, he describes the events in affectual terms as follows:

32.

- **Like a tidal wave, the rage** of a nation *swirled around* the venue of Independence Day celebrations as Kenya turned 45.

- **When the bubble of expectation burst** because the public wanted more of the president's word of assurance on today's afflictions of the nation, **rage** over nonpayment of tax by MPs and Wednesday's legislation of **media raids**, he was **forced** to cut short his speech.

- There was a **captivating moment** as presidential elite guard ran towards a civil activist who found a seat at the VIP corner. And out of the blue, as the president spoke he started shouting.
• The president’s speech was **poignantly silent** on MPs tax and calls by media to refuse to assent the Bill.
• The president, a **seasoned politician** of five decades, **appeared startled** by the **palpable anger** among the **common folk** listening to him.
• **Losing the grasp** of his gentleman mien that has seen him **ignore** public tirades by just looking on **coolly and with an inscrutable face**, president Kibaki let go the warning.
• Protesters who had taken seats strategically near the main gate and not far from the presidential dais **appeared to irritate** the president.
• This is unlike 2006 when Government dispatched **hooded commados** as in **Gestapo operation**.
• This is part of the **horror** that lies ahead.
• It was a **chaotic day** as journalists and civil rights activists were **arrested and manhandled** by security officers.

(The Standard, 13/12/08)

In the above sample, the reporter has inserted his personal negative feelings on the report. No longer is the reader invited to interpret the scene. Instead, the reporter does it for him or her. He evaluates the events negatively. For example, his negative attitude is seen in the manner he uses negative terms to describe the events, such as **‘palpable anger of the nation’, ‘rage of a nation’, ‘horror’, ‘protesters who sat on the front seats seemed to irritate the president’,** the president being **poignantly silent, when ‘the bubble of expectation burst’**. From the above list, we can say that the reporter reveals his emotions directly as well as indirectly; using words that name specific emotions for instance, rage, palpable anger, chaotic, appeared startled and poignantly silent.

Indirect signs of emotion include the role figures of speech play in constructing emotion.

Consider the following examples 33, 34 and 35 drawn from example 32 above:

33. Like a tidal wave, the rage of the nation swirled around the venue...
34. When the bubble of expectation burst...
35. Like a family in communion, the nation thronged the public stadium.
These appraisal resources work together, reinforcing the accumulative subjective affect that runs throughout in the text.

In the alternative press, we also note that news reporters sometimes let in their attitude and opinions seep into their supposedly impartial news reporting, especially when reporting on emotive events. This is seen in the way the reporter inserts his own interpretations or personal feelings into the reports.

As already mentioned above, in Martin and Rose’s (2003) appraisal model, affect can be positive or negative and the feelings can be expressed directly or indirectly. In our analysis, we argue that since the reporter interprets the emotional atmosphere surrounding the celebrations to the reader; his interpretation becomes opinionated, revealing his or her feelings towards the people or the subject he or she is reporting about. The reporter, in example 36 below drawn from Text 7 interprets the emotions as follows:

36.

- Cabinet ministers, MPs and human rights organizations yesterday reacted angrily to the arrests of media personalities and human rights activists.
- President Kibaki, Prime Minister Raila Odinga and Vice President Kalonzo Musyoka were heckled at the Nyayo stadium.
- President Kibaki was forced to cut off the cuff remarks after his security detail jumped on a civil society activist, Fred Otieno.
- Raila’s attempt to rally the crowd fell flat when the gathering failed to respond to the Barack Obama manta of ‘yes we can’.
- The public anger was fuelled by Wednesday’s decision by parliament to pass the controversial communication Amendment Bill, which gives the internal security minister far reaching powers to raid media houses.
- Yesterday, Justice Minister Martha Karua was among the cabinet ministers angered by arrests
- Condemning the arrest of Big Breakfast presidents... Partrick Quarcoo said the three were merely out to protect their freedom of expression.
- Forestry minister Noah Wekesa condemned the arrests... it’s not fair...
- Assistant Minister Githae criticized his parliamentary colleagues and overreacting and “using a sledge hammer to kill a mosquito”.
- Nairobi Metropolitan Minister... said Kenya can’t go back to dark days when people were being arrested at will. Mutula said Kenya should not regress to the era of terror...
- The chairman of media Wachira Waruru said he was shocked...
- These actions confirm the worst fears...

(The Nairobi Star, 11/1/08)

The subjectivity of the above text is obvious as the writer lets his personal feelings seep into the report. This is because the writer makes a personal interpretation of the events and does not let the reader to interpret the text for herself. We would argue that the reporter’s attitude is negative since he describes the people’s emotions using negative words or expressions; directly or implicitly. From the above list, for instance, ‘the president was shocked... ‘ reacted angrily’, ‘public anger’, ‘the government was overreacting and using a sledge hammer to kill a mosquito’, ‘the president was heckled at... ‘ Minister criticized the governments move to arrest journalists... ‘ Can’t go back to dark days... ‘ era of terror’ ‘not fair to arrest people for peaceful demonstrations’. Certain words used by the writer reflect his negative attitude; for example, by interpreting the feelings of president as being ‘shocked’ (the president was shocked).

4.4.2.2 Judgment

The judgment of people’s character can be positive or negative, and they can be judged explicitly or implicitly. The manner in which the news reporter judges the character of the people he talks about reveals his attitude as well. Consider examples 37, 38 and 39 drawn from MS text 3 below which show instances when the reporter appraises the character of the people in his story.
37. loosing his grasp of his gentleman mien, that has seen him ignore public tirades by just looking coolly and with inscrutable face, President Kibaki let go the warning.

38. The media crews ... were now a pariah group to holders of high office.

39. The president, a seasoned politician of five decades appeared startled by the palpable anger...

(The Standard, 13/12/08)

In these examples, the reporter makes a personal judgment of criticism of the president, and at particular time, the reporter is sarcastic of the ‘seasoned politician of five decades’ getting ‘startled by the people’s anger’. On the other hand, he seems to admire the people as well as the media crew, but sympathizes with them in the manner in which they are arrested and manhandled by the security guards, for a worthy cause.

Drawing on another example from the alternative press, we note that the reporter’s personal feelings can be traced in the news reports. In examples 40 and 41 extracted from text 7 of this study data, the reporter describes the character of those involved in the story as follows:

40. We are grateful to all Ordinary Kenyans who supported us.

41. Men and women of goodwill will support the media freedom.

Moral judgments identified in the same text include example 42 as shown below:

42. • It is unfair to arrest Peaceful demonstrators, demonstrating or wearing T shirts communicating their protests.
   • Paul Muite described the arrests as barbaric (Barbaric arrests)
   • The public anger was fueled by Wednesday’s decision to pass the Draconian bill
   • Mutula said the country should not regress to the era of terror when security agencies intimidated the populace.

(The Nairobi Star, 13/12/08)
The reporter in the above examples is being critical of the government and he judges its deeds negatively. By taking this negative stance, the writer is inviting the reader to view this report from his viewpoint. When he shares his feelings towards the events with the reader, he is hopefully trying to influence him or her to share the same feelings. According to Martin and Rose (2003), the second aspect of appraisal is how the emotions are amplified. Having discussed the news reporter’s emotions towards the subjects and the people they report about, we will examine how these emotions are amplified in the next section.

4.4.4.3 Amplifying attitudes

One distinctive feature of attitudes is that they are gradable. This means that we can say how strongly we feel about someone or something. According to Martin and Rose (2003), there are two resources for amplification. The first is for ‘turning the volume up or down’. These include words that intensify meanings, for example; very / really, extremely and vocabulary items that include degrees of intensity such as happy and delighted, referred to as force. The second one involves ‘sharpening’ or ‘softening’ categories of people and things using words such as about, sort of, kind of referred to as focus (Martin and Rose, 2003).

In this sample text, feelings are amplified by use of imagery. For instance, consider examples 43 and 44 below drawn from a MS newspaper:

43 Like a tidal wave the rage of a nation swirled around the venue of Independence Day Celebrations.
44 This is unlike 2006 when Government dispatched hooded commandos as in a Gustapo Operation.
(The Standard, 13/12/08)
In the above examples, the meaning of the metaphors intensifies the reporter's feelings. The writer magnifies the intensity of the nation's rage by comparing it to the swirling tidal wave; in the second example above, the police are compared to hooded commandos in a Gustapo Operation. Through intensifying the emotions of the people involved in this report, the reporter also creates certain emotions on the part of reader, either drawing the reader to share the same emotions with him or her.

In this section, we have analyzed the reporter's personal feelings that seep into the story and how the reporter amplifies the emotions. Next, we are going to investigate the sources of these emotions.

### 4.4.4.4 Sources of attitudes

The final region of appraisal we need to consider has to do with the source of attitudes. Who are the evaluations coming from? In this analysis, we first underline that news reporters interpret the events according to their perception. They may quote or report what people say or think. Halliday (1994) calls this type of linguistic resource 'projection'. Projection is the relation between the speech tag, for example, *he said*, and *what was said*, which doesn't require speech tags.

Quotes can normally be recognized in writing by the use of quotation marks or other specific layout conventions. Quotes appear to have two main functions. The first is to indicate a higher degree of faithfulness to an original speech event than any options. The second main function is to present the reported language more vividly to the reader by
simulating the original event (Mouillard and Tetu, 1989). A third function, which is present in free standing quotes, is that of distancing the writer from the events they report on by highlighting the speakers words using the inverted commas. This distance may be sought for a number of reasons; including disassociation, humility or superiority (Pederson 1996). According to Iedema et al. and Martin and Rose, the indirect mode marks the explicit interference of a writer in the message. On this mode, there is integration of the secondary discourse.

In this analysis, we take into consideration the reporter, as the source of the message. The most obvious way in which news reporters can show their attitude towards the reported message or even the person who said that is through the choice of the reporting verb. According to Floyd (2000), reporting verbs such as ‘said’, ‘told’ give no indication of the reporter’s attitude towards the reported message, where else ‘pointed out’ signifies acceptance by the writer that this message is correct. ‘Claim’ distances the writer from the responsibility from what is being reported.

In the sample text 3 of this study’s data, the reporter’s attitude is subjectively signaled in the reporting verbs as shown in example 45 below:

45. **Condemning** the arrest of the big the Big Breakfast team, Radio Africa Group CEO Partrick Quarcoo said the three were merely out to protect their freedom of expression and association as guaranteed by the constitution. “We are grateful to all Kenyans who supported us, especially ordinary Kenyans and senior politicians who helped secure their release,” he said, adding that men and women of goodwill will support the media Bill.

Forestry Minister Noah Wekesa condemned the arrests saying: “This is part of the democracy we fought for all those years...” Wekesa said.
Assistant Minister Robinson Githae criticized his parliamentary colleagues for overreacting and “using a sledge hammer to kill a mosquito” “if the provisions provided in the Bill are used by the wrong minister, then it is draconian,” Githae said and denied voting in favor of the Bill.

Ikolomani MP Bonny Khalwale challenged the Minister for Internal Security, George Saitoti, to state what the law he was using to arrest peaceful demonstrators.

The chairman of the Media Council Wachira Waruru said he was shocked by the way security forces had treated journalists.

In the above texts, the reporter tends to use verb ‘said’ this is because in this way, he could distance himself from responsibility for what is being reported. But in cases where the reporter interprets and reports the politician’s statements showing their actions or emotions, it clearly signals the reporter’s stance or attitude towards the messages or the politician as exemplified in texts 46 to 49.

46. Khalwale challenged...

47. Githae said and denied...

48. Githae criticized his parliamentary colleagues for overreacting and ‘using a sledge hammer to kill a mosquito’

49. Wekesa condemned the arrests saying...

Condemning the arrests... Quarcoo said...

Texts 46 to 49 show that however much the writer tries to distance himself from the message, instances of his subjective attitude seep into the text when he interprets what was said to the reader.

News reporting requires the news reporter to be objective; however, the analysis of stance in this section reveals that the reporter, at certain instances lets his personal attitude towards his message seep into his report. The subjective attitude of the reporter is indicated in his emotive expressions, the way he judges other characters and in the use of the reporting verb, in which his attitude is revealed in the way he interprets the events to the reader.
CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction
This chapter presents a summary of the study findings. The first section covers a summary of the rhetorical structures of the news story genre, the clause relations and how they enhance interaction between the text and the reader and lastly, the news reporter’s stance towards the messages they report on. The second section gives a conclusion of this study. The last section gives recommendations for further research.

5.2 Summary of findings
The study set out to investigate the following questions:

- What rhetorical structures characterize the lead stories in mainstream and alternative press?
- How do clause relations enhance interaction between the text and the reader?
- What stance do news reporters take towards the topics they report about?

From our study corpus, it has emerged generally that the news report genre is persuasive, not simply in what it covers, but in the way it is rhetorically structured. The lead stories in both MS texts and ALT press newspapers generally adhere to the typical narrative genre structures, moving from more important to less important facts. The news item begins with the abstract: the headline, then it develops through the orientation, from where we identify the problem. The story develops through a narration of complications, a component that increases the tension or conflict between opposing sides or forces. In
most cases, the report closes with a predicted or suggested resolution. Rarely do we have a coda in ending the news story. A summary of the structural pattern is given below:

- Abstract: the Headline
- Orientation: 1. The lead ‘part one’ presented either as a synopsis, summary or a quote.
  2. The lead ‘part two’: presented as the first sentence of the story and contains the focus of the story.
  3. Lead ‘part three’: a quote placed before the focus.
- Complication(s): a narration of conflict and tension; identification of opposing sides leading to the climax of the story.

The above three components are compulsory elements in the structure of the lead stories in mainstream and alternative press. The rest of the following components are optional.

- Resolution (predicted or suggested resolution to the problem identified in the orientation).
- Background information: a narration of previous information leading to the current situation. This element is usually presented in a chronological (time) sequence of events. Sometimes the background information is not related to the issue at hand.
- The coda, usually a narration that ends in a cyclic end or a quote. This component is rarely included in most news reports. In the study data, only two texts included it, otherwise, most reports close with background information.
Clause relations employed in the news reports facilitate interaction between the texts and the reader only when they are appropriately signaled by the news reporter. When the clause relations are appropriately signaled, they aid in the interpretation of the texts. Sometimes the news reporter may mis-signal or under-signal the relationships between clauses. In such cases, the reader is unable to make a sensible interpretation of the texts. This interaction between the text and the reader in the news reports is achieved through a number of clause relations which include: cause–consequences, contrast relations, compatibility relations, and chronological sequence relations such as the time sequence.

Some of the relations not identified in the news report Genres include; instrument achievement, evaluation – basis and preview –detail relations. This could be attributed to the fact that different genres serve different purposes, and each clause relation is meant to enable the writer to communicate effectively and for the reader to interpret the text appropriately.

Stance analysis in this study identified segments of the study data in which the reporter's language use signaled affect or evaluation, revealing his attitude towards his message or the people he is reporting on. This study reveals that the news reporters let their own emotions seep into the supposedly objective reports. This is evidenced in the way they interpret events to the reader invoking their emotions into them. Secondly, in the way they judge the character of the people they are reporting on and lastly, through the attitude signified by the reporting verb. Reporters negotiate these feelings with their readers as a strategy to manipulate them to share the same feelings as view the news report from the same perspective.
5.3 Conclusion

The present study investigated language use by different media houses, with an aim of finding out how news writers exploit rhetorical generic constraints to organize their news reports so as to persuasively communicate to their anticipated readers. The study comparatively analyzed the rhetorical structures of lead stories in both MS newspapers and the ALT press. We also considered how clause relations enhance or hinder communication between the writer and the reader. Lastly, we investigated the news reporters’ stance towards the people or the topic they report on. We draw the following:

Though the news story belongs to the narrative genre, the lead stories in MS newspapers the ALT press do not portray the same structural patterns. The lead in MS newspapers adheres to the typical narrative structure, that of the abstract – orientation – complication - resolution - coda. However; it portrays slight internal structural differences. The structure of The MS newspapers is that of an abstract- orientation – complication – resolution (optional) - background information (optional) - coda (optional). On the other hand, the lead story in the ALT press does not adhere to the typical narrative structure.

Most of the ALT newspapers studied portrayed only three elements in their structures: the abstract – orientation – complication. Since each of the elements in the narrative genre has its persuasive function, this renders the MS newspapers more effective and persuasive in communicating to the reader. The fact that most of the elements are absent in the ALT press renders them ineffective communicative tools.

Where clause relations are appropriately signaled, they enhance communication between the reporter and the reader. Mis-signaling or under-signaling of clause relations in the lead stories in both MS texts and ALT press hinders the appropriate interpretation of the
news report. Lastly, the news reporters let in their personal feelings towards the topic or the people they report on sieve in the reports. Therefore, the news reporters take both a subjective as well as an objective stance in their reports.

5.4 Recommendations

As per the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

The need for news writers to adhere to generic structures, those typical to the narrative genre, to persuasively and effectively communicate to their anticipated readerships.

There is the need to make the reporters aware of signaling clues for each stage of the narrative. This would facilitate effective interpretation of the text by the reader; enhancing effective communication between the reporter and the reader.

News writers should consider facilitating interaction between the texts and readers by making use of clause relations as well as by signaling them appropriately. Under-signaling or mis-signaling of clause relations interfere with the reader’s interpretation of the texts.

News writers should adhere to the journalistic ideals of objectivity and factuality, even when reporting on emotional events. They should not evoke or provoke personal attitudes towards their messages or the people they are reporting on.
5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

Since this study has limited itself to the news report genre, as presented in the lead story in mainstream and alternative press in selected Kenyan newspapers, it may be necessary to compare the structure of news with narratives in other print media discourse such as magazines. This would make a contribution towards rhetorical structuring of narrative genres in print media discourse.

The news report genre includes moves which are not identified in the typical narrative structure model. A study geared towards adapting the news story model, with a view to incorporating the apparently missing moves will be of interest. This will strengthen the model to suit all types of narratives.

As Bhatia (1993) argues, genres exist in speech and writing. The news story genre can be presented in speech (orally) or in print. This study has looked into print media discourse. It would be interesting to study the news story genre in speech and compare it with the print media.

A study geared towards extending the notion of rhetorical genre analysis to other newspaper subgenres would be of interest. This study limited itself to the narrative mode. Other rhetorical modes would include advertisements, letters to the editor, sports reports, columnists and obituaries.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDICES

TEXT 1: The SN Jan/11/2008

Talks collapse

Kuffuor Jets Out As Government Refuses to Make Concessions

1. Talks between the Government and ODM to hammer out a solution to the crisis that has crippled the country collapsed, putting in jeopardy a process that has returned calm to the country.

2. The standard learnt that the international mediation over the disputed presidential results fell apart after the Government hardened its position.

3. And the Ghanaian President, John Kuffuor—who had devoted two days to bridging the gap and possibly brokering a deal between President Kibaki and ODM leader Mr. Raila Odinga—jetted out yesterday after his efforts bore no fruits.

4. As the talks hit a wall, an indicator of other options to resolve the crisis emerged as an aggrieved voter went to court seeking to have election results of all 210 constituencies scrutinized and tallied by the court.

5. Mr. Eliphaz Wesangula Keya sued President Kibaki, ODM leader Mr. Raila Odinga and the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) seeking to have election nullified should it be found that the President was not duly elected.

6. The failure to pull a breakthrough in the talks threw the country into political uncertainty, with echoes of recent post-election violence that rocked the country and left over 250,000 displaced still fresh in peoples mind.

7. ODM immediately retreated into further strategic meetings last night and announced it had a handful of options it would roll out following the deadlock.

8. The Government rested its position that it remained committed to dialogue “for peace and reconciliation” in the country.

9. Kenya’s strongest international partners, the United States, British and European Union, had joined Kuffuor yesterday as he stretched out to try to bring the opposing sides to one table.

10. The sad note that the ray of hope for a Kenyan solution had dimmed came out as ODM and the Government finally turned on each other with hard words as Kuffuor left.

11. Issuing a statement at orange House, ODM Secretary-general Prof Anyang’ Nyong’o said: “we regret that the international talks by Kuffor have failed.”

12. He added: “We presented to President Kibaki an agreement agreed on by our respective representative but Kibaki refused to sign it, saying he knew nothing about the agreement nor had he any contact with those negotiating on his behalf.

13. “The Government has refused to offer any alternative of resolving the crisis facing Kenya, proffering to unilaterally prescribe solution. But this will not be acceptable to majority of Kenyans.”

14. The World Bank country director, Mr. Collin Bruce, was the facilitator at the talks that lasted all morning at hotel Intercontinental between representatives of ODM and those of Government, among them Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Moses Wetangula.

15. But the Government latter issued a statement saying it had not send any emissaries to negotiate on its behalf.
16. "The Government wishes to categorically state that the document was brought to
the attention of the Government for the first time today afternoon by the Ghanaian
delegation.

17. At no time did President Kibaki send any Emissary to the World Bank Country
Director to discuss a document of any nature.

18. The Government therefore, categorically disassociates itself with the content of
that document.

19. Another Presidential Press Service statement issued later said: "The Government
had offered dialogue which was to be facilitated by President John Kuffuor but
ODM leaders have not been responsive.

20. However the government is still committed to dialogue and President Kuffuor is
to identify two eminent African Statesmen to facilitate dialogue."

21. After the talks collapsed, Kuffuor-in a cautious diplomatic statement- said both
Kibaki and Raila had agreed to work together under a panel to be headed by
former United Nations secretary-general, Mr. Kofi Annan, towards resolving their
difference and all other outstanding issues, including constitutional and electoral
reforms.

22. "After extensive consultations, they agreed on an immediate cessation of the
violence as well as any act which may be detrimental to finding a peaceful
solution to the ongoing crisis," the statement read in part.

23. High expectation for a break through, which had prevailed in the morning,
deflated when an anticipated face-to-face meeting between Raila and Kibaki at
the office of the President on Harambee Avenue failed to materialize.

24. Kuffuor, accompanied by US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Ms
Jendayi Frazer, US Ambassador Michael Ranneberger, British High
Commissioner Mr. Adam Wood, French Ambassador Ms Elisabeth Barbier,
pentagon members and Government representatives led by Wetangula, spent the
morning at Hotel Intercontinental in different meeting as word went round that
Kibaki would turn up at his Harambee House office, from where he had never
worked since he had been elected in 2002.

25. But it became apparent at 3pm that Kibaki would not be arriving when the
security detail that had been thrown around the premises was withdrawn.

26. Wetangula then drove with Kuffuor to state house in the afternoon, where sources
said they tabled the ODM position, which Kibaki reportedly declined to sign it.

27. Kuffuor returned to Intercontinental after about an hour to brief Raila and the
Pentagon on the Government position.

28. ODM said that it learned of the Government’s disinterest in the talks when Kibaki
reluctantly consented to talks.

29. "The Government undermined the talks when ministers openly said there was no
such international mediation needed.

30. Indeed, it was stated Kuffuor was just coming for a cup of tea with Kibaki and
such pronouncements prejudiced the mission,” said Nyong’o.

31. “Kibaki then hastily announced the formation of his cabinet, in an attempt to pre-
empt any serious negotiations moments after Kuffuor landed,” he added.

32. Details emerged later of how ODM had softened its stand to accept an interim
coalition government with Kibaki.
33. Sources said ODM was willing to take up some of the remaining ministerial positions for the sake of bridging the gap and ensuring peace.
34. But it insisted on the formation of a coalition government whose composition would be agreed upon on the basis of equal representation in numbers and portfolios.
35. They also sought fresh composition of the Electoral Commission and remedial action to ensure it became independent and effective in discharging its statutory mandate.
36. Part of ODM’s term was the extension of an olive branch and a truce.
37. However, the party maintained its demand for a re-run between President Kibaki and Raila after joining the interim government.
38. ODM also wanted an independent scrutiny of circumstances leading to the announcement of presidential results.
39. But sources said the Government, while it could have accepted the sharing of ministerial seats, did not want to hear anything about a re-run.
40. At 4:45pm, after it became apparent that the talks had collapsed, the visiting US envoy Frazer and Ambassador Ranneberger converged for last minute talks with the pentagon, led by Raila, at pentagon house.
41. A section of ODM leaders took issue with justice minister Ms Martha Kama’s comments in a BBC interview on Wednesday.
42. Nyong’o said ODM felt short-changed after it called off its rallies and dropped all preconditions to provide a conducive atmosphere for the talks.
43. President Kuffuor left at 4:30pm aboard a Nigerian Presidential jet.

TEXT 2: The SN June 2nd, 2008

Amnesty: Fate sealed
Pardon: Kibaki says post-poll Violence Suspects Will Face the Law, Kenya Marks 45th Madaraka Day

1. President Kibaki appeared to seal the fate of hundreds of post election violence suspects with the declaration that they will face the law.
2. While the edict could end debate on an issue that could as well divide his cabinet down the middle, with anti-amnesty ministers ranged against a pro-amnesty group comprising mostly Rift Valley ODM MPs and Prime Minister Raila Odinga, it is still bound to have far reaching political ramifications future.
3. Yesterday, Kibaki ordered that those who committed criminal acts during the political crisis this year be punished.
4. He also directed the police to conclude investigation on cases, saying those who engaged in criminal activities will face the full force of the law.
5. The president announced his stand on the issue for the first time only minutes after Raila had said the Government will find a solution to the problem.
6. Saying society should not spare those who unleashed mayhem, Kibaki observed: “As a society, we should reject those who incite others to violence.
7. We should not spare them or those who recruit the gangs that cause mayhem.
"Once investigations are complete, those found to be innocent will be released without undue delay.

But those who committed murder of innocent citizens, engaged in reckless destruction of property or rape should not expect ant mercy."

He revisited the issue in his off-the-cuff address in Kiswahili. "Mtu hawezi kuleta fujo na kuchokoza jirani yake alafu aachiliwe hivyo hivyo. Hiyo hatuwezi. Akuna mtu mwenye akili timamu atapenda hivyo (Nobody should be allowed to harm his or her neighbor and expect to go scot-free.

Nobody can reason that way)” said the President.

The head of state was speaking yesterday at Nyayo National Stadium, Nairobi, where he led the nation in marking the 45th Madaraka day celebrations.

Those present were First Lady Lucy Kibaki, Vice President Kalonzo Musyoka, Prime Minister Mr. Raila Odinga, Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Musalia Mudavadi, Speaker of the National Assembly Mr. Kenneth Marende, Chief Justice Mr. Evans Gicheru and other cabinet ministers.

The President issued a directive a day after Police Commissioner Maj-Gen Hussein Ali said 12,000 cases were reported during the post-election chaos, of which 103 were capital offence involving 137 suspects now in remand. Another 550 suspects were being sought over 260 other capital offences.

The police boss ruled out release of the suspects saying: “We do not know of any ‘youth’. We are talking of criminals.”

Sharp differences have emerged in the cabinet over the call for blanket amnesty for youth arrested following the violence that rocked the country in January after the December 30 announcement of disputed results of the presidential election.

More than 1,000 people were killed and 350,000 others uprooted from their homes during the two months mayhem.

On February 28th Kibaki and Raila signed a power sharing deal that saw the ODM leader named premier, bringing the violence to an end and hauling the country out of its worst political crisis since independence.

The controversial call for blanket amnesty seems to be the biggest issue that could spit the cabinet and threaten the fledging Grand Coalition Government.

While ODM ministers have demanded the unconditional release of their supporters, their PNU supporters insist perpetrators of violence should answer for their crimes.

Raila told a lawyers’ forum on Thursday that the youth should be released unconditionally “because they committed no crime.”

"Is it a crime to fight for your democratic rights? Is it a crime to stand and say that last years elections were rigged?” posed the Prime Minister.

On the same day, internal security minister, Prof George Saitoti, said those linked to he violence should be prosecuted to promote peace and to discourage impunity.

He ordered police to speed up investigation and prosecute of the remaining cases, and particularly those linked to capital and other serious offences.

Justice and Constitutional Affairs Minister, Ms Martha Karua, has maintained that the law must be allowed to take its course.
26. The number of youths in custody has been difficult to ascertain, with police saying only 137 were in remand, while some leaders, including Agriculture Minister Mr. William Ruto say the figure runs into thousands.

27. Vice President Kalonzo Musyoka underscored the importance of national unity.

28. “This is the time of reconciliation. We should ensure that never again in the history of the country will one Kenyan rise up against another,” the VP said.

29. Kibaki tossed to the success of *Operation Rudi Nyumbani*, saying since the internal displaced persons’ resettlement exercise was launched three weeks ago, more than 178,000 people had returned to their homes.

30. There are however over 40,000 Kenyans still living in camps in Nakuru and Eldoret.

31. The resettlement programme is therefore continuing until all those who were forced to flee their homes and farms return to continue with their normal lives,” said the president.

32. He added: “Resettlement of the displaced persons’ is only the first step. As leaders and as communities, we have an obligation to promote peaceful coexistence among Kenyans.

33. In his 25-minutes address, Kibaki dwelt on another teething problem - the spiraling cost of fuel and food prices - saying he was aware that wananchi felt the burden of high prices of basic commodities and services.

34. He sketched out a raft of measures lined up by his government to cushion ordinary Kenyans from the rising cost of living occasioned by the spiraling price of oil in the international market.

35. The Government would expand the market shares of the National Oil Corporation to boost its effectiveness in stabilizing fuel prices in the local market.

36. In addition, it would ensure that the Kenya shilling remains stable. Kibaki acknowledged the post-election violence coupled with failed rains in parts of the country had worsened the problem locally.

37. To deal with the looming food crisis, Kibaki said, the Government would import three million bags of maize in the two months.

38. As a short-term measure, the Government would also increase funding for the expansion of the strategic Grain Reserve from four to eight million bags of maize in the next two years.

39. Cheaper farm inputs, such as low-cost fertilizers supplied by the National Cereals and produce Board, would lower the cost of production.

40. The President also said the first business for the Grand coalition Government would be to put in place a five-year development plan gleaned out of the PNU, ODM and ODM-Kenya party manifestos.

41. The Government, he said, was ready for next week’s launch of the five year plan and vision 2030 that would serve as a springboard to a ten percent economic growth by the year 2012.

42. The President reaffirmed his commitment to tackling unemployment and ensuring access to education to empower Kenyans. “We want to build a caring nation which reaches out to those who are weak and disadvantaged,” he said.
43. On the thorny issue of land reforms, Kibaki said there should be no ambiguity on the security of land rights for landowners and that the sanctity of title deeds, leaseholds and letters of allotment would be respected.

44. "In this regard those who have leasehold or letters of allotment that have expired should proceed to renew them in the normal way. There should be no reason for panic," said the President.

45. Raila echoed the president's sentiments to forge a united Kenya where all Kenyans would have a fair share of his national cake. "Our country's population has grown and there are so many mouths to feed. We need to expand the ugali," Raila said amid wild cheers.

TEXT 3: The SN December 13, 2008

FURY OF A NATION

1. Like a tidal wave, the rage of the nation swirled around the venue of Independence Day celebrations as Kenya turned 45. When the bubble of expectation burst because the public wanted more of the President's word and assurance on today's afflictions of the nation, rage over non-payment of tax by MPs and Wednesday's legislation of media raids, he was forced to cut short his speech.

2. There was also captivating moments as presidential elite guard ran towards a civil rights activist who had found seat at the VIP corner.

3. And out of the blue, as the President spoke, he stood and started shouting.

4. The guards struggled to keep him under control; others literally shut his mouth with their open palms.

5. Unlike in the past national celebrations when televisions ran the live feed uninterrupted, yesterday they all packed in messages to the president not to sign the controversial Media Bill.

6. They also stacked footages of past street protests fragrant abuse of civic rights by the state.

7. It was a message to the country that if the bill is allowed, we will roll back the gains made since the struggle for a return to multi-party democracy from the 1990s.

8. Outside newsrooms, the Editors' Guild chairman once again appealed to the President not to assent to the Bill.

9. When the media crews later left for State House to cover the post-speech festivities, they were blocked, a clear sign they were now a pariah group to holders of high office.

10. The President's speech was a poignantly silent on the MPs tax and calls by the media to refuse to assent to the Bill; instead, he spoke of his Government's struggle to lower food and fuel prices, even in the face of hostile economic environment in the international arena.
11. “We are addressing the current food shortage as well as high prices of basic foods as a matter of priority. We are also putting in place measures to increase food production and ensure sustained national food security.

12. For instance, the Government recently announced interventions aimed at streamlining the distribution of maize in the country, which include, duty free importation of maize and the use of the strategic grain reserves to stabilize food prices,” said the President.

13. He added: “These challenges have their origin well beyond our borders, but they have serious implications on our own economy and the well-being of our people.

14. For instance, it is now projected that the economic growth rate of 7 per cent is likely to slow down to about 4.5 per cent.”

15. In front of the President, when he raised the eye trained on his written speech, which appeared not to satisfy expectations of the listeners on the concrete benches, were the common folk whose letters and SMSes the new Bill seeks to open up to prying eyes of security agents.

16. The President, a seasoned politician of five decades, appeared started by the palpable anger among the common folk listening to him! And his answer was more of a concession we are on the throes of streets protests and political confrontations.

17. “Wale wanataka kupigana, piganeni tu sisi tuko tayari,” (those who want to fight, go ahead, we are ready) said the President as he cut short his off-the-cuff speech.

18. Losing the grasp of his gentleman mien, that has seen him ignore public tirades by just looking on coolly and with an inscrutable face, President Kibaki let go the warning.

19. Protesters who had taken seats strategically near the main gate and not far from the Presidential dais appeared to irritate the President, who dared them to fight.

20. Like a family in communion, the nation thronged public stadiums to listen to their version of America’s state of the nation address, but in Nairobi the police went on an arrest fiesta.

21. At the end of the day popular media personalities who keep Kenyans glued to their radios and televisions sets were behind bars, their colleagues only able to reach their ears by shouting through a window grill at a police cell.

22. They included Kiss 100 FM’s Caroline Mutoko, Larry Asego and Jalang’o all of whom run a joint morning show.

23. Also tugged to the cells after a fling in the air was TV comedian Walter Mong’are alias Nyambane. He was stopped dead in his tracks as he tried to walk to and present a petition to President Kibaki at Nyayo Stadium.

24. Other than Nyambane’s stunt, the media personality’s crime was donning the black T-shirt that to be the mark of protest against the runaway food and fuel prices, as well as Parliament’s Wednesday legislation of a draconian Media Bill.

25. The proposed law, among other retrogressive aspects, allows internal Security Ministers to Order security agents to raid Media houses.

26. And if the Minister does so, ostensibly in a state of emergency as deemed and decided by a president, the sanction will be right there in our table of law.
27. This is unlike in 2006 when Government dispatched hooded commandos as in a Gestapo operation, to raid the Standard/KTN.

28. This is part of the horror that lies ahead, unless the President heeds the appeal by the Media owners, journalists, civic and professional society, a section of the political class, as well as the diplomatic and donor Community, to withhold his signature and deny it (the Bill) life in our Constitution.

TEXT 4 The DN Jan 11, 2008

Peace talks deadlock

1. The anticipated face-face talks between President Kibaki and ODM leader Raila Odinga failed to take place yesterday.

2. The two sides traded accusations over who was responsible for the failure with President Kibaki’s side saying the ODM team was not responsive to dialogue and ODM secretary-general Anyang’ Nyong’ accusing the President of refusing to acknowledge the mediation process.

3. However, both sides later said they were committed to dialogue and a negotiated solution to the crisis.

4. The talks were aimed at resolving the political crisis sparked by disputed presidential polls.

5. Addressing a press conference in the afternoon, ODM leaders said President Kibaki had refused to offer any alternatives out of the grave situation facing the country “and offered agreements that served his immediate interests.”

6. And latter Mr. Odinga yesterday said alternative methods will be employed to stop President Kibaki from returning Kenya “dark era of dictatorship.”

7. Prof Nyong’ said only internationally recognized personalities like former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and other eminent persons agreed upon by all parties could acceptable to them as mediators.

8. The Government’s side, on the other hand said they were still committed to constructive dialogue and welcomed Ghanaian president John Kuffuor’s initiative.

9. The bone of contention was a document which ODM claimed had been negotiated and agreed upon by the two sides. They said the drafting of the document had been facilitated by World Bank Country director Colin Bruce, but the government disowned it.

10. Throughout the day, there had been indications that a face-to-face meeting between President Kibaki and Mr. Odinga would take place.

11. The meeting was to be chaired by Mr. Kuffuor, who is also the current AU chairman.

12. It was to be the climax of three days of shuttle diplomacy between State House and Intercontinental Hotel by Mr. Kuffuor, but which ended with dashed hopes for a coalition government.

13. Following the deadlock, President Kuffuor left the country in the afternoon.
14. The Government’s statement read: “The Government had offered dialogue which was to be facilitated by President John Kuffuor but ODM leaders have not been responsive.

15. However, the Government is still committed to dialogue and President Kuffuor is to identify two eminent African Statesmen to facilitate dialogue.”

16. “President Kibaki thanked President Kuffuor for his time, effort and commitment and reassures him that the Kenyan Government remains committed to dialogue for peace and reconciliation in the country.”

17. Foreign affairs minister Moses Wetangula disowned the document. “We saw it for the first time when it was shown to us by Ghanaian delegation,” he said.

18. Another statement from PPU said: “The Government wishes to categorically state that the document was brought to the attention of the Government for the first time today afternoon by Ghanaian delegation.

19. At no time did President Kibaki send any Emissary to the World Bank Country director to discuss a document of any nature.

20. The Government, therefore categorically disassociates itself with the content of that document.”

21. On negotiations, unconfirmed reports said Mr.Kibaki’s side wanted ODM to recognize him as legitimately elected. They also wanted ODM to accept there was a government in place, an end to violence while creation of the position of non-executive prime minister could be considered.

22. The reports said the ODM side wanted President Kibaki to accept that he was illegitimately in office and that ODM had won the polls.

23. They also wanted re-tallying of the Presidential votes, a re-run of the presidential election featuring President and Mr. Odinga only and a coalition government with ODM getting an executive Prime minister’s position.

24. “Mr. Kuffuor’s visit set the stage for further dialogue after he announced that immediate former UN secretary-general Kofi Annan would head a team of eminent Africans to help resolve the dispute.

25. Flying out at 4.45pm yesterday, the Ghanaian leader handed Kenyans this glimmer of hope: “The parties agreed to work together with a panel of eminent African Personalities headed by Mr. Kofi Annan towards resolving their differences and all other outstanding issues, including constitutional and electoral reforms.

26. President Kuffuor appealed to Kenyans and the international community to support AU in its quest to resolve the crisis and midwife a return to peace.

27. President Kuffuor appealed flew into Kenya as a State Guest, but at the insistence of ODM leaders who said any talks with President Kibaki could not be broken by any international mediator.

28. The AU chief flew out of the country last evening after three days of shuttle diplomacy between the President Kibaki and ODM leader Mr. Odinga, but without a major shift in the impasse that has embroiled the country for nearly two weeks.

29. Expectations were high for the most part of the morning yesterday following heightened security at the office of the President in Harambee House, where
sources said, President Kibaki was to meet Mr. Odinga face-face at a meeting that was to be chaired by President Kuffuor.

30. A group of local and foreign journalists waited alongside the security officers for two-and-half hours before word went round that the scheduled meeting would not take place. It would have been the first time that president Kibaki would have conducted any business at Harambee House since he was first elected in 2002.

31. The current crisis arose from the Electoral Commission’s declaration of PNU’s Mwai Kibaki as the winner of the 2007 presidential election, a position contested by ODM, which maintained the presidential win was stolen from them.

32. ECK boss Samuel Kivuitu, who announced the results and handed President Kibaki the winners certificate, has since said he doesn’t know whether Mr. Kibaki actually won the election, drawing heavy criticism from fellow lawyers and the ODM brigade.

33. The dispute touched off violent protests from ODM supporters, which snowballed into political violence and which has attracted high-level international attention.

34. In a radio and TV address to the nation last week, President Kibaki maintained that he was properly elected and asked those with election grievances to seek redress in court.

35. He has since named half a cabinet and announced a commencement date for the tenth parliament, where the political face-off is expected to shift next week.

36. Later in the afternoon, president Kuffuor was seen off by President Kibaki at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport at 4.30pm shortly before he took the flight home on a Nigerian Air Force jet.

37. The mediation was handed over to Mr. Anan as it became clear that the talks had hit a deadlock.

38. Briefing the press on his mission at the hotel before leaving for the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, the towering Ghanaian President said he had launched a framework through which the two sides would proceed with the talks and possibly reach an agreement.

39. “We have had two hectic days during which we have launched the talks. The most positive aspect is that the two sides agreed there should be an end to violence and that there should be dialogue. That dialogue should be about peace because Kenya is very important to Africa.” He said.

40. Although he declined to disclose the details of his mediation process, he revealed that the talks would henceforth be led by the panel of Eminent African Personalities which is headed by Mr. Annan.

41. “The talks would be towards resolving their differences and all other outstanding issues, including Constitutional and electoral reforms,” he said.

42. President Kuffuor said the two sides had agreed to immediately stop the violence that has ravaged Eldoret, Kisumu, and parts of Nairobi and any other acts that could threaten peace.

43. He said that it was wrong for members of any nation to resort to violence after they have disagreed on a democratic process such as elections. “Democracy dictates that even if you disagree over an issue, you continue living together; you don’t have to shoot at each other. The people of Kenya should live happily together,” he said.
Amnesty Row Rages

1. President Kibaki yesterday ruled out any possibility of the Government giving youths involved in post-election violence blanket amnesty.

2. Speaking for the first time on the issue that has threatened to split the 45-day-old grand coalition Government, President Kibaki said all cases would be investigated and those found guilty punished.

3. The president’s stand attracted diverse views from politicians, some who insisted youth should be freed as a way of healing and reconciling the country.

4. Addressing the Madaraka Day celebration, to mark 45 years of Kenyan’s self-rule, the President was clear that perpetrators of post-election violence must face the law, taking the debate over calls for amnesty to another level.

5. The President spoke minutes after Prime Minister Raila Odinga had given hope that amnesty was being considered and that the matter would be sorted out in due process.

6. “We will solve the problem of the youths who were arrested,” Mr. Odinga said.

7. The President, however, stamped his authority on the matter in his official speech and off the cuff explanations in Kiswahili saying “haitawezekana kuhirumia watu wa fitina na hawataweza kuenda mbali na uchochezi” (there will be no mercy for people thriving on malice and propaganda against fellow Kenyans).

8. The President said no suspect of the violence, which left more than 1,200 people killed and 350,000 displaced from their homes and work places, would be released “no normal person will encourage that,” the Head of state said.

9. The violence was sparked by the announcement of Presidential election results on December 30, last year.

10. President Kibaki said once investigations were complete, those found to be innocent would be released without undue delay.

11. “But those who committed murder of innocent citizens, engaged in reckless destruction of property or rape, should not expect any mercy,” he said.

12. The President told thousands of people who attended the celebration that the recurrence of politically-instigated violence, before or after general elections “is a situation we must not entertain in modern Kenya.”

13. “We should not spare them or those who recruit the gangs that cause mayhem,” the President said.

14. His Government, he said, was implementing measures to promote national reconciliation, healing and cohesion.

15. The findings of the Commission of Inquiry into Post-Election-Violence, which is expected to complete its work within three months, together with those from the Commission on the review of the Electoral Process, would be strengthened by the Truth, Justice, Reconciliation Commission, whose Bill has been Published, he said.

16. “We are going to great lengths to establish these commissions so that, as a Government and as a country, we can deal decisively with the problem posed by ethnicity and impunity.
17. We are determined to restore harmony among our people and create an environment for national cohesion to take root," he said.

18. He envisaged a nation which reaches out to those who are weak and disadvantaged, and one where all citizens are provided with an enabling environment to realize their potential.

19. The President’s position is similar to that of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional affairs Minister Martha Karua, who is among key government leaders opposed to issuance of blanket amnesty to post-election violence suspects.

20. Commenting on the amnesty issue after the president’s speech yesterday, Deputy Prime Minister Musalia Mudavadi only said: “There’s a tough agenda ahead”. Culture and National Heritage minister William Ole Nyimo said thousand of innocent youths were languishing in jails and should be released.


22. “The message is now very clear. Even in case of war or armed conflict, rape, murder and crimes against humanity are not pardoned,” he said.

23. Medical Services minister Anyang’ Nyong’o added that what the President had said was what the cabinet had decided.

24. Prof Nyong’o said the cabinet directed the attorney-general to investigate all the cases, find those to go to court and minor ones, like those who participated in demonstrations, released.

25. “There is no need to keep minor offenders behind bars,” Prof Nyong’o said.

26. National Assembly Speaker Kenneth Marende said the law must be followed to discourage the culture of impunity.

27. The Government-owned Kenya National Commission on Human Rights has said only minor offenders should benefit after applying and naming their financiers and planners of the violence.

28. According to police, 12,000 post-election violence cases were reported during the chaos, 4,690 against petty offenders had been dealt with, while 103 serious and capital offences, involving 137 suspects in remand, are in courts.

29. Some 260 serious and capital offences, for which 550 suspects are being sought, are under investigation.

30. Seven thousand and six hundred cases, mainly petty, but including the 260, are still under investigation.

31. On Saturday Police Commissioner Maj Gen Hussein Ali said that police do not know of any youths in police custody. “We are talking about criminals”, he said in apparent reply to the politicians who have been pushing for the release of the suspects.

32. Mr. Odinga has been in the forefront in championing for the release of youths arrested, saying the were fighting for democracy.

33. Yesterday, he said the post-election violence shook Kenya’s foundation, Kenyans fought and killed each other and police shot people.

34. “That is why we sat down and solved the problem. We shook hands and formed a grand coalition government. We should now forget the past and focus on the future. We should bury tribalism and all 42 tribes co-exist as one,” Mr. Odinga said.
35. The Prime Minister said the grand coalition Cabinet was united and there was only "one president who is Mwai Kibaki and one Prime Minister, Raila Odinga".

36. President Kibaki said the post-election violence was resolved "because a people and in particular the leaders, we recognized that our country is greater and more important than any individual".

37. He was happy than the grand coalition was working well and that its first business has been harmonized of PNU, ODM and ODM-Kenya manifestos, as well as vision 2030.

38. He said the Government was committed to finalizing the constitutional review in a year, and that the grand coalition "gives us the best opportunity to resolve the outstanding issues in the best interest of the people of this country."

39. The President stated his Government's achievements, plans for an even higher economic growth, increased revenues, and jobs for the youth, expanded health services, education, water, security, housing, road construction and rural electrification.

40. He said 178,000 of internally displaced persons have been resettled and that only 40,000 were in camps.

41. The President announced plans to increase funding for expansion of Strategic Grain Reserve from four millions bags to eight million bags and import cheaper fertilizers through National Cereal and Produce Board.

42. He said the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development would undertake large-scale infrastructure projects and enforce planning and zoning regulation to speed up transformation of the city into a vibrant world class metropolis.

43. In reference to Lands minister James Orengo's order on land, President Kibaki assured those holding leasehold or letters of allotment that they should not panic as they had a chance to renew them.

Text 6 The DN December 13th 2008

Jamhuri Day drama
President forced to cut short his speech as arrests mark independence celebrations

1. Protest over attempts to muzzle the media, rising food prices and failure by MPs to pay taxes forced the president to cut short his speech during yesterday's Jamhuri day celebrations.

2. Four television and radio personalities were among 53 people who were arrested by police in day long protests in parts of the country.

3. QFM radio morning show presenter Walter Mong'are popularly known as 'Nyambane', Kiss FM'S Caroline Mutoko, Larry Asego, and Felix Kodhe were held by police before they were released.

4. Mr. Mong'are was wrestled to the ground and kicked by senior police officers as he made his way to the stadium dressed in clothes resembling those worn by prisoners to symbolize impending imprisonment of media if a bill passed by parliament on Wednesday is signed into law.
5. Those arrested were first held at Langata, Buruburu, Girigiri and Nyayo Stadium police stations.
6. Mr Mong’are and Mr Fredrick Odhiambo of Bunge la Mwananchi lobby were moved to Nairobi area Police headquarters.
7. In Mombassa, journalists covering the celebration had tape strapped around the mouth as a way of protesting the law allowing a government-appointed commission to determine broadcast content, and giving the Minister for internal Security powers to raid media houses.
8. Ms Mutoko was arrested as she arrived at Nyayo Stadium dressed in a black T-shirt with the inscription “No Tax, No Tax utado? (what will you do)?”
9. Presidential security officers descended on Mr Odhiambo after he shot up from his sit and started shouting.
10. He was sitting about 10 meters behind the President and it is not clear how he got entry into the VIP dais. President Kibaki who pre-sided over ceremony was forced to cut short his speech after Mr. Odhiambo caused a stir.
11. The head of state had just started giving his off the cuff speech in Kiswahili when Mr. Odhiambo suddenly started shouting.
12. Shortly before the president who had apparently been appalled by heckles shouts of Njaa, njaa tunataka chakula na Mps walipe ushuru (hunger, hunger, we want food and Mps must pay taxes) he said:
13. “Wapigane wale wanataka kupigana “(let those who want fight to do so.)
14. The president had made the remark after a section of the crowd shouted at him when he started his Kiswahili speech.
15. However the crowd was silent when he was delivering his Jamhuri Day message to the Nation in English.
16. At the dais, the VIPs appeared shocked by Mr Odhiambo’s protest.
17. Those who sat near him had started to walk away; others watched in horror as the security agents him covering his mouth while struggling to eject him from area.
18. The president, First Lady, Lucy, Prime Minister Raila Odinga and Vice President Kalonzo Musyoka immediately left the podium with other VIPs in tow.
19. A similar incident had taken place during the entertainment when comedian Walter Mong’are to access the podium.
20. But the security forces swiftly arrested him and led him away.
21. Even before the ceremony to mark the 45 years of independence had started, the mood at the Nyayo National Stadium was gloomy as police had arrested several members of the civil society.
22. They were seized before they entered the venue since they had earlier issued a warning that they would lead the crowd in protesting against raising cost of food prices.
23. They also wanted the crowd to stage demonstration to protest move by members of parliament not to pay taxes.
24. President Kibaki got a lukewarm response from the crowd as he waved around the stadium on his ceremonial Land Rover.
25. A few people responded “we are hungry “to Mr Odinga’s greetings.
26. He told the crowd that prices of maize flour will be reduced next week.
27. Mr. Musyoka had encountered the same fate.
28. However, there was silence throughout President Kibaki’s main speech where he dealt mainly on the Governments plans to address the current food shortage.
29. He said that the country must come up with policies that cushion the poor against the growing economic crisis.
30. And he noted that through the global financial crisis had its origin in the West, it had serious implications on the country’s economy and well-being of Kenyans.
31. The high cost of living in the country has generated a lot of concern and outrage from Wananchi with prices of basic commodities rising beyond the reach of most Kenyans.
32. “We are also putting in place measures to increase food production and ensure sustained National food securely,” said President Kibaki.
33. The President also sent a warning to businesses that are pushing prices upwards at the expense of the poor.
34. He said that the Government had a duty to protect the right of Kenyans to meet their food requirements without impediments.
35. However despite his pro poor policy pronouncements, president Kibaki did not address the issue of taxation of constitutional office holders that has caused an outcry.
36. The recently passed communication bill that gives the state too much control on running of the country’s media did not feature in the president’s speech.
37. But he touched on the high cost of energy, noting that the Energy Regulatory Commission will engage stake holders in the sector with a view to implementing limited regulation of oil prices so that the local fuel reflect international movement in energy costs.
38. The President noted that the country would only achieve an economic growth rate of 4.5 per cent the previous year due to the serous challenges arising from the current global financial instability and high prices of food and fuel.
39. “The challenges facing the global economy underscore the need for us to carefully manage available resources to safeguard the investments we have made, especially in infrastructure and human development,” he added.
40. President Kibaki had a good message for smallholder farmers.
41. The Government, he said had purchased more than 100,000 tones of fertilizers.
42. This would reduce prices of commodity by one third.
43. Besides the Government will also provide the farmers with affordable certified seeds.
44. And from January, the head of state announced that the Government will provide tuition subsidies for students in youth polytechnics to boost enrolment and ease the burden on parents.
The NS Jan 11, 2008

KIBAKI SAYS NO TO RAILA DEMANDS

1. TALKS between President Kibaki and ODM leader Raila Odinga failed after president Kibaki rejected demands made by the ODM in a memorandum presented to him yesterday.

2. Among their demands, the ODM wanted the president to accept that the presidential elections were flawed and he is there for in office illegally and agree to set up an interim administration which would oversee the enactment of a new constitution and the appointment of a new Electoral Commission to over-see fresh presidential election within three months.

3. President Kibaki has offered to have a government of national unity, which would include ODM MPs. He has rejected a demand that he forms a coalition government with Raila as he won the elections. Pentagon member and MP for Mvita Najib Balala said president Kibaki had rejected the document, which was presented to him by Ghanaian President and Africa Union chairman John Kuffuor. “He had earlier assured President Kuffuor and other diplomats that he would accept the document as a basic of our discussions and called off the meeting,” Balala said.

4. However, president Kuffuor who left yesterday after two days of shuttle diplomacy said president Kibaki and Raila had agreed to work together under and African panel headed by former UN head Kofi Annan.

5. “The parties agreed to work together with a panel of eminent African personalities headed by (former UN boss) Mr. Kofi Annan…towards resolving their differences and all other outstanding issues including constitutional and electoral reforms Kuffuor told reporters after the tow days of intensive negotiations.

6. “Both sides agreed there should be an end to the violence and they also agreed there should be dialogue.”

7. President Kuffuor first met the ODM team for more than two hours at the Intercontinental Hotel before going to state House. He was back at the hotel with Kibaki’s response in the afternoon after which the ODM team left the venue for private discussions in Hurlingham.

8. President Kuffuor remained at the Serena hotel where the ODM leader had said they would be meeting. He left after 20 minutes accompanied by Foreign affairs Minister Moses Wetangula and went back to State House for further talks with Kibaki.

9. The talks were also attended by US ambassador Michael Ranneberger and British High Commissioner Allan Wood. A senior ODM official speaking on condition anonymity said the Government seemed not to be ready to accommodate their demands and was just using the talks to buy time.

10. “It is gimmick aimed at keeping us busy in meetings while it continues to entrench itself as our supporters get disillusioned and give up their push for justice” he said.

11. Yesterday’s talk failure jeopardizes any possibility of today’s meeting which was scheduled to be held at State House called by president Kibaki, the meeting was expected to discuss ways of stopping the on-going violence in parts of the country, consolidation of peace and encourage national reconciliation.

12. Others invited to today’s meeting are John Cardinal Njue, Archbishop Benjamin Nzimbi, Bishop Silas Yego, Pro El Bussaidy Chairman of the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (supkem) and supkem’s secretary-general Aden Wachu.
13. Others are the chairman of the NCCK, Bishop Joseph Wabukhala and secretary-general Canon Peter Karanja, Bishop Boniface Adoyo.
14. President Kuffuor spent most of the day yesterday pushing for face-to-face talks between President Kibaki and Raila Odinga of the ODM.

TEXT 8: The NS June 2, 2008
Kibaki and Raila Differ On Amnesty

1. President Mwai Kibaki and Prime Minister Raila Odinga yesterday publicly disagreed on amnesty for those being held on post-election violence offences.
2. Speaking before the President took to the podium to address the nation on the occasion of the 45th Madaraka day celebrations at Nyayo Stadium Raila called for forgiveness for those being held for cases related to post election violence an issue that has sharply divided the Grand Coalition government.
3. But Kibaki in his prepared speech ruled you any mercy for such people saying they must bear the consequences or their actions statement he repeated in his off the cuff Kiswahili remarks.
4. He also down played remarks by lands Minister James Orengo that the Government would not renew the 99 year land lease upon expiry.
5. In this regard, those who have lease-holds or letters of allotment that have the normal way and there should be no reason for panic” he assured
6. On amnesty he said: “those who took part in the wanton acts of violence by engaging in senseless murder of innocent citizens, destruction of property or rape will face the full force of the law”
7. He said the Government would also not spare those who organized the gangs that caused the violence.
8. The president said the recurrence of violence particularly in the period

Text 9: The NS December 13, 2008
Era of terror
Strong-arm tactics mar 45th Jamhuri Day fete

1. Kalonzo Musyoka was heckled at the Nyayo Stadium, where they led the rest of the country in celebrations to mark the day.
2. The Kiss FM breakfast presenter Caroline Mutoko and her co-presenters Jalang’o and Larry Asego, Mars group director Mwalimu Mati, Nation Media Group’s Walter Nyambane and another 80media and rights activists were among those who were held at the Lang’ata Police Station.
3. President Kibaki was forced to cut short his off the cuff remarks after his security detail jumped on a civil society activist, Fred Oriento, who was seated a few seats behind him protested high food prices shouting tuna njaa (we are hungry!)

4. Raila Odinga attempt to rally the crowd fell flat when the gathering failed to respond to the Barrack Obama mantra of “Yes, we can!”

5. The public anger was fuelled by Wednesday’s decision by Parliament to pass the controversial Communications Amendment Bill, which gives the Internal Security minister far-reaching powers to raid media houses and revoke broadcast licenses.

6. Yesterday, Justice Minister Martha KARUA WAS AMONG cabinet ministers who were angered by the arrests of the activists and media personalities.

7. Karua promised to consider the Bill afresh and accommodate the amendments proposed by the media “in the event that the President rejects it”.

8. “I have been very busy on reform matters, but I feel something might have gone wrong. I will look into the Bill once again and if amendments are necessary, I will be moving them in due course,” said Karua

9. Condemning the arrest of the Big Breakfast team, Radio Africa Group CEO Patrick Quarcoo said the three were merely out to protect their freedom of expression and association as guaranteed by the Constitution.

10. “We are grateful to all Kenyans who supported us, especially ordinary Kenyans and senior politicians who helped secure their release,” he said adding that men and women of goodwill will support media freedom.

11. Forestry minister Noah Wekesa condemned the arrests, saying “This is part of the democracy we fought for all those years. It is not fair to arrest people for peacefully demonstrating or wearing T-shirts communicating their protests, Wekesa said.

12. Assistant minister Robinson Githae criticized his parliamentary colleagues for overreacting and “using a sledge hammer to kill a mosquito”

13. If the provisions provided in the bill are used by the wrong minister, then it is really draconian,” Githae said and denied voting in favor of the Bill.

14. Another assistant minister, Peter Munya, also denied voting in favor of Bill and suggested a compromise be found.

15. Nairobi Metropolitan minister Mutula Kilonzo said Kenya can’t go back to the dark days when people were being arrested at will. Mutula said the country should not regress to the era of terror when security agencies intimidated the populace.

16. Ikolomani MP bonny Khalwale challenged the minister for Internal Saitoti, to state what law he was using to arrest peaceful demonstrators.

17. The OCT Act is yet to be signed into law. Which law did the police use to arrest the innocent Kenyans who were only armed with black T-shirts?” said Khalwale, who is also the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

18. Former Kikuyu MP Paul Muite described the arrests as barbaric and a violation of constitutional freedoms.

19. “The Constitution guarantees the right to demonstrate and these people were not violent. There is no offence committed and of any one wants to reverse the gains that the country has made in the last 20 years then he should be warned that the country will not accept it,” said Muite.
20. The chairman of the Media council Wachira Waruru said he was shocked by the way security forces had treated journalists.
21. "Coming only a day after the passing of a draconian Bill, these actions confirm our worst fears that there are elements in government determined to intimidate the media into silence. However the Media Council will not relent in its commitment to defend the rights of all Kenyans to know the truth," said Wachira
22. The Vice-chairman of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Hassan Omar also condemned the arrest and accused the government of eroding the gains the country has made.

Text 10 The WC 28th January – 3rd February 2008

HIDDEN DETAILS OF KIBAKI-RAILA SUDDEN ONE-ON-ONE TALK

1. SECRETS emerging from the closed-door talks between President Mwai Kibaki and opposition leader Raila Odinga have it that the ODM supreme is to become prime minister in a power-sharing scheme.
2. The schemes is said to have been endorsed by US president George Bush, Britain, Canada Australia, East African Community (EAC) represented by its chairman Uganda’s president Yoweri Museveni and Libya’s strongman Muammar Ghadaffi.
3. The power-sharing is viewed as the only way to break the political impasse and end the unprecedented post-election violence that has left hundreds killed and thousands displaced.
4. But hardliners in both President Kibaki and Odinga’s camps are already threatening to scuttle the delicate truce brokered by former United Nations top diplomat Kofi Annan.
5. The truce that led to the first face to face meeting between Kibaki and Odinga who later shook hands in public has helped ease tensions that followed the December 302007 disputed presidential pronouncement of the incumbent as winner.
6. At least 700 people have been killed in post election violence and 250,000 displaced mostly in the vast Rift Valley, as ODM protestors resorted to mass action accusing the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) of rigging the poll in favour of Kabiki with the matter degenerating into ethnic conflict.
7. Annan who heads the African Union (AU) Eminent Persons group that includes wife to former South Africa president Nelson Mandela Graca, and former Tanzanian president Benjamin Mkapa, has worked overnight to broker a peace deal that will end the horrendous killings that has shocked the world and tarnished the name of Kenya as a peaceful nation.
8. So far however Weekly Citizen has information, within the two camps are the so called hardliners and moderates, north of which want their way prevail. It is imperative to note, when Anna arrived in the country Tuesday last week those who went to meet him at the airport from ODM side were pentagon members
Najib Balala and Joseph Nyagah. The Government was represented by Moses Wetangula and Amos Wako.

9. Sources reveal, initially president Mwai Kibaki wanted to go and receive Annan himself. However, the UN head office in Geneva blocked the presidents move clearly outlining it ceded only two persons from each warring camp. It is on this ground that Nyagah anon-again Christian and Balala a staunch Muslim were picked.

10. Kibaki handlers on the other side thought otherwise to make the matter look like a state visit than international mediation, the state picked on Foreign Affairs Minister Moses Wetangula and Attorney-General Amos Wako Foreign Affairs Ministry plays a major role when a leading dignitary arrives.

11. The picking of Wako to be at the airport has to do with his role in international circles linked to the UN for those who have been following the ever smiling AG’s legal career, before former president Daniel Arap Moi named him the head of state legal office, Wako was engaged in UN activities as a human rights abuse. Wako is said to have links in the UN Geneva office where his CV is kept intact.

12. Many would have expected that if Kibaki would not receive Kofi Annan then he would send the vice president Kalonzo Musyoka or someone from the kitchen cabinet.

13. Threat this was not dine appeared to send the message that Kibaki was ready to sidetrack the hardliners and enter a truce with Odinga through moderates. But the hardliners are said to have liked ahead and crafted a speech the president would read that was far from conciliatory. It did nit surprise political analysts thus whet after face to face meeting with Raila at Harambee House office while addressing international and local journalists. Kibaki surprised those in ODM and Annan when he unnecessarily quipped in a clear bid to re-assert his authority: “As you’re duly elected and sworn in president, I will lead our country to promote unity, tolerance, peace and harmony among Kenyans.”

14. Keen observers of goings-on at Harambee House will agree, Kibaki stressed on “duly elected and sworn in president” and even raised his voice while reading the words to leave no doubt as to who is in charge. This was a clear triumph for the hardliners who have been urging Kinaki never to accept any political deal with Raila or ODM. The hardliners have insisted if Raila and hi is men feel offended, they should seek redress in court but the moderates have been urging restraint and need to embrace a spirit of compromise.

15. The officials line within Kibaki inner-circle is going to court, our source told us.

16. We have established Kibaki hardliners who seem unloved by the violence that has left hundreds dead and displaced thousands are out to erect hurdles that made Ghanaian president and African Union Chairman John Kuffuor make little steps in bringing together Kibaki Raila.
1. It is just a matter of time before the kalenjin youths in detention for their involvement in the post-election aggression are set free, we can authoritatively reveal.

2. The youths demonized as criminals in certain spheres will however be pardoned gradually and in batches to prevent outcry from the aggrieved communities particularly from central Kenya.

3. Details emerging from a night secret meeting president Mwai Kibaki held with the Minister for Agriculture William Ruto in the Grand Intercontinental Hotel in Japan where the Kenyan delegation stayed during the five-day working trip indicates that a deal has finally been struck and “the boys will soon be let off the hook”.

4. “Our tête-à-tête with the president was fruitful and I’m optimistic that all we discussed will be affected soon,” said our source quoting an excited Ruto.

5. The meeting which was held in the presence of the Deputy Prime Minister Uhuru Kenyatta and a host of other Kenyan dignitaries privy to Kibaki’s circles was said to have discussed the safety of the Internally Displaced Persons returning to their homes, Kibaki succession and the subsequent political partnership in 2012 among others.

6. Our source in Japan says, the parley between the two leaders was arranged clandestinely to avoid other leaders in the entourage marked as untrustworthy and who could perhaps scuttle the deal before it is operational.

7. Those who accompanied the president to Japan were Minister for foreign affairs, Moses Wetangula, Roads Minister Kipkalya Kones and Tourism Minister Najib Balala.

8. Balala was however not invited to the meeting as he is reputed to be a close confidant of Raila. “He had to be excluded from the meeting as yeye ni Mswahili and could leak the information to his friend Raila,” said our source.

9. The deal as arranged by the duo, would involve president Kibaki summoning to state House or Harambee House the two hardliner ministers George Saitoti (Internal Security) and Martha Karua (Constitutional Affairs) t brief them on the meeting and how important it is to release the youths.

10. According to our source, the pact would be implemented first by releasing youths who were merely arrested without hard evidence that could implicate them in the violence.

11. Those found to have been arrested because of blocking roads and demonstration or illegal assembly would be the first group to walk out of police custody or remand prisons.

12. Others are those who were detained simply because they are kalenjin or were found loitering around the scenes of crime.

13. The second batch of the detainees to be set free are those whose crimes would be found to be inciting or committed other related minor offences like arson and destruction of property.

14. These group of criminals were learnt would be released on state application for a Nolle-prosequi or discharge on the basis of section 87 (a) of the laws of Kenya.

15. Through this section of the penal code the state would discharge the culprits temporarily with a condition that they could be re-arrest again if they do not keep peace.

16. The third batch according to plan are those who committed serious offences like murder. These will however be arraigned in court but only to be released due to “lack of evidence,” our source confided.

17. Another option discussed was to allow the arrested confess to the crimes they committed and praying remorseful before entering into a promissory not of never to repeat the same mistake again.
18. It is against this backdrop that Prof. Saitoti has been calling on the police to hasten investigations into the post election violence ostensibly to fast track the release of the youths.
19. Ruto is also said to have pleaded with the president and Uhuru to avoid pressing for prosecution of the chief perpetrators, financiers and inciters of the violence at the International Criminal Court (ICC) in The Hague.
20. Human rights groups in the country have been calling for arrest and subsequent prosecution of the ring leaders of the violence among whom Ruto’s name features prominently.
21. In reciprocation, according to the covenant struck in Japan, Ruto guaranteed the president the safe passage and return of the IDPs to their homes in Rift Valley. He is also said to have pledge to embrace the culture of peaceful co-existence of the myriad communities dwelling in the region.
22. The president is said to have implored Ruto, hitherto regarded as a Kalenjin elder and warlord, to be humane and cognizant of the fact that Kenya is a solid country hence the need to abandon impunity.
23. Interceding for Uhuru, the head of state also asked Ruto to prevail upon his gang to withdraw the case filed in the Hague against Him, the Police Commissioner and internal security minister.
24. Ruto however requested the president to caution Saitoti and Karua to desist from rigidity and persistent hardliner stance which could spark trouble for the IDPs “going home”.
25. He said such statements issued by ministers negate the spirit of the reconciliation accord with the risk of jeopardizing the peace and resettlement process.

Text 12: The WC December 13th, 2008

WHY RAILA HAS DIVORCED BALALA

1. The ODM National delegate’s conference provided an opportune moment last week for Prime Minister Raila Odinga to dump Mvita MP Najib Balala. It is said the PM had long ago blacklisted the tourism minister.
2. At the NDC held at the Bomas of Kenya in Nairobi, balala watched in disbelief as party national slots were divided amongst party darlings through acclamation. His name did not feature anywhere even as from his backyard were elevated to nation al positions. Changamwe MP Ramadhan Sheif Kajembe and his kisauni counterpart Hassan Ali Hoho clinched the national vice-chairmanship and national orgainsing secretary slots respectively to eclipse balala who is now becomes their junior in ODM party matters. For several months now, Raila has reportedly been pulling away from the Mvita MP after ODM coast MPs threatened to move out of the party if balala continued to pass himself as their leader majority of the legislators were angered by incidents early this year when they were barred from accessing the PM office unless thy went through balala.
3. Again there were claims that balala was fighting Mombassa businessmen who were seen to be leaning towards the prime minister but who were not ready to dance to the Mvita MPs tune.
4. There was also a statement balala released a few months ago that source say angered the PM. He had hit out at top ODM leaders whom he did not mention by name accusing them of attempting to make the party a tribal outfit.
5. Balala’s long-standing battle of supremacy with his kisauni counterpart Joho also caused him to look petty and lose a lot of political support. When local government Minster
Musalia Mudavadi failed to revoke the nomination of Mombassa mayor Ahmed Mondhar as per the desires of the Mvita MP, he accused Mudavadi of having been compromised.

6. During the same time, the Mvita MP faced accusations that he was appointing to parastatals under his ministry his henchmen and women and political sidekicks without considering professional qualifications and regional balance.

7. These accusations coupled with claims that Balala was drifting towards the PNU came along to haunt him at last week’s NDO keen observers may have noted that apart from the time when Raila decided to reinstate the ODM pentagon, Balala had not been making appearances at the PM’s functions like before.

8. Indeed word had it that Raila had decided to deal with the minister for East African Community Jeffa Kingi on Coast party matters sidelineing Balala. Kingi is the Magarini MP.

9. Now with Joho and Kajembe being ODM party top dogs from Coast, Balala’s fate as far as ODM Politics is concerned may well have been sealed. It is even sail Balala is now flirting openly with PNU’s George Saitoti as a way of showing Raila that if Raila does not want him he is wanted elsewhere. Another pentagon member Charity Ngilu is drifting towards Kalonzo Musyoka.

10. However, there are those who think that with the new developments, Balala may soon find himself out of the cabinet. If that happens, his place could be taken by Joho who has since won the confidence of the PM.

11. During the naming of the coalition cabinet, Balala was said to have influenced the PM to leave out Joho from the cabinet list. The Mvita MP instead lobbied for Kingi to be named in the cabinet.

12. Up to the time of heading to the NDC, Balala did not enjoy the support of any Coast MP. Indeed when the MPs converged at whitesands Hotel to deliberate on the NDC, the organizers of the meeting did not invite Balala.

13. Balala’s main disadvantage is that he is not a Mijikenda and is therefore unable to penetrate the community’s support. Being from the minority Arabs who are viewed suspiciously by the indigenous Mijikenda, the Mvita MP’s attempts to become the coast spokesman has always hit a snag.

14. It is against this background that those out to stand for presidency in 2012 including Raila cannot bank their hopes on Balala to deliver the crucial Coast vote. In fact within Mvita constituency itself and by extension Mombassa district in general Balala’s popularity has nose-dived to the extent many think he cannot make it if elections were to be held today.

15. People including his own constituents accuse Balala of being inaccessible. Others claim he discriminates on color.

16. Even though a national even in Mombassa the defeat of Balala became a local affair with youths allied to either camp trading insults.

17. Political observers believe Joho’s political star has started to shine as that of Balala somewhat.