

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST

A GENRE ANALYSIS OF NEWS BULLETINS ON SELECTED  
GHANAIAN RADIO STATIONS

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GHANAIAN RADIO STATIONS

BY

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English.

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## DECLARATION

### **Candidate's Declaration**

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my original work and that no part of it has been presented for another degree in this University or elsewhere.

Candidate's Signature: ..... Date: .....

Name: Sylvia Boamah

### **Supervisor's Declaration**

We hereby declare that the preparation and presentation of this thesis were supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision of thesis laid down by the University of Cape Coast.

Principal Supervisor's Signature: ..... Date: .....

Name: Prof. Sola Timothy Babatunde

Co-Supervisor's Signature: ..... Date: .....

Name: Dr. Joseph Arko

## ABSTRACT

The study aimed to explore how journalists construct news bulletins on Ghanaian radio stations. Specifically, the study sought to examine the generic structures of news bulletins and how journalists draw on other sources for the writing of their texts. Four radio stations (Joy FM, Citi FM, Radio XYZ and Radio Ghana) were selected. The total number of data set comprised 20 transcribed episodes of radio news bulletins from the four radio stations. The analysis of the data set was done by drawing on Halliday and Hasan's (1985) Generic Structural Potential framework and Bazerman's (2004) Intertextuality framework. The study revealed three key findings. First, radio news from the four stations analyzed is characterized by twelve rhetorical elements. Second, journalists largely utilize explicit and implicit intertextual sources. Finally, journalists predominantly used positive reporting verbs in their reportage to indicate that they agree and support the information quoted. The findings of this research have significant implication for the genre theory and pedagogy.

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DEDICATION

To my husband, Mr. Ernest Annoh-Dompreh.

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## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter seeks to give a general introduction to the study; it serves as the basis of the entire study. First, it gives a brief overview of the history of broadcasting in Ghana. It further highlights the current media landscape in Ghana and justifies radio news presentation as a genre. This is then followed by the statement of the problem, the purpose of study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation, chapter synopsis, and finally, a summary of the chapter.

#### **Background to the Study**

Radio broadcasting, an important medium for the dissemination of information, was first established in Ghana, which was then known as the Gold Coast, in 1935 (Ansah, 1985). Broadcasting in this early period was limited to Accra, the nation's capital. At this stage in the history of broadcasting, there were only 300 subscribers. The low number of subscribers could be explained in terms of the fact that radio sets were expensive and as such were the preserve of the rich and well-to-do. This, therefore, explains the fact that most radio sets were owned by expatriates who came to the country with their own radio sets. With regard to individuals who played an important role in the commencement of broadcasting in Ghana, mention has to be made of the then Governor of the Gold Coast, Sir Arnold Hodson, who initiated broadcasting in the country (Ansah, 1985). Basically, broadcasting in Ghana began as a relay service, re-broadcasting programmes from the BBC World Service. A year after the commencement of this relay service, the service

began to expand and a re-diffusion station was opened in Cape Coast, the Central Regional capital, to cater for that part of the country; thereby increasing the very low subscriber base. Three more stations were established the following year and a new broadcasting house was built in Accra during the Second World War in 1940. This new broadcasting house had a small 1.3KW transmitter, with which transmissions could be broadcast to neighboring institutions. During this historical period, broadcasting began in four major Ghanaian languages-Fanti, Ewe, Twi and Ga (“Genesis of Broadcasting in Ghana,” 2005).

The colonial government, in 1952, constituted a commission to offer advice on ways of improving the infant broadcasting service in the country. The purpose of this commission was to investigate, among other things, the establishment and maintenance of a statutory corporation to assume direction and control of broadcasting services in the country. This was to enable conformity with the practice in Britain at the time. As a result of the Commission's report, a new broadcasting system, named the National Service of the Gold Coast Broadcasting System was instituted in 1954. Broadcasting became a new department which was distinct from the Information Services to which it had previously been attached. Information carried on the network during this period was mainly government announcements and rebroadcasts of programmes from the BBC.

The year 1956 marked the expansion of broadcasting in terms of the diversity of audience. This was seen in the increase in broadcasting to schools, colleges of education and subsequently to homes of individuals. When the Gold Coast became Ghana in 1957, the Gold Coast Broadcasting System was

named the Ghana Broadcasting System, or as it was popularly known as Radio Ghana. Mass Communication was embraced as a way of changing society. Thus, broadcasting in Ghana was to be a public service dedicated to the enlightenment and instruction of the people.

During the 1980s, state domination of mass media had begun to rear its head. Opening the airwaves could promote development and create more jobs, as was done in the case in Asia and Central America. Though the 1992 constitution catered for the ownership of private radio and television stations, it was not until 1993 that intellectuals began to talk openly about the need for the government to free the airwaves (Ansah, 1985). Subsequently, in July 1995, Joy FM was licensed to operate in Accra. The foregoing historical background gives a gist of the genesis of radio broadcasting in Ghana.

By December 2008, the National Media Commission (NMC) had licensed 150 newspapers, 50 television stations and 190 FM stations. Currently, majority of the Ghanaian newspapers, television and radio stations are privately owned. The only state-owned newspapers in Ghana are the “Daily Graphic” and the “Ghanaian Times” whilst Ghana Television is the only government-owned television station. With regard to the radio stations, Radio Ghana is the only station run by the state.

Among the various media for information dissemination, the radio can be viewed as one of the most common media for information dissemination as such getting access to current information has made listening to the radio an everyday activity for many Ghanaians. Radio is very powerful because it is instant. Information can be accessed more quickly on radio than newspapers or on television because the technology is simpler. Again, it is accessible. One

can tune in to radio wherever they are: working in the fields, driving in a car, cooking dinner, etc. Simply put, it can accompany you wherever you go and in whatever you do. Moreover, one does not need to be literate or rich to listen to radio or to take advantage of its resources.

Every individual has their choice of a particular radio station. These radio stations are tailored to suit the linguistic demands of their audience and so even the uneducated can listen to a radio station that is broadcast in the local language and comprehend the discussions being held there. Among the private radio stations that have distinguished themselves and have made a mark solely in radio broadcast are Joy FM and Citi FM which broadcast in the English language solely. It is not surprising, therefore, to find most educated persons listening to the programmes on these stations to get updates on events.

In the last decade, access to radio programmes seems to have increased significantly. Through these numerous radio stations (such as Joy FM, Hitz FM, Citi FM, Radio XYZ, Atlantis Radio and Radio Ghana) the listening public is enlightened through programmes on education, entertainment, news, music, sports, among others. Out of these numerous programmes aired on these radio stations in Ghana, it has been observed that news has become one of the most leading programmes. This assertion is based on the fact that a greater amount of time and space is given to news broadcasts. In these news broadcasts, the listening public is enlightened on issues of politics, business, sports, entertainment and international news associated with the expectation of the audience.

The daily news broadcast (usually at the top of the hour) accomplishes a purpose of informing and educating audience; hence, it can be considered a

genre - a class of communicative events, members of which share some communicative purposes (Swales, 1990) and it is understood by members of the discourse community in which it regularly occurs (Bhatia,1993).

### **Statement of the Problem**

In terms of methodology, there has been the predominant use of one or the other of Swales's move-analytic models in the analysis of texts from various domains of discourse in both professional and academic contexts. Notable scholarly works that have used the genre-based theory in the analysis of texts within academia include the discussion sections of research articles (Hopkins and Dudley-Evans, 1988; Holmes, 2001), abstracts (Swales, 1990), dissertation acknowledgements (Hyland, 2003, 2004) and academic e-mails (Amirian and Tahririan, 2003). Replicating the same tradition, other studies have examined spoken academic genres such as conference presentation (Dubois, 1980), graduate seminar and lecture introduction (Thompson, 1994). Although there are burgeoning studies on genre analysis concerning news bulletins in newspapers (Shokouhi and Amin, 2010; Pulido, 2011; Fartousi and Dumanig, 2012; Ansary and Babaii, 2015), there seems to be few studies conducted on news bulletins in radio from a genre analysis perspective (Sarfo, 2011; Amoakohene, 2015).

Moreover, within the consolidated research of media discourse analysis, a large amount of studies have focused on different newspaper genres, such as reports, editorials and news stories (Van Dijk, 1988; Bell, 1991; Fairclough, 1995; Amoakohene, 2004; Ajewole-Orimogunje, 2005; Haig, 2008). These studies contribute to the understanding of media discourse,



especially in terms of their structural patterning; however, radio news bulletins seem to have received less theoretical and empirical attention (O’Keefe, 2011). To fill this gap, the present research seeks to use the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) theory to account for the rhetorical structure of radio news presentation on selected Ghanaian radio stations as well as explore the intertextual features embedded in these radio news bulletins.

### **Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study is in two folds. First, it is to explore the “global” and the rhetorical structure of radio news bulletins (RNBs) and create the Generic Structure Potential (GSP) of radio news; and second, it is to investigate the sources from which journalists draw on for their news. Systemic Functional Linguistics and New Rhetoric genre studies are taken as integrated analytical approach to examine the genre under examination. Thus, this study aims to formulate a GSP for radio news bulletins and to capture how journalists, specifically anchors use different rhetorical strategies to achieve particular social purposes. To analyse the meaning of texts, there is the need to understand how they are constructed. Bazerman (2004, p.6) proposes three questions to guide the analysis of written texts: “What does the text talk about? How do texts influence audiences? And how do texts come into being?” This study attempts to go beyond the ‘surface structural’ description of organisational patterns of texts, and examine the intertextual aspects of genre construction. Bazerman (2004) asserts that there are numerous reasons for doing an intertextual analysis. In this study, the major purpose for conducting an intertextual analysis is to examine how writers/anchors draw on

other sources for the writing of their news reports; that is, to explore how writers include other sources in a text, and what the writers/anchors use these sources for.

### **Research Questions**

The main research question addressed in this study is:

How do writers/anchors construct news bulletins on Ghanaian radio stations?

The following specific questions will guide the study:

1. What rhetorical structures are embedded in Ghanaian radio news bulletins?
2. How are sources included in radio news bulletins by the writers/anchors?
3. What do the writers/anchors use these sources for?

### **Significance of the Study**

The public look to the media as sources of information; people learn about events and issues from the media. Media sources have the ability to influence public opinion in diverse ways; they have the obligation of giving the public information through, full and accurate reporting. Messages can be communicated through the text and structure of news broadcasts. The manner in which a news item is disseminated by the media has considerable influence on the judgments given about it by the public. The significance of this study is, therefore, seen in the light of the great influence of news broadcast on members of the public and how the insight gained from analyzing discursal

features in news can enhance our understanding of news reports. Thus, the study will add to the existing scholarship on the language of media.

Again, more insights will be gained into SFL as a useful tool in analyzing the rhetorical structure of radio news reports and understanding the language used by journalists. The study, to a large extent, will help to provide a model that will be significant for teaching how to present radio news bulletins in Media Studies and Communication Studies.

Moreover, this research will undoubtedly serve as a reference material for other scholars who would want to research into media discourse and genre studies.

### **Delimitations of the Study**

This research is conducted along two main parameters to ensure a convenient scope for the present study. These include the radio stations involved in this study and the year under review in which the data set was collected.

Firstly, this research focuses on four radio stations which include Joy FM, Citi FM, Radio XYZ and Radio Ghana. This is mainly because the research seeks to utilize radio stations that are state and privately owned and use English language as a medium of communication in order to avoid the issue of translation which can affect the originality of the data and subsequently affect the analysis and findings of the study. Statistics provided by the National Communication Authority (NCA), as of August 2013, show that the four selected radio stations satisfy all the aforementioned parameters in Ghana. Again, with each of the bulletin lasting between thirty minutes and

an hour and considering the cumbersome nature of transcription, it seems logical to limit the data to twenty news items so as to be able to provide a clearer and detailed description of news bulletins.

In addition, the four selected radio stations serve the communication needs of listeners and they are patronized by the educated populace. The stations again cut across the length and breadth of the country through their affiliate stations across the country.

Finally, the data for the study is limited to the period between July, 2013 and August, 2014. The rationale for selecting this period is to ensure recency as far as the data for the analysis is concerned.

### **Thesis Synopsis**

The study is made up of five chapters. Chapter one captures the general introduction of the study. It presents the background to the study followed by the purpose of the study, statement of the problem of the study, research questions, delimitation and significance of the study. The second chapter deals with the review of related literature. This chapter will be in three parts. The first part will deal with the conceptual framework and the second, a theoretical review. The third part will review some empirical studies in relation to Generic Structure Potential and Intertextuality, specifically those concerned with media studies. Chapter four which forms the heart of the study is made up of the analysis and discussion of data collected. This chapter is in two parts. It presents the analytical findings of the study at the textual and intertextual levels. Finally, the fifth and last chapter of the thesis provides a

summary, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for further research as well as implication of the study.

### **Summary of Chapter**

A brief background introduction has been given in chapter one to set the basis for this study. News has become indispensable to man as it promotes social cohesion and helps to reinforce good conduct. The chapter gave a brief historical background to broadcasting in Ghana and established the purpose of the study. It has been shown that the study is an attempt to formulate the Generic Structure Potential for radio news bulletins and to examine the sources from which journalists draw their news. The chapter again presented the statement of the problem together with the research questions that underpin the study. Aside this, the significance, purpose and scope of the study have been spelt out. Finally, a synopsis of the study has been presented as the last section of the chapter.

## CHAPTER TWO

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### Introduction

The previous chapter gave a background to the research. It also sought to give an account of the statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, the research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study, chapter synopsis and finally a summary of the chapter. This chapter provides a review of related literature to the study. It also discusses the theoretical framework that will help to put the study in proper perspective. The main objective of this chapter is to establish the theoretical and practical concepts of genre which will be used to examine radio news bulletins as a professional non-academic genre. The chapter is divided into three parts. Part one discusses media discourse and the principal characteristics of radio news. Part two examines the notion of genre from an applied linguistic perspective, bringing out its basic tenets and Generic Structure Potential as an essential branch of Systemic Functional Linguistics. The final part of the chapter accounts for some empirical studies that are related to the subject matter of this research.

#### Conceptual Framework

##### Media discourse

It is considered significant to define and highlight the disciplinary features of radio news as a professional non-academic genre. Therefore, an overview of the disciplinary culture of this powerful discourse of news media is presented by discussing media discourse and the nature of radio news bulletins.

Media discourse refers to the verbal and non-verbal interactions that take place through a broadcast platform in which the discourse is focused on a non-present reader, listener or viewer (O’Keeffe, 2011). Although media discourse is oriented towards these recipients (reader, listener or viewer), they very often cannot make immediate responses to the producer(s) of the discourse. It must however be admitted that this is increasingly changing with the advent of new media technology, especially electronic technology. Crucially, the written or spoken discourse itself is oriented to the readership or listening/viewing audience, respectively. Thus, media discourse is public, manufactured, and an on-record form of interaction. It is not ad hoc, or spontaneous (in the same way as casual speaking or writing is); it is neither private nor off the record. It is disseminated through the media of radio, television, newspapers and the internet. Obvious as these basic characteristics may sound, they are crucial to the investigation, description and understanding of media discourse.

For the purpose of this study, the nature of radio news broadcast will be further discussed as a prelude to analyzing the discourse of radio.

### **Nature of radio news broadcast**

The discourse of radio news is generated from a script which is constructed by two categories of professionals. These are the reporters and editors of the specific media house involved in the construction of this discourse. This means that radio news presentation involves two processes; it is a script that is written for reading. Thus, a news script is something more than what is written down for others to read. It is a script written down to be

read aloud. So the difference between the process of writing, reading and listening all come to the fore (Fang, 1991).

It is also to be noted here that the broadcast of a news bulletin involves at least three stages (O’Keeffe, 2011). In the first stage, a script is generated, based either on a report filed by a correspondent or on the basis of what is called ‘wire copy’. (Wire copy refers to matter originally provided by the news agencies like Joy FM, Citi FM and Radio Ghana.). Adjustments for broadcast language usually take place at this stage, although the tenets of written language are mainly followed here.

In the second stage, the editor and the news reader (anchor) go through the copy, and corrections are made to the script. Here, clarity in sentence length and word choice attain prominence. At the third stage, the actual broadcast takes place. This is where the news is transmitted to the listening audience.

Fang (1991) explains the special nature of radio news and its preparation. He asserts that it is the responsibility of the broadcaster to ensure the best use of time available since radio is considered a temporal medium. Most newscast items are so short that there is time only for a few of the most important details of a report. But where more time is available, a choice can be made among the inverted pyramid style (a descending scale of hierarchy of importance), the sequential telling of an event, or a combination of the two.

To ensure maximum use of the time available, Fang proposes the use of the conversational style in writing broadcast copy. (Copy is the technical term used by broadcasters to refer to news items edited to be read on air). According to him, most people employ brief sentences which do not contain



subordinate clauses. Besides, there is also the use of colloquialism, that is, diction that is used in everyday conversation. By virtue of this, the copy that follows the lead should expand upon it and important facts should not be ignored while the story follows other trails. Again, the background which is needed to understand a news event should be explained. To ensure this, the copy should flow smoothly from sentence to sentence so that the meaning that a story has for listeners would be made evident.

In sum, this section has provided a detailed picture of radio news bulletins in order to help develop a better understanding of radio news.

### **Theoretical Framework**

This section is in two parts- Genre Theory and Intertextuality. The present study, which seeks to investigate radio news bulletins in English at the textual and intertextual levels, is guided by a number of theoretical orientations. The study therefore explores and identifies the Generic Structure Potential (GSP) of Ghanaian radio news bulletins in English and investigates the intertextual features embedded in radio news, thus attempting to reveal the connections between language use and the socio-cultural contexts in which they occur. These orientations are central to the study because they put forward explanations relevant to the research questions being investigated.

For a comprehensible meaning of genres in action, it is essential to integrate the GSP and intertextuality frameworks to achieve what Bhatia (2004) describes as 'generic integrity' and also of how this is related to professional competence or expertise in a particular profession (journalism). Bhatia proposes a multi-perspective and multi-dimensional approach to genre

analysis to account for the overwhelming emphasis on the analysis of linguistic resources which makes little attempt to integrate the socio-cultural contexts of language. He asserts that indicators of generic integrity can be viewed in terms of two broad categories; those that are text –internal and others that are text-external. Text-internal refers to factors generally related to the construction and interpretation of the text in question, whereas text-external factors are those that are more appropriately related to the wider context of the disciplinary community and culture in which the text is used and interpreted (p.123).

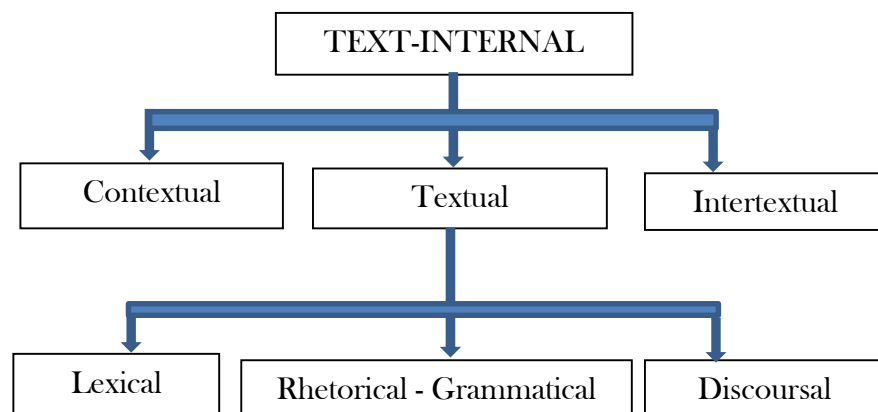
Discourse and genre analysts (e.g Hyon, 1996; Afful, 2005; Hyland, 2004) have long been focusing predominantly on text-internal factors, which may incorporate some aspects of the immediate context, and most of the textual and intertextual information. Textual indicators include not only lexico-grammatical but also rhetorical as well as discursual features. It is essential to note that these text-internal indicators of generic integrity are relatively easily available to discourse and genre analysts rather than to the members of professional cultures, who often use these genres but pay little attention to a conscious understanding of the linguistic resources that realize these genres.

However, in addition to the text-internal indicators of generic integrity, there are a number of text-external indicators of generic integrity which are more easily accessible to experienced professionals and expert practitioners of specific genres. They often use these text-external features to identify, construct, interpret, use and exploit these genres to achieve their professional objectives. Generic integrity is the genre's recognizable structural identity

(Ansary and Babaii, 2005) which is often identifiable in terms of a combination of text-internal and text external factors.

#### Text-internal aspects of generic integrity

Text-internal indicators are primarily of three major kinds. These can be represented as seen in Figure 1.



*Figure 1: Text-internal indicators of generic integrity (Figure adapted from Bhatia, 2004)*

All these text-internal indicators of generic integrity are powerful instruments for discourse and genre analysts to account for the way texts and genres are constructed and interpreted. It is possible to characterize generic integrity in terms of text-internal and/or text –external or combination of such features. It is not prescribed, fixed or static, but is often negotiable and flexible.

Against this backdrop, two of the text-internal aspects (textual and intertextual) are employed for this study. The contextual text- internal indicator proposed by Bhatia (2004) is not used in this study since it is incorporated in the GSP model by Halliday and Hasan (1985). The GSP model will be used to

analyze the discursal indicators (rhetorical structure) of radio news bulletins and the intertextuality model will explore the intertextual features embedded in the text.

### **Genre in the Field of Applied Linguistics**

This section pays attention to the three schools within the genre tradition with the objective of establishing a theoretical framework for this current enquiry. These theories are mainly within the fields of English for Specific Purposes (ESP), New Rhetoric and Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) perspectives on genre. These perspectives are considered as complementary rather than contradictory in terms of analytical applications in this study (Hyon, 1996).

Within the context of studies on applied linguistics, genre studies are usually undertaken to investigate how language has been used in a particular context at the level of both institutional and other professional settings. The Systemic functional approach is based on the theoretical work of Halliday's (1994) Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), which is popularly known as the Sydney School, while the New Rhetoric and ESP approaches represent the concept of genre developed by functional linguists in North America and the United Kingdom respectively. Although these approaches have similar pedagogical orientations, their views on genre and their ways of classifying communicative events or actions into a particular genre are different to some degree. The remarkable difference between these two schools, as indicated by Paltridge (1997), is that systemic linguists highlight the fixed nature of genre

while the North American functional linguists and the ESP theorists emphasize the dynamic quality of genre.

### **The English for specific purposes (ESP) approach**

The English for Specific Purposes (ESP) Approach to genre is largely associated with the works of John Swales (1990) on discourse structure and linguistic features of scientific research articles. ESP traditions have the aim of identifying models and describing academic and scientific texts. The information acquired is then applied to curriculum design and ESP teaching materials. The ESP school focuses on identifying the formal features and communicative purposes in social contexts of genres.

In Swales' (1990) book *Genre Analysis*, which traces the origins, concepts and directions of ESP genre research, a genre ( p.58) is defined as “a class of communicative events, the members of which share some set of communicative purposes”. Swales further states “these purposes are recognised by the expert members of the parent discourse community, and therefore constitute the rationale for the genre” (ibid). In succeeding assertions on the same theme, Askehave and Swales (2001) observed that the lack of certainties surrounding communicative purpose undermined its claimed role as a means of assigning genre membership. They go on to indicate that it would be prudent to abandon communicative purpose as an immediate or even a quick method for sorting texts into generic categories. They propose that genre analysts can and should retain the concept of communicative purpose as a valuable and long-term outcome of the analysis (Wang, 2006).

Based on the understanding of the three traditions of genre theory ((ESP, SFL and New Rhetoric), Bhatia (2004) puts forward a comprehensive definition of genre:

Genre essentially refers to language use in a conventionalised communicative setting in order to give expression to a specific set of communicative goals of a disciplinary or social institution, which give rise to stable structural forms by imposing constraints on the use of lexico-grammatical as well as discoursal resources (p.23).

This implies that conventions are very important in genre analysis. If conventions are absent in a text, no specific text could be associated with it. Awareness of these conventions is generally greater in those who professionally operate within specific genres. This definition is relevant to the present study which has as its aim the examination of discoursal features of radio news bulletins. The news bulletin is regarded as the genre realized in a conventionalized communicative setting (news broadcast) in order to give expression to a specific set of communicative goals in a discourse community (Wang, 2006).

‘Discourse community’ is an important notion which is closely associated with Swales’ interpretation of genre. Swales (1990) proposes six defining characteristics for identifying a group of individuals as a discourse community: a set of common public goals; established mechanisms of intercommunication; information and feedback through a participatory mechanism; one or more genres to further the community’s aims; specific lexis; membership including both ‘apprentices’ and experts with suitable

degree of relevant expertise. The example that Swales describes, a hobby group called the Hong Kong Study Circle, meets all the above criteria in a perfect manner. If a community does not have all these characteristics then it is not a discourse community. It is worthy of note that no discourse community is more important than the other.

According to Bhatia, genres are meant to serve the goals of specific discourse communities, subsequently, they tend to establish relatively stable structural forms, and to some extent, even limit the use of lexico-grammatical resources in expressing these forms. In his 2004 book '*Worlds of written discourse: A genre-based view*', Bhatia outlines basic steps for a multi-dimensional and multi-perspective analysis of genre. These steps begin with a textual analysis and extend to the socio-cognitive and socio-critical space, emphasizing intertextuality in order to go beyond the lexico-grammatical and rhetorical resources into the use of the text in real life contexts and its rhetorical performance.

In line with the above, attempts have been made to integrate many perspectives into the present study. For instance, from a textual perspective, linguistic analytical tools from SFL and New Rhetoric genre studies are employed to investigate radio news bulletin as a genre. In this process of analysis, critical attention will be paid to intertextual practices of the texts.

### **New rhetoric genre studies**

Paltridge (1997) contends that the concept of genre in the new rhetoric approach is used largely in the subfield of composition studies and professional communication in the United States and Canada, such as in the

work of Miller (1984/1994), Bazerman (1981 and 1984), Bizzell (1992), Berkenkotter and Huckin (1995) and others.

The focus of this strand of genre analysis is not on the formal characteristics of texts in isolation but on the exploration of the socio-contextual aspects of genre, the aims of a particular action to be accomplished, and the ways these aspects might change through time (Paltridge, 1997). Realisations of texts, for instance, are not interpreted from their social context but, rather, seen as the author's strategies for responding to a particular social situation; genres, therefore, not only respond to particular social contexts but also shape the contexts.

Hyland (1992) is of the view that this school of thought aims to investigate contexts and study genre as the motivated functional relationship between text type and rhetorical situation. Hyland (2002) argues that the methodologies from this theoretical perspective (New Rhetorical Approach) tend to be more ethnographic, rather than text analytic, with the objective of uncovering something in relation to the attitude, values and beliefs of the communities of text users that genres imply and construct. It is evident from this theoretical approach of doing genre analysis that it does not address itself to the classroom, and generally regard the classroom as unfavorable ground that lacks the condition for complex negotiation and multiple audience. However, this assertion by Hyland (2002) has strongly been contested by scholars like Adam and Artemara (2002) as well as Coe (2002) who are of the view that some recent contributions of this theory have suggested pedagogical implications for academic writing.



### **Five main features of genre as a social action**

Berkenkotter and Huckin (1995) share this dynamic view of genre with Miller and develop a model that is applicable for the teaching of composition (Connor 1996). Connor explains that, for Berkenkotter and Huckin, genre is a form of situated cognition embedded in disciplinary activities and their work, although directed toward teachers and researchers in the first language writing, is more relevant for English as a Second Language (ESL) and contrastive rhetoric studies. According to this disciplinary oriented concept of genres, writers acquire and strategically deploy genre knowledge as they participate in their field's or profession's knowledge-producing activities (Safnil, 2000)

Berkenkotter and Huckin (1995) suggest five principles of genre which constitute their rhetorical framework. They also claim that failure in using this knowledge of genre will result in failure in producing or interpreting scientific texts.

With regard to dynamism Berkenkotter and Huckin refer to the view that, genres change over time in response to their users' cognitive needs. An example of this can be found in Berkenkotter and Huckin's (1995) study of 350 scientific journal articles published between 1944 and 1989. In their study, Berkenkotter and Huckin found that the formal patterns of the articles have undergone significant changes over the period of 45 years. They found a tendency of announcing principle findings at the beginning of the articles such as in the title, abstract, introduction, and section headings while the methods section became rhetorically simpler. Berkenkotter and Huckin suggest that the rhetorical features of this genre became more like those in newspaper articles and this is because the readers use similar reading strategies.

The second principle of genre in Berkenkotter and Huckin's (1995) view is situatedness. According to this principle, genre knowledge is derived from participating in the communicative activities of a genre community. Knowledge of an academic genre, for example, involves understanding oral and written forms of appropriate communicative behaviours. This knowledge, rather than being explicitly taught, is usually transmitted through enculturation processes, as a result of exposure to the ways of speaking and writing in particular disciplinary communities. Berkenkotter and Huckin suggest that learning this particular genre knowledge would be similar to learning or acquiring a second language, requiring immersion into the culture and a lengthy period of apprenticeship and enculturation (Safnil, 2000). With regard to news bulletins as a genre, the anchors could derive more insights into news as a genre from their participation in the writing and delivery of the news for a lengthy period of time.

The third feature of genre, the form and content relationship refers to the view that genre knowledge embraces both form and content; for example, what form is appropriate for a particular content for a particular purpose, situation and time. Recent studies of academic or scholarly discourse show how deeply content is implicated in genre forms. The rhetorical structure of a particular genre is affected by the author's perception of the level of the background knowledge of the potential readers. In the delivery of the news, for example, the anchor's assumptions about the knowledge of their listeners would determine what kind of information that must be disseminated to members of the public.

By the complex notion of ‘duality of structure’ (the fourth principle of genre), Berkenkotter and Huckin (1995) refer to the view that although professional genres constitute social structures in professional, institutional, and organisational contexts, every author of a professional genre also has an individual structure as the result of creativity, freedom and individual intention and strategies. The concept of ‘duality of structure’ perceives social life as essentially recursive, and structure as both medium and outcome of the reproduction of practices. With respect to news bulletins, although news writers are free to use their own writing style, they have to comply with the constraints imposed by the news agencies.

Finally, genres are owned by a community; therefore, genres represent norms, values, and ideology adopted by a particular group of people to which the genre belongs. In academic cultures, for example, the genre of academic writing signals the academic norms, values, and ideologies available in a particular disciplinary area. Lecturers as readers and reviewers of student’s essays pass on, through textual practices, the beliefs and value systems available in the disciplinary cultures to their student writers. Another example of community ownership on genre is shown in the communication processes between editors and news writers. Based on a particular set of conventions (specific values, norms, and ideologies) adopted by a particular news agency, news editors put constraints on any script before they are accepted for broadcast.

In sum, Berkenkotter and Huckin (1995) locate genre in disciplinary and professional cultures where humans as social actors learn, monitor, and reproduce the content and form of language they deem appropriate (Connor

1996). Connor suggests that Berkenkotter and Huckin's approach to genre is unique in two ways: first, it locates genre in an academic environment which involves oral conversation, such as student\_ teacher discussion, conversation with colleagues, and peer responses; and second, genre knowledge also includes knowledge of content. This approach suggests that genre studies should also examine the processes whereby the students acquire genre knowledge.

### **Regularities in the genre production and comprehension processes**

Although genres have been considered to be dynamic, they need to have regular features in order to have an established name and community (Pare & Smart, 1994). Swales (1990) suggests that genres themselves are classes of communicative events which typically possess features of stability. In other words, categorising particular communicative events into a genre type should be based on the regular features of genre not only on form and function but also on the processes of producing and interpreting genres. Pare and Smart (1994) suggest four types of regularities necessary to ensure the stability of a particular genre: 'regularity in textual features, in social roles, in composing processes, and in reading practices' (p. 146). Thus, the more regular the features of a particular genre, the more established the genre is; also the more frequently a particular genre is used by its community, the more established the genre is.

First, textual features of genres, such as their rhetorical organisation, generic components and their sequencing need to be regularised in order to meet reader's expectation. Texts such as cover letters, memos, title pages,

tables of content, abstracts, introductions, problem statements, summaries, analyses of options, recommendations, and conclusions of a thesis perform the same function, in the same order, again and again. Some communities attempt to ensure the standardisation of certain textual features by codifying structure, rhetorical moves, and/or style in manuals.

Secondly, writers and readers of a particular discourse play different roles in the creation and use of particular texts. These roles often deal with what can and cannot be done and said by particular individuals, as well as how, where and to whom. In the case of news bulletins, for example, the anchor and/ or the writer, editors, and the listening audience play different roles; the regularity of the roles ensure the stability of the features of the genre. These communication roles also need to be regularised in order to produce a stable form of text.

From a production point of view, a particular genre can be identified by the regular ways or stages it is constructed. An example of regular text production processes can be found in the writing and reading processes of a news bulletin. It normally starts with the generation of a script based on a report filed by a correspondent or on the basis of a wire copy, editing of the report by the news reader and the editor, and ends in the technology of production (the actual broadcast). Thus, for Pare and Smart the processes of producing genres terminate when they have been accepted for publication.

Finally, the stability of a particular genre will depend on the regular reading practices of the readers (Pare and Smart, 1994). These include their regular ways in approaching the texts (e.g. where, when, and why it is read), in negotiating their way through the text (e.g. previewing the text, deciding what

part/s of the text to read carefully, and what part(s) to skim), in constructing knowledge from the text, and in using the resulting knowledge (eg. to perform an action, to make a decision, or to produce a piece of writing). According to Pare and Smart, regular reading practices allow an organisation to replicate the activity of interpretation. They ensure that readers will take the appropriate stance, ask the right questions, draw the relevant implications, and thus, make informed decisions; to a significant degree, they conventionalise the highly idiosyncratic act of reading. Pare and Smart further suggest that genres can be analysed in terms of their textual features, writing processes, reading practices and social roles in a discourse community. According to Pare and Smart, these features of genres can be used to know more about a particular genre on the perspective of their production and comprehension. These parameters can also be used to identify particular communicative events into a particular genre or sets of related genres or sub-genres. However, Pare and Smart do not suggest which parameter is the most dominant determinant of genres; they seem to give equal value to all of the parameters.

Special attention has been paid to examining sociocultural aspects of genre in the New Rhetoric genre theory. The claim of genre as a social action and their concern with connecting linguistic regularities in discourse type with a broader social and cultural understanding of language in use greatly informs the present study.

### **Systemic functional linguistics (SFL)**

This section examines the basic tenets of Systemic Functional Linguistics to complement the ESP and the New Rhetoric theories.

Paltridge (1997) asserts that the systemic-functional approach to genre, also known as “the Sydney School” of genre studies mainly based on the work of systemic functional linguists such as Halliday (1994); Halliday and Hasan (1985) Martin (1984) was initially developed in the early 1980s in response to the poor results from the teaching of writing in Australian primary schools. During that era, the teaching of writing concentrated chiefly on narrative composition using process writing approaches. Genre analysis studies using the systemic-functional perspective on genre, therefore, have largely focused on the analysis of factual instead of narrative texts, including recounts, procedures, reports, descriptions, explanations, and expositions.

Wang (2006) points out that Systemic Functional Linguistics developed by Halliday involves the notion that language consists of a set of systems which offers the writer/speaker choices in expressing meanings. The view of language within systemic functional linguistics is both rich and complex. It is a modelling of language that sees discourse as text-in-context and attempts to map text to its context as a (useful) abstraction. This abstraction is seen as useful for the purpose of analysis in order to deconstruct text-in-context and to put on display different strata of meaning and the meaning-making resources deployed at each stratum.

Systemic linguists make four main theoretical claims about language: that language use is functional; its function is to make meanings; meanings are influenced by social and cultural context; the process of using language is a semiotic process in which people make meanings by making linguistic choices. Systemic functional linguistics is concerned with how people use language and how language is structured for use. Further, systemic functional

linguistics views meaning as social. Thus, social meaning impacts on linguistic forms. In other words, the role of form is to serve a social function.

Systemic functional linguistics has been employed as an analytical tool for a detailed and systematic description of language patterns in texts in various studies. The following section discusses relevant theoretical claims in systemic functional linguistics. The contribution of systemic functional genre analysis is, then, illustrated.

The first important claim in systemic functional linguistics is that using language is a social semiotic process. That means that language is a meaning-making system. As Thompson states (1990, p.285):

Semiotic' is a very general term. It is fundamentally concerned with sign, or more properly, with systems of signs and can be understood as the study of the relations between the elements which compose a symbolic form or sign, and of the relations between these elements and those of a broader system of which this symbolic form may be a part.

In the case of language there is another stratum of meaning – the wording (or lexicogrammar) – which allows the language user to make an infinite amount of meanings from finite lexical and grammatical resources. Semiotics in this case is not the study of signs alone but of the sign system or system of meaning. As Halliday and Hasan (1985, p.101) state:

A culture is expressed by the totality of what is meaning; this domain of meaning has been formed by the various semiotic systems – systems that cover ways of being, saying and doing. These formed meanings construct significant situational values;



and it is the operation of the semiotic systems that permits the perception of what is or is not a significant situational variable.

So the semiotic quality of language imposes meaning ability on language. It for this reason that users of language are not limited to a finite set of meanings, or mirroring a fixed reality. Instead language operates as a meaning generating system, a resource or potential to mean that is drawn upon by the speaker and in which the speaker is enmeshed through the need to communicate, i.e. to express meanings the speaker has to express in the semiotic environment (Halliday and Hasan, 1985).

Two of the semiotic dimensions of language (see, e.g., Halliday 2002; Matthiessen 2007, 2013), are the hierarchy of stratification and the cline of instantiation. In terms of the *hierarchy of stratification*, texts are related to their contexts; a text is a unit of meaning that realizes patterns in a context of situation. For the most part, SFL has brought users and uses of language into this picture by further stratifying language in relation to social context. This has meant adding on an additional stratum to model social context as field, tenor and mode (sometimes called register; e.g. Martin 1992), and for some systemicists (e.g. Martin & Rose 2008) one more stratum to re-contextualise these as genre (see Figure 2 below).

In a realisation hierarchy of this kind, strata are related through metaredundancy - as patterns of patterns; the realisation hierarchy is thus formulated as a hierarchy of abstraction, beginning with phonological or graphological patterns and ultimately pushing through to genre.

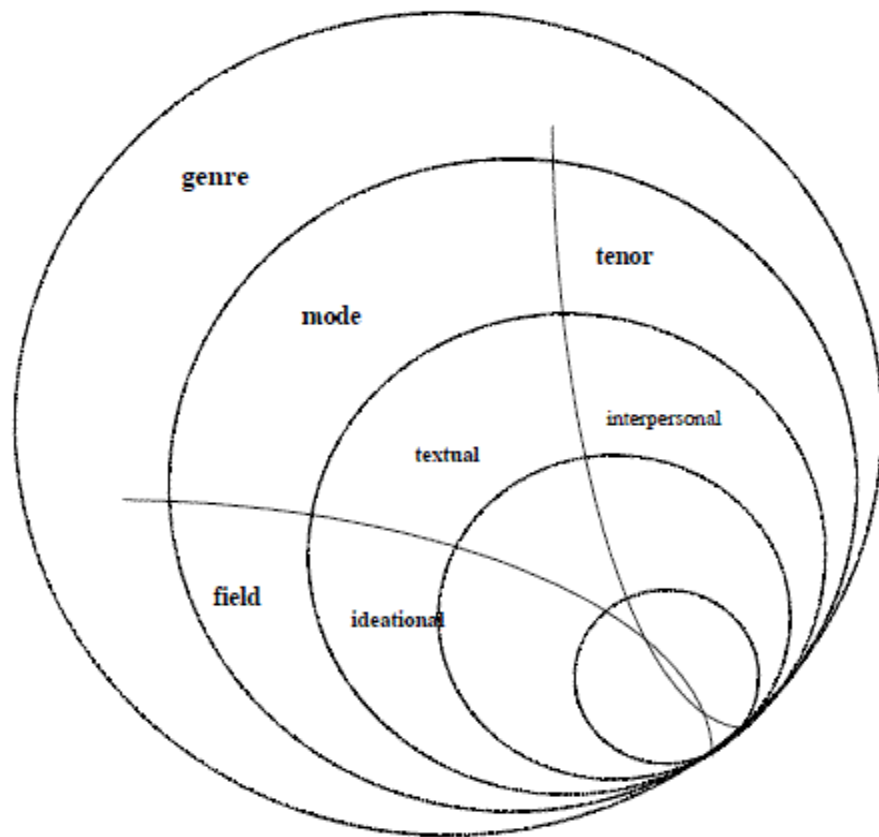


Figure 2: Realisation - language, register and genre (Figure adapted from Martin, 1992)

With respect to context, the ideational, textual, and interpersonal metafunctions realize field, mode and tenor at the semantic level respectively. As a unit of meaning, semantics is itself realized by patterns of wording (lexicogrammar), which in turn are realized by patterns of sounding (phonology), or patterns of writing (graphology). A text can thus be analyzed from the perspective of what Halliday and Matthiessen (e.g Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) describe as a trinocular vision: (i) from its own level – semantic analysis; (ii) from above – contextual analysis; and (iii) from below – lexicogrammatical analysis; and by another step, phonological or graphological analysis.

Texts are also related in terms of the *cline of instantiation* to the system of language; as a unit of meaning, a text instantiates the meaning potential of a language. The cline of instantiation shows the relationship between language as a system and language as text. Basically, every text (written, spoken, or multimodal) is an instance of language as a system and every linguistic system could be thought of as a pool of resources, that is, a meaning potential for realizing text. The cline of instantiation and the hierarchy of stratification are independently variable (see Halliday's (2002) on stratification– instantiation matrix). The cline of instantiation extends across all strata –within language, from meaning potential to text as meaning, from wording potential to text as wording, and from sounding potential to text as sounding; and within context, from context of culture to context of situation.

The second theoretical premise made about language in this theory is that language is a social process. In commenting on the relationship between language and society, Halliday states that language is “the only semiotic system that embodies all human experience and all human relationships” (Halliday, 1998, p.2). The description of language as social then foregrounds the need to see language not as some monolithic entity separate from its social contextualised use, but to see it as part of the social system (or culture).

In respect of genre studies, the most important contribution of systemic functional linguists is the analysis of ‘micro-genres’; that is, smaller text types such as ‘recounts’, ‘narratives’, ‘reports’, ‘descriptions’, ‘arguments’, ‘procedures’, ‘explanations’, that make up more complex texts, or ‘macro-genres’, such as news stories, research reports and classroom genres (Christie, 2002; Christie & Martin, 2005). Systemic functional linguists (e.g. Halliday &

Hasan, 1989; Knapp & Watkins, 2005; Derewianka, 1990; Gerot & Wignell, 1994), especially those who work with educational linguistics, describe these elemental genres in terms of social functions, generic (schematic) structures and specific lexicogrammatical features. These descriptions examine the choices that are available to language users to achieve their particular goals. For example, Gerot and Wignell (1994, p.194) describe 'recount' as having the social function "to retell events for the purpose of informing or entertaining". A 'recount' usually follows a generic (schematic) structure such as 'orientation' ^ 'events' ^ 're-orientation'. In addition, Gerot and Wignell (1994, p.194) describe significant lexicogrammatical features of a 'recount' such as focus on specific participants, use of material processes, circumstances of time and place, use of past tense, and focus on temporal sequence. Here participants refer to 'doers' or 'actors' in a text. Their roles are usually realized by nouns. Material processes refer to 'doing' (actions) and are realized by verbs. Circumstances refer to how, when and where actions take place and are usually realised by prepositional phrases. What is distinctive to SFL is that it seeks to develop both a theory about language as social process and an analytical methodology, which permits the detailed and systematic description of language patterns.

SFL is composed of several branches namely; the concept of language, metafunction, text and context, genre analysis and generic structure potential and finally, its linguistic components. For the purpose of the present study, I shall focus on generic structure potential and linguistic components of SFL. On linguistic components, my emphasis shall be on intertextuality. These are discussed in turn.

### **Generic structure potential (GSP)**

The Generic Structure Potential (GSP) model has Systemic Functional theory as its theoretical foundation. It is a compact statement that shows the elements and their sequence in the structure of a text. These macro-structural elements, irrespective of their size hold the potential or possibility for a text structure. The sequenced elements that make up the GSP of a genre, offer at least a proposition. The interest in the generic (or schematic) structure of texts has been greatly influenced by Halliday & Hasan (1985); Hasan (1978, 1996) and Martin (1992). The GSP model underscores that the meaning of a particular communicative event should be rooted in the context of culture and context of situation.

### **Context of culture**

Halliday and Hasan (1989) describe context of culture as a broader background against which a text has to be interpreted. Context of culture determines the structural pattern of text production because it specifies the ‘cultural purpose’ of the text – what a particular text is doing with language. When we state the purpose that a text fulfils, we are stating what kind of job the text does in its culture of origin (Eggins, 2004). Identifying the purpose of a text is said to have the viability of giving readers clues on how to read and therefore interpret the (sometimes indeterminate) meanings of the text. When we do this, we are recognizing the genre of the text (Eggins, 2004). The context of culture is mediated by a more immediate and concrete context of

situation through the realization of register. Influenced by Malinowsky (1923) and Firth (1962), Halliday introduced the concept of context of situation.

### **Context of situation**

Context of situation is the immediate environment in which meanings are being exchanged – the environment in which a text is actually functioning (Ansary and Babaii, 2005). In SFL, it is claimed that the forms of language are shaped by key features of the context of situation which can be described in terms of register variables: field, tenor and mode (Eggins, 2004; Halliday, 1998; Halliday and Hasan, 1985).

The field of discourse looks at the episodes that takes place driven by a social purpose in which participants or interactants in a text are engaged using language as an essential tool. Halliday (1989) describes the field of discourse as the situational variable involving the focus of the activity in which language users are engaged. Eggins (2004) postulates that ‘field’ can be glossed as the ‘topic’ of any given situation. Field varies along a dimension of technicality from technically specialised to commonsense, everyday use of linguistic devices or expressions. A topic of situation that is considered technical is characterised by a significant degree of assumed in-depth knowledge among the interactants about the activity in focus. This deep taxonomy of field of discourse (as described by Eggins, 2004) presents a striking difference from common knowledge of the similar topic or focused activity characterising everyday situations. The linguistic implications that correspond to the focus or topic of an activity aptly describes field as a linguistically relevant dimension of the context of situation (Eggins, 2004). The technicality of the field of a

given discourse can be established in both its lexis and its syntax. The grammatical choices in a discourse reflect the focus of a technical situation.

The term 'tenor' refers to the inter-relations among participants in terms of status and role relationships (Halliday, 1978). The realisation of interpersonal meanings in texts is influenced by these roles and relationships within the events as they unfold in the text. An element that is related to the component of tenor is the social distance between the participants in a genre (Halliday and Hasan, 1985). Social distance is a continuum with two endpoints, Maximal and Minimal. A relationship with a maximal social distance obtains through infrequent interactions between participants. A minimal social distance, on the other hand, suggests familiarity is observed between the interactants.

Poynton (1989) fragments tenor into three different continua: power, contact and affective involvement. The notion of power determines situations in terms of the roles the participants play in an interaction. The equal or unequal power established in interactants' roles can be illustrated in various situations, for example, the roles of equal power between friends or unequal power of roles between an employee and employer. The contact continuum distinguishes situations where roles played by interactants bring them into frequent or infrequent contact. The affective involvement continuum positions situations according to whether the roles interactants play involve low or high emotional attachment or commitment. Two situation types can be distinguished, informal and formal, based on the typical or common dimension of the tenor. Whereas informal situations normally involve interactants who are of equal power who can be said to meet frequently and with a high level of

affective attachment, formal situations would typically involve agents who have an unequal power balance, infrequent contact and relatively low emotional connection.

Halliday and Hasan (1985) also argue that the dyadic nature of the agent roles in a text may be either hierarchic or non-hierarchic. In a hierarchic dyad, there is a horizontal relationship between the agents. As a result, one agent exercises a greater degree of control over another. In contrast, if a dyad is non-hierarchic, the relationship is mutual and neutral without any party exercising control over the other.

The mode of discourse is about the medium or channel through which the text is composed, that is, whether the text is written or spoken or has elements of both the written and spoken elements. As mode allows us to delve into issues of written and spoken media of communication, it should be noted that written language typically does not exhibit the features of spoken language, which is normally characterised by spontaneity, interactivity, etc. (Rodriguez, 2007). Eggins (2004) supports Martin's (1984) proposal that mode should be treated in two concurrent continua in two different types of distance in the link between language and situational distance: spatial or interpersonal distance and experiential distance. (Megat Khalid, 2013).

Moreover, in SFL, language has three metafunctions, which relate to three meanings that people need to make in the social world. These are the ideational – construing human experience, the interpersonal – enacting human relationships, and the textual – creating discourse. Thus, labels given to language features in systemic functional analyses are described in terms of what they are doing in functional, rather than grammatical, terms.



These three metafunctions (ideational, interpersonal, and textual) in systemic functional linguistics are the interface between language and what is outside language (that is field, tenor, mode in the context of situation). In relation to context the ideational metafunction realizes field at the semantic level. At the lexicogrammatical level it is primarily realized in the transitivity system. The interpersonal metafunction realizes tenor at the semantic level and is realized at the lexicogrammatical level primarily in the ‘mood’, ‘modality’ and ‘appraisal’ systems. The textual metafunction realizes mode at the semantic level and at the lexicogrammatical level is primarily realized at the ‘theme/rheme’, ‘identification’ and ‘periodicity’ system.

The three features of the context of situation help us to interpret the social context of a text, i.e., the environment in which meanings are being exchanged. Besides, Halliday and Hasan (1998) have also introduced an additional concept called Contextual Configuration (CC) which is related to three contextual parameters, i.e. field, mode and tenor. A combined configuration of all three parameters is crucial in a discussion of text structure.

### **Contextual configuration (CC)**

Contextual Configuration, as noted by Olaniyan (2014), is an account of the significant attributes of a social activity. In a more specific way, each of the three features of the context of situation namely; field, tenor and mode, may be thought of as a variable that is represented by some specific value(s) (Halliday and Hasan, 1985). Each variable is said to function as an entry point to any situation as a set of possibilities and/or options. Therefore, the variable ‘field’ may have the value ‘praising’ or ‘blaming’; Tenor may allow a choice

between 'parent-to-child' or 'employer-to-employee' while 'Mode' might be 'speech' or 'writing' (Ansary and Babaii ,2005). A Contextual Configuration is therefore, a specific set of values that realizes field, tenor, and mode (Halliday & Hasan 1985, Ansary and Babaii 2005).

Contextual Configuration (CC) plays a central role in the structural unity of the text. Halliday and Hasan (1985) point out that "If text can be described as language doing some job in some context, then it is reasonable to describe it as the verbal expression of a social activity." The Contextual Configuration (CC) is an account of the significant attributes of this social activity. Therefore, the features of the CC can be used for making certain kinds of predictions about text structure. These predictions, as identified by Halliday and Hasan (1985), are as follows: (i) What elements must occur; (ii) What elements can occur; (iii) Where must they occur; (iv) Where can they occur; and (v) How often can they occur. In short, a Contextual Configuration (CC) can predict the obligatory and the optional elements in the structure of news bulletins as well as their sequence in relation to each other and the possibility of their iteration.

This task of developing practical schemes for categorizing texts in a particular environment of context has been taken by systemic functional linguists. The next section discusses Halliday and Hasan's Generic Structure Potential (GSP).

### **Halliday and Hasan's GSP**

Halliday and Hasan (1985) substituted the term 'move' with 'element'. They employed this term to reflect the concepts of obligatoriness and

optionality which correspond to the characteristics of ‘move’ in succeeding studies (Bhatia, 1993; Swales, 1990, 2004).

Halliday and Hasan (1985) assign a lot of emphasis to textual chunks above the clause. Their work is based on the assumption that texts of the same genre have a shared generic structure potential (GSP). That is, they share a set of obligatory and optional elements. The obligatory elements occur in typical texts and, therefore, “define the genre to which a text belongs” (Halliday and Hasan, 1985, p. 39). The optional elements are ones that can occur but are not obliged to occur. Applied to a shop transaction categorised as the genre of Service Encounter, the analysis of the above concept yielded the following description of a typical Service Encounter by Hasan (1985, p. 39):

[(G). (SI) ^] [(SE.) {SR^SC^} ^S^] P^PC (^F)

The above description means that a typical shop transaction in the United Kingdom comprises the following macro-structural elements: Greeting (G), Sale Initiation (SI), Sale Enquiry (SE), Sale Request (SR), Sale Compliance (SC), Sale (S), Purchase (P), Purchase Closure (PC) and Finis (F). The round brackets in the above description show the optionality of the element. Thus, G, SI, SE and F are optional whereas SR, SC, S, P and PC are obligatory. The dot between elements means more than one option in sequence is possible. However, optionality of sequence is not subject to complete freedom, as indicated by the square brackets. The caret sign (^) indicates sequence. Meanwhile, the arrow above the configuration suggests the reiterativeness of an element. Finally, the curly brackets indicate that the degree of the elements’ iteration in the square brackets is equal. In other words, it means that if SR occurs twice, then SC must also occur twice.

Halliday and Hasan's work is a significant system as it enables a classification of texts and accounts for the sequence and recursion of important elements in texts. However, some arguments against their concepts of genre have been presented by other systemic linguists, such as Lemke, Martin and Ventola and others. Lemke (1992), for instance, claims that the schematic structure analysis of genre in Hasan's GSP model specifies only the relations of the occurrence and ordering of the obligatory text elements; it does not consider the meaning relations of the text elements and the non-linguistic elements outside of the genre. Therefore, according to Lemke, this system is incomplete for the purposes of social analysis of particular texts.

### **Intertextuality**

This section examines in some detail the intertextuality theory in order to explore how journalists draw on outside sources to suit their own purposes and make texts more persuasive.

The concept of intertextuality has been used by discourse analysts (Fairclough, 1992, 2003; Lemke, 1995; Bazerman, 2004; Beaugrande and Dressler, 1981; and White, 2002). The notion of intertextuality proposes a perspective of both reading and writing texts as a way of looking at a text's interactions with prior texts, writers, readers, and conventions and one cannot talk about intertextuality without mentioning Julia Kristeva. It is widely held that she coined the term intertextuality on the basis of Bakhtin's work (Kristeva, 1986). Bakhtin (1986) argues that every text (or utterance) is dialogical, in the sense that it gains its meaning in relation to other texts. Kristeva (1981) points out that a given text is "a permutation of texts,

intertextuality: in the space of a given text, several utterances, taken from other texts, intersect and neutralize one other”. The use of the term by Kristeva (1986) is to describe the complex and varied nature of discursive materials which intersect in particular textual production. According to her, text is a kind of ‘productivity’ in which various semiotic codes, genres, and meaning relations are both combined and transformed. Kristeva refers to texts in terms of two axes: a *horizontal axis* connecting the author and reader of a text, and a *vertical axis*, which connects the text to other texts (Kristeva, 1980). Thus, Kristeva, just as Bakhtin (1986), sees all texts as being constituted out of, and understood in relation to, other texts in the same social formation (Wang, 2006).

Scholars in different fields consider the notion of ‘intertextuality’ from different perspectives for different purposes. These scholars could be roughly categorised into two groups. The first group is the scholars from semiotics, mainly from so-called literary semiotics. Key figures include Kristeva (1981), Riffaterre (1978), Frow (1986), Culler (1981), and Chandler (2005). These scholars concern themselves with exploring the complex and heterogenous nature of literary works by appropriating the concept of intertextuality. Their studies range from the search for influences or antecedents for a particular literary work to the analysis of literary conventions and codes as prerequisites for literary communication. This work has recently been extended from literary writing to studies of mass media communication, such as advertisements, TV dramas and web pages. The second group are from the area of discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis, such as Fairclough (1992), Scollon (2004), Bazerman (1993, 2004), Devitt (1991), Beaugrande

and Dressler (1981), Lemke (1988, 1995) and White (2002). For this group of scholars, their major concern is with non-literary works. Many scholars perceive intertextuality not only as a form through which texts are interrelated, but also as a social practice that involves particular socially regulated ways of producing and interpreting discourse (Wang, 2006).

There is no single approach to analysing the complex phenomenon of intertextuality in writing production and interpretation. Approaches range from focusing on linguistic conventions such as White (2002) to social conventions such as Lemke (1995). An elementary type of analysis is to examine the intertextual composition of a single text, describing both the explicit (e.g. the direct quotation) and implicit (e.g. mentioning of a belief or issue of the context).

According to Fairclough (1995), intertextuality “points to how texts can transform prior texts and restructure existing conventions (genres, discourses) to generate new ones”. It is concerned with how texts are produced in relation to prior texts and how texts help to construct the existing conventions in producing new texts. In his 1995 book *Media Discourse*, Fairclough puts forward a three-dimensional framework for analysing intertextuality in media discourse. This is the analysis of ‘discourse representation’, generic analysis of discourse types, and an analysis of discourses in texts (Fairclough, 1995). To Fairclough (1995), ‘discourse representation’ is a form of intertextuality in which parts of specific texts are incorporated into a text and are usually, but not always, explicitly marked with devices such as quotation marks and reporting clauses. In media discourse, discourse representation accounts for a major part of what news is:

representations of what newsworthy people have said. Fairclough also introduces the concept of ‘discourse type’ for configurations of genres and discourses. Fairclough suggests that analysing discourse types may involve complex configurations of several genres and several discourses.

Discourse, in Fairclough’s words (1995, p.76), is “a particular way of constructing a particular (domain of) social practice”, and genre is “a way of using language which corresponds to the nature of the social practice that is being engaged in”. By analysing intertextuality, researchers aim to specify which fields (topics, subject-matters) are associated with a genre, and which discourses are drawn upon to construct these fields (Wang, 2006). Fairclough further argues that intertextual analysis is an interpretative activity, which depends highly on the researcher’s personal judgement and experience (Fairclough, 1995). Fairclough’s main interest is in analyzing intertextual relations as power relations, suggesting that intertextuality can become a locus of contestation and struggle (see Fairclough, 1992).

In his 2004 article, Bazerman puts forward basic concepts and a procedure of analysing intertextuality. The basic concepts he describes include levels of intertextuality, techniques of intertextual representation, intertextual distance or reach, and translation across contexts/recontextualization. The levels can be recognised through certain techniques that represent the words and utterances of others. These techniques start with the most explicit – ‘direct quotation’ and ‘indirect quotation’; to ‘mentioning of a person, document, or statements’ and ‘comment or evaluation on a statement, text, or otherwise invoked voice’; to more implicit ‘using recognizable phrasing, terminology associated with specific people or groups of people or particular document’

and ‘using language and forms that seem to echo certain ways of communicating, discussions among other people, types of documents’.

The basic procedure Bazerman (2004) outlines can be briefly summarised as follows.

1. Create a list of all instances of intertextuality in the text, that is, to evaluate the material as relevant;
2. List how the instance is expressed, that is, to evaluate the degree of textual integration (i.e. whether it is through a direct quotation, indirect quotation, paraphrase or description);
3. Identify whether it is attributed to some person or source;
4. Interpret the intertextuality, that is, make comments on how or for what purpose the intertextual element is being used in the text.

Bazerman (2004) asserts that the purpose of an intertextual analysis is to explore how writers draw on other sources for the writing of their own texts, how the writers include other sources in their texts, what types of sources the writers use, what the writers use these sources for, and how the writers position themselves as writers in relation to other sources to make their own statements. In line with this, the research aim of this thesis is to examine how writers draw on other sources for the writing of their own texts: how the writers include other sources in their texts and what the writers use these sources for. Bazerman (2004) proposes the following:

Purpose - to examine how writers draw on outside sources for the writing of their own texts.

1. Intertextual representation (How writers include outside sources in a text)
  - a. Direct quotation



- b. Indirect quotation
- c. Paraphrasing
- d. Description
- e. Mentioning of a person, document, or statement

2. Source function (What writers use outside sources for)

- a. Background Information
- b. Evidence
- c. Beliefs, ideas, issue circulation
- d. Others

To further consider intertextual practices in the texts, Fairclough's (1992, 1995) ideas and concepts on intertextuality, especially 'discourse representation' in journalism is also incorporated into the study. According to Fairclough (1995), intertextuality "points to how texts can transform prior texts and restructure existing conventions (genres, discourses) to generate new ones" (p.270). Intertextuality is concerned with how texts are produced in relation to prior texts and how texts help to construct the existing conventions in producing new texts. In his 1995 book *Media Discourse*, Fairclough puts forward a three-dimensional framework for analysing intertextuality: the analysis of 'discourse representation', 'generic analysis of discourse types', and 'analysis of discourses' in texts (Fairclough, 1995).

For Fairclough (1992,1995), discourse representation is a form of intertextuality in which parts of previously encountered texts are incorporated into a new text and are usually, but not always, explicitly marked with devices such as quotation marks and reporting clauses. He argues that linguistic means such as quotation and verbs of reporting are on a continuum with

presupposition, hedging, metaphor and perhaps an ultimately infinite number of ways of representing discourses with discourse. All of this representation of previously encountered discourse is called discourse representation. In media discourse, discourse representation accounts for a major part of what news is: representations of what newsworthy people have said.

The theoretical framework and idea described above contribute in different ways to answering the questions set for the intertextual analysis of this study. The study of intertextuality, according to Lemke, is “concerned with the recurrent discourse and activity patterns of the community and how they are constituted by, instanced in, and interconnected or disjointed through, particular texts” (Lemke, 1995, p.86). That is, by exploring intertextuality, the relationship between a specific text and a genre could be revealed, or, the relationship between a text and its cultural context could be partially understood.

It is through intertextuality that the text instantiates the context of culture. Intertextual analysis of meaning, therefore, is vital to finding the meaning of a text. (Lemke, 1995). The reason for its central cruciality is that all texts gain their meaning not only intratextually but also, and in a more basic manner, intertextually. Intertextual relations move beyond the context of situation and depend on the context of culture (Malinowski, 1923, 1935). The immediate situation, while the most specific, is never the widest context for the meaning of text or discourse. The meanings made in different situation-types are connected in ways that are characteristic of a community’s culture.

Intertextuality, as a result, provides a bridge between the context of culture and the text. In the case of the present study, intertextuality is crucial to

understanding how the genre rules (i.e. the use of discourse patterns in a culture) have influenced the production of a text.

In sum an intertextual analysis allows us to see the ‘bigger picture’ of a text in terms of what its meanings are and how they relate to other meanings held in the society as framing a particular text. In this way it can be seen to be putting on display socially established patterns of meaning that are held against the larger background of the potential of all the meanings that could be held.

## **Review of Previous Studies**

### **Some empirical studies on GSP**

This section reviews previous empirical studies that have supported the growth of the GSP theory and its application to different genres over the years.

Ansary and Babaii, (2005) claim that one of the initial studies to identify the GSP of a genre is Mitchell (1975) (although at that time he did not use the term). Mitchell (1975) examined a transaction between a customer and a shop attendant in Libya and outlined the following elements in the genre of *Shop Transaction*: Salutation (S), Inquiry as to the Object of the Sale (IOS), Examination of the Object of the Sale (EOS), Bargaining (B), and Conclusion (C). In effect, Mitchell (1975) identified the *rhetorical structure* of the genre of *Shop Transaction* in Libya as  $S^{IOS^{EOS^B^C}}$ . A juxtaposition of this GSP with the GSP that Halliday and Hasan (1985) offer for the genre of Shop Transaction in England is illuminating. There is the need for further research to ascertain the extent to which other cultures exhibit such shop transactions.

Employing Halliday and Hasan's (1989) model on Business Letters, Ghadessy (1993), examined the GSP of *Business Letters* (BLs). He asserts that BLs essentially "include an initial Reference (R) category followed by the category of Addressing the Issue (AI), and finally a Closing (C) category. The boundaries of this discourse structure are identified as the Initial Greeting (IG) and the final Complimentary Close (CC)" (p. 162). He also proposed the following model for business communication in general  $I^{(R/I)} n^R$  in which 'I' and 'R' stand for Initiation and Response, (^) and ( ) mean 'followed by' and 'optional' respectively, and (n) refers to the iteration of R/Is.

Still from a GSP perspective, Paltridge (1993) examined the distinctive rhetorical structure of the *Introduction sections of RAs* taken from expert journals across three fields: environmental studies, linguistics and geography. According to him, there was no significant disciplinary variation in his study. However, he discovered that the GSP of this (sub) genre contained the following structural elements: Background Information (BI), Indicating a Gap (IG), Rationale for Study (RS), Previous Research (PR), Justification for Study (JS), Purpose of Study (PS), Question Raising (QR) and Context of Study (CS). Out of these, only PR and PS appeared "obligatory". The other elements emerged "optional". Paltridge (1993) couches his GSP as  $\{[(BI)^{PR}^{(QR)}^{(IG)}^{(JS)}^{(CS)}^{(RS)}]^{PS}\}$ .

To discover the GSP of *Introductions and Endings of essays*, Henry and Roseberry (1997) explored 40 essays culled from different newspapers, magazines and encyclopedia entries. The communicative purpose of essays, according to them is "to put forward a point of view and either defend or explain it" (p. 480). They suggested the GSP of the Introductions of essays to

be (IT)<sup>(NF)</sup>CI indicating that there were three rhetorical elements in the Introductions of essays, those of Introducing the Topic (IT), Narrowing the Focus (NF), and stating Central Idea of the essay (CI) of which the last one was the only obligatory element. The first two elements which were optional only offered ample backdrop information to the essays.

In a similar study, using the GSP model of the Halliday approach, Ansary and Babaii (2005) investigated the distinctive rhetorical features of English newspaper editorials which was drawn from '*Washington Times*'. They realized four obligatory and three optional elements – Run- on Headline, Addressing an Issue, Argumentation, Articulating a Position and Background Information, Initiation of Argumentation and Closure of Argumentation respectively. Their work was representative of American editorials. The present study however seeks to consider the rhetorical patterns of radio news bulletins (spoken discourse) in Ghana.

In another contrastive study, Ansary and Babaii (2010), investigated *the rhetorical patterns of English and Iranian newspaper editorials* and identified four obligatory structural elements (Run-on Headline, Addressing an Issue, Argumentation and Articulating a Position) which appeared in 90% of the sampled editorials. The elements appeared as: RH<sup>AI</sup> A<sup>AP</sup>. Nevertheless, there also emerged a few *optional* elements: providing Background Information (BI), which either preceded AI or followed it, Initiation of Argumentation (IA) which, in some cases, was crucial in helping writers start off their arguments, and Closure of Argumentation (CA) which was used occasionally to round off the arguments.

Following Halliday and Hasan (1985), Shokouhi and Amin (2010) analysed the editorials of six English and Persian newspapers and revealed that all six editorials had similar generic structure which consisted of three obligatory elements i.e. Headline (H), Addressing an Issue (AI) and Argumentation (A) and three optional categories i.e. Providing Background Information (BI), Articulating a Solution (AS), and Concluding Remarks (CR). However, the classification of the obligatory and optional elements does not correspond to that of Ansary and Babaii. They found an optional element called Articulating Solution which they claimed was a part of an obligatory element which Ansary and Babaii called Articulating Position. Due to this difference, they acknowledge that the rhetorical structures of their data are more consistent with Van Dijk's model (1993) for rhetorical structures of editorials which constitute three sections: introduction, intermediate section (analysis of event and solution), and coda.

Using Ansary and Babaii's systemic functional framework for newspaper editorials, Pulido (2011) identified the generic structure potential of Philippine editorials written in English through the analysis of their potential macro-structures. His findings indicate similarities with those of Ansary and Babaii. The editorials have a macro-structure with obligatory elements, i.e. Run-on Headline, Addressing an Issue, Argumentation, and Articulation of a Position, and optional elements, i.e. Providing Background Information and Closure of Argumentation.

Applying the GSP model, Fartousi and Dumanig (2012) identified the rhetorical pattern and rhetorical devices in an English editorial, *Wishing Iraq well* published in *New Straits Times* in Malaysia. The results revealed eight

rhetorical structural elements- Run-on Headline (RH), Addressing an Issue (AI), Providing Background Information (BI), Initiation of Argumentation (IA), Argumentation (A), Closure of Argumentation (CA), Articulation a Solution (AS) and Concluding Remarks(CR) of which RH,AI and A were obligatory. The following GSP was formulated:  $RH^{AI^{(BI)^{IA^{A^{(CA)^{AS^{(CR)}}}}$ . Since in most newspapers the aim of editorials is to influence the opinion of readers on some controversial issues, rhetorical devices such as allusion, analogy antithesis and hyperbaton were revealed. It is the aim of this study however to investigate the rhetorical patterns of radio news bulletins and delve further into the sources from which the presenters get their information.

The above literature has examined previous studies applying the GSP model. It is evident that these studies do not indicate the measure of obligation and optionality. Again, most of these studies have predominantly focused on the print media. Studies in radio news have received less theoretical and empirical attention ((Meinhof & Smith, 2010), a gap which the present study will try to fill to some extent. Applying this theoretical model (GSP) to a different genre, the present study contributes to the literature by examining the GSP of Ghanaian radio news bulletins in English.

As mentioned earlier, it appears in terms of methodology, there has been the predominant use of one or the other of Swales' move-analytic models in the analysis of texts from various domains of discourse in both professional and academic contexts. As a point of departure, the present study employs the Systemic Functional theory of language to dis (establish) the GSP as a viable model to examine the distinctive rhetorical structure of radio news bulletins. What is distinctive to SFL is that it seeks to formulate both a theory about

language as a social process and an analytical methodology, which allows the detailed and systematic description of language patterns. Moreover, GSP is an important framework as it enables a classification of texts and accounts for the sequence and recursion of important elements in texts.

### **Previous studies on intertextuality**

This section of the chapter seeks to give a picture of how scholars have used the intertextuality theory in analyzing different texts from different domains. This will foreground the possibility of using the theory to explore radio news bulletins which serve as the data set for this research.

There are a number of studies looking at how intertextual connections are created across texts. The vast majority of them have been published in books or journals associated with educational and classroom research (Panagiotidou, 2012). Interestingly, the studies seem to adopt a broad outlook of the notion expanding their research beyond literary texts and examine intertextual relations as social practice, as more or less stable conventions of a particular discourse community.

Notable among these studies is the scholarly work of Devitt's (1991) which is a study of the writing of tax accountants. The result of the study confirms that all genres that tax accountants employ have strong intertextual links with the legal tax code, but these intertextual convergences are displayed and used differently in different genres. (Bazerman, 2004). For example, in letters of tax protest to the Internal Revenue Service, a technical discussion of the interpretation of specific parts of the tax publications is representative. Letters of response to clients only mentioned the reference numbers



occasionally in the tax code to indicate that the accountant's view is based on law, but the body of the opinion is presented as the accountant's advice, although we can assume that awareness of the law is implied throughout. In all documents exact terms and phrases from the tax code are used without quotation, because those terms take on authoritative, technical, and consistent meaning. Nevertheless, quotation marks are used sparingly to achieve specific rhetorical effects.

Though, Quayson (2005) analysed intertextuality in a literary text, it is worth mentioning since it is a study in Sub Saharan Africa. Quayson (2005) explored intertextuality in Toni Morrison's, *The Bluest Eye*, *Beloved* and *Jazz*. Using intertextuality, which he notes is a structural notion, as proposed by Kristeva and Bakhtin, the study focused on establishing the nature of the cross dialogue between the novels that form the corpus for the study. In his analysis, the study established that the novels were intertextual at the levels of theme, style and motif and that this intertextuality arose from the bi-cultural literary environment from which Morrison wrote. He therefore, points out that the novels form part of the African- American literary and cultural tradition, thereby accounting for intertextuality.

Van Dijk's analyses of news are also very enlightening as regards the manifestation of intertextuality in news report. In *La noticiacomodiscorso* (1990) the author explores the journalistic discourse style and concludes that the limitations news reporters have are due to the fact that they produce institutional discourse.(Seghezzi,2007). He further asserts that quotations may be used by reporters to suit their own purposes. Van Dijk's studies on news focus on the structure of news reports and the processes of news production

and comprehension. He links textual and sociocultural analyses mainly to show how some press practices contribute to the reproduction of racist ideologies. In *Racism and the press* (1991), Van Dijk dedicates a chapter to quotations and sources. The chapter's emphasis is on the selection and summarization source statements undergo and the ideological basis the strategies employed in those processes may have. Related to this, Van Dijk examines the functions of quotations. These include: being newsworthy in their own right, making the story livelier, enhancing the credibility of the account, allowing interpretation of news events and allowing the insertion of subjective interpretations and opinions (Seghezzi, 2007). Similarly, the present study seeks to explore how news writers incorporate sources in the delivery of news broadcasts and the functions of these sources.

Observing that elementary English language learners (ELLs) use intertextual elements as a resource to construct varied genre practices, Schulze and Ramirez (2007, p.81) have stated that 'English Language Learners benefit from and use the available texts as intertextual resources. They appropriate not only the information of the original text as in literary borrowing..., but also the generic features belonging to the "pedagogic reservoir" as tools to develop control over textual resources to develop their own "pedagogic repertoire", and thus, make the text their resources (which I think might border on plagiarism). Their study, applying Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and SFL analysis, discovered that in a bid to make the text their own, students were capable of increasing their linguistic control over the target genre of informational text.

Intertextuality theory has become applicable to various genres; as a special theory of reading (Pulungan, 2010), it has been employed in the domain of mass media, especially newspaper analysis. Buitkiene (2014) addressed the issue of the role and importance of intertextuality in verbal and visual texts in general. The study examined intertextuality in newspaper headlines. It aimed to show the functioning of intertextual links and point to the domains of their reference. By using of British quality and compact newspapers, *The Daily Express*, *The Times*, *The Independent*, *The Guardian*, *The Observer*, and *The Daily Telegraph*, Buitkiene (2014) confirmed that intertextual links in their exophorical function refer to a variety of spheres of human activity and experience. The study also revealed that intertextuality in headlines added to the creation of ambiguity (this triggers the reader's interest), ironic and critical evaluation of the events described.

In a similar study, Scherer (2008) identified traces of explicit intertextuality in 30 science popularization (SP) news articles from *BBC News* and *Scientific American* online publications. The study indicated that SP news were built on a multiplicity of references to texts related to the research being popularized for at least three reasons: 1) the role of the media to inform society about new research outcomes; 2) the responsibility of the mediator (journalist) to explain principles and concepts which allowed society to participate in the transformation of knowledge; and 3) the need society had to understand the relevance of the research in order to support scientific endeavors (Motta-Roth, 2009).

The study also revealed that the mention of intertexts (e. g. interviews with the researchers, previous research, official documents), which can occur

directly (quoting) or indirectly (reporting), seemed to be related to the explanation of scientific principles and concepts and the evaluation of the study, as well as the promotion of a debate on the topic. Hence, the mention of oral texts was related to the responsibility of the mediator (journalist) to explain the research in order to make society understand its relevance and participate in the process, supporting scientific endeavors. The identification of the institutional role of the “sayers”, in such cases, attributed reliability towards what was said.

In another study, Seghezzi (2007) investigated intertextuality in news reports in order to show how reporters included what others had said to suit their own purposes and suggest biased interpretations of the facts. In two articles on the Spanish terrorist attack from different newspapers, the study argued that it was highly significant for such an analysis because after the attack it was not certain who the perpetrators had been. The study revealed that both articles contained a high amount of reported speech but they differed in the form of reported speech that prevailed. The article in *La Vanguardia*(LV) made extensive use of indirect speech (which allowed the original meaning to be reproduced according to the reporter’s intention) while in *El País*’s (EP) many instances of direct speech and scare quotes (with various functions) were found.

In both reports the voices of the three main actors of a terrorist attack were heard: the experts, the government and the terrorists themselves. The statements made by these sources were incorporated and manipulated at the text producer’s will to convey particular interpretations. The writers’ pursued

effect was achieved through a combination in the form of reported speech and reporting verb.

Again, Volynets (2013) explored reasons which motivated authors to resort to intertextuality. Since in media discourse the issue of intertextuality is very popular among reporters, who widely use this powerful tool for suiting their own purposes, articles from the New York Times, the Financial Times, and the Economist were chosen and examined to carry out this research. The study revealed that the use of intertextuality allowed writers to gain readers' confidence, interpret information both subjectively and objectively or even detach from what was said. According to the findings of this study, the use of different types of intertextual representation played an important role in writing newspaper articles and could therefore be a reporter's powerful strategy for conveying particular meanings.

The overview of the above studies shows that the focus of intertextuality in mass media so far has largely been on the various aspects of newspapers. This corroborates the assertion made by Meinhof & Smith (2010) that most of the previous studies in media discourse concentrated on newspapers. Apparently, data used for research in the print media is readily available. O'Keefe (2011) argues that advances in technology have greatly displaced the transient factor that used to relate to radio (where it used to be the case, if you wanted to record something, it had to be done in real time). The aim of this study therefore is to look closely at how intertextual links are created in radio news bulletins.

## Summary of Chapter

This chapter has discussed the concepts of genre bringing out its basic tenets as proposed by functional language theorists or analysts in the field of applied linguistics. In addition, this chapter has highlighted theoretical frameworks in the area of Systemic Functional Linguistics and intertextuality that provide guidelines for the study. Specifically, the chapter has outlined Halliday and Hasan's model of Generic Structure Potential (GSP), and Bazerman's model for analysing intertextuality, which provide a basis for the theoretical framework of the present study. It has outlined the concept of intertextuality and discussed some perspectives and analytical approaches to intertextuality. Lastly, the section accounted for empirical studies that have been conducted within the field. The subsequent chapters discuss the methodological processes used in the study as well as the analysis and discussion of the data gathered.

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

#### Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed discussion of the methodology employed in the study with the view to explaining the nature of the data and what methods and procedures were employed to collect and process them to arrive at the conclusions of this study. This study aims to explore the “global” and the rhetorical structure of radio news bulletins and create the Generic Structure Potential (GSP) of a genre. This consideration has two levels of analysis; the study not only explores textual organisational patterns, but also examines intertextual features.

#### Research Design

The study employed the qualitative research design (qualitative content analysis, Hsieh & Shannon, 2005); however, quantitative aspects were used in estimating the recurrence of particular structures in the data. A qualitative analysis categorises data into patterns as the primary basis for organizing and reporting results. It is concerned about smaller but focused samples rather than large random samples. It also uses general observations, depth, and verbal descriptions (Fraenkel & Warren, 2000). The qualitative analytical approach was used to determine the rhetorical functions of the texts. It also aided the researcher to make interpretations and inferences on the observed rhetorical structures and to describe the intertextual elements in the texts. Using the conventional content analysis approach, (Hsieh and Shannon, 2005), the

categories in the coding scheme were allowed to gradually emerge from the data, and the emerging rhetorical patterns were classified into elements. The qualitative research method as the main research design for this study is justified by the fact that the aim of this research involves studying and describing situated language use in radio news presentation in Ghana by accounting for the rhetorical structure and the realm of sources journalists rely on for the writing of their news stories.

Again, this study is located in two research paradigms: new rhetoric genre study and systemic functional linguistics. Although these two paradigms have different theoretical orientations, they are complementary as they share a concern with exploring the relationship between language use and social context.

### **Sampling Technique and Sample Size**

This sub-section seeks to provide an overview of the procedure adopted for the selection of the four radio stations that served as the source of data for this study. It also has as its aim to account for the size of data that was used in the study.

An important decision was made on how to draw a sample from the myriad of radio stations in Ghana. Having in mind, the objective of this study, a ‘non-probability’ sampling appeared to be appropriate. This involves a series of non-random procedures for selecting the elements of the sample. To be specific, a ‘purposive sampling technique’ which Maxwell (1997) defines as a type of sampling in which, “particular settings, persons, or events are deliberately selected for the important information they can provide that



cannot be gotten as well from other choices'' (p. 87) was employed. This involves the judgement of an expert in selecting cases with a specific purpose in mind. The achievement of these procedures depends on the knowledge, expertise, and sound judgement of the expert. Therefore, one needs to take cognizance of the shortcomings of such sampling techniques and use the method carefully (Ary, Jacob & Razavieh, 1996).

Against this background, an attempt was made to purposively pick four radio stations - one public (the only state-owned) and three private radio stations. *Joy FM* is an English language radio station situated in Accra with affiliate stations all over the country and an online port which serves the diaspora. The station which transmits on a frequency modulation of 99.7 MHz was officially recognized as a private FM institution in 1995 by the National Communications Authority ("Genesis of Broadcasting in Ghana," 2005). It is the first private radio station to be established and it has become one of the radio stations in Ghana which is most often quoted. It has carved a niche for itself in terms of hard-hitting investigative reporting and thorough coverage of politics and policy.

Established in 2004, *Citi FM*, an English-speaking radio station operates from Adabraka in Accra, the capital of Ghana. The station which can be heard on 97.3 megahertz and on [www.citifmonline.com](http://www.citifmonline.com) covers the energetic Ghanaian political scene with objective and balanced live reports, news features and documentaries as well as regular round-table discussions on pertinent issues ([citifmonline.com](http://citifmonline.com)). As the second private English-speaking radio station to be established in Ghana, it is believed to be in competition with Joy FM.

Priding itself as a world class news broadcast radio station, Radio XYZ, which can be heard on 93.1 is among the recent private radio stations in Ghana. Established in 2012, the station, which broadcasts from Osu, focuses its programming on news, business, politics, entertainment and sports in and around the world.

The only public radio station in Ghana, *Radio Ghana* which is situated in Accra, is owned and manned by the state broadcaster, the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) and is one of two national stations run by GBC. The station broadcasts in English and other Ghanaian languages including Akan, Dagbani, Ewe, Ga, Hausa and Nzema. It is not surprising to find most educated persons listening to these radio stations to obtain updates on news events. In these news events, the listening public is enlightened on issues of politics, business, sports, international news and local news.

For the number of cases in the sample to be representative of the characteristics of the population, four radio stations were selected. The choice of these four radio stations is aimed at representing Ghanaian radio news bulletins broadcast in English Language solely. Joy FM and Citi FM are the first and second private English –speaking radio news stations respectively and Radio XYZ is one of the current private English –speaking radio news station to be established. Again, Radio Ghana is a state-owned radio station. Thus, the data comprises news from private and public broadcasters, both old and new.

Applying the principle of saturation in data collection which states that “the size of the sample is determined by the optimum number necessary to enable valid inferences to be made about the population” (Thomson, 2011), a

total of 20 news items were considered to be manageable for conducting a detailed analysis. Five from each of the stations were then picked comprising the morning, afternoon and evening news. News on Joy FM was retrieved from [www.myjoynewsonline.com](http://www.myjoynewsonline.com) while news on Citi FM, Radio XYZ and Radio Ghana were audio recorded with an iPod as the news was broadcast live. These news bulletins were gathered between July, 2013 and August, 2014 in order to ensure they were recent. News bulletins from radio stations shown in Table 1 formed the data used in the study.

**Table 1: Radio stations from which data was examined in the study**

RADIO STATIONS	NUMBER OF TEXTS
Joy FM	5
Citi FM	5
Radio XYZ	5
Radio Ghana	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

Since the compilation of very large corpora usually requires the effort and commitment of a collaborative team (Ansary & Babaii, 2009), I intended to use a smaller and a more manageable data size of 20 news bulletins, although a much larger data set will be more valuable and revealing. Thus, the size of this data set is seen as a good starting point to determine the rhetorical structure of radio news bulletins in Ghana. The investigation of this

phenomenon can subsequently be undertaken in larger corpora to complement this study.

### **Analytical Framework and Procedure of Analysis**

This section accounts for the analytical procedures that were employed in this research. The study used Halliday and Hasan's Generic Structure Potential (GSP) approach to text analysis and Bazerman's Intertextuality model to analyze the generic integrity of radio news bulletins in Ghana. Huttner's (2010) model for the identification of the status of moves in a text was also employed.

The analysis was a process of several steps. After listening to the news bulletins for at least four times, I transcribed them from audio to text files. With the help of four colleagues (three post graduate students and a secondary school teacher), the news bulletins were identified, using letters of the alphabets and numbers to represent the different news items (eg. JM1, CMD8, RGMD13, and RZE19 that is, Joy Morning News 1, Citi Midday News 8, Radio Ghana Midday News 13 and Radio XYZ19 respectively. The line in each text was then numbered for ease of referencing. With respect to research question one, the analysis was done from two main perspectives. First, I sought to identify the Contextual Configuration (CC; field, tenor and mode) and the rhetorical structure of the data set.

### **Contextual configuration (CC) of RNBs**

The analysis of the CC in the radio news bulletins reveals that the field of discourse is a news story where information was disseminated to members

of the public regarding issues happening in and around the country. In providing invaluable information through news events, the news writers in the data have chosen to emphasize the technical and common details about events.

With regard to the tenor of discourse, the social distance between the reporters of the stories and the listening audience can be said to be maximal since the only time interaction takes place between the two is when a listener listens to the news and responds to it. The interactants in this genre can be said to assume roles which are of unequal status, infrequent contact and low affective involvement. In the data set, the dyad is hierarchic; the relationship is mutual and neutral without any party exercising control over the other. The news reporters have the obligation to attract the listeners by reporting on social events which they anticipate will be deemed worthy by the prospective audience. The degree of control here is subtle and mutual as the reporters, despite being in a superordinate role here, are not in any way submissive. The reporters write the reports in their own words as they perceive and interpret the event and therefore the listeners/audience are at the receiving end of the news item as regarded by the reporter. This process is an indication that the reporters have little control over the content to be broadcast for the listeners. The decision behind the publication of any news story does not belong solely to the individual reporter since there are numerous others who operate on a reporter's draft (Bell, 1991).

The third variable of discourse, mode, can be analyzed in three ways: language role, process sharing and channel. In these news bulletins, the role of language is seen as being constitutive. In the dissemination of the facts and information on the news updates, language is being used as the means to

achieve an end, without any physical activities accompanying the exchange of information. The act of information dissemination constitutes the language used as a means and an end in itself. The second way in which the mode of a particular discourse is to be considered concerns the nature of process sharing. During the news broadcast, the addressee is able to process the text as it unfolds. In a text whose medium is written and where the role of language is constitutive, immediate feedback or response by the addressee is also almost entirely impossible (Eggins, 2004). The third factor that influences the examination of the mode of any discourse is the channel. Channel refers to the way participants in a text come into contact with the message being communicated. In an attempt to minimise the confusion of channel with medium and vice versa, Hasan adopts the terms ‘Graphic’ and ‘Phonic’ channels – graphic refers to the messages delivered as a written piece while phonic refers to messages in the form of sound waves (spoken). The medium of these news bulletins in this corpus is written and the channel phonic.

### **Rhetorical structure of RNBs**

Based on the textual and ideational features of the texts, we identified the rhetorical structure of the news reports. Thus, the mass of the texts was put into smaller meaningful rhetorical units using linguistic clues used in the data. Typical boundary indicators utilized in the study were discourse markers (e.g. connectors) such as *however*, *consequently*, *in summary*, and other meta-textual signals (e.g.: *in the headlines*, *first the summary with*, *and now the details*, *coming up*, *and now to end the news*, etc.). Again, the identification of the rhetorical structure was done based on their relatedness in terms of

communicative function or content. Using the conventional content analysis approach (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005), the categories in the coding scheme were allowed to gradually emerge from the data, and the emerging rhetorical patterns were classified into elements. The semantic category (also often referred to as a communicative unit) of a text in the data analysis for this study is called an element. An element in this study is defined as a communicative unit of a text (eg. a clause or a set of clauses or a paragraph) which shows a clear indication of a specific identifiable communicative purpose, signalled by linguistic clues or inferred from specific information in the text. The communicative units or elements in a particular text together develop a set of communicative purposes relevant to the genre of the text.

Below are the examples of some of the linguistic clues and an explanation of how they signal the boundary of the communicative units in the texts. The emphasis is added as italics:

**Extract 1**

1 NC *Hello (.) good morning* (JM1)

1 NC *Hello (.) good evening* (CE10)

Expression of words like ‘*hello*’, and greeting depending on the time of the day as forms of greetings set a friendly tone and signal the recognition of the listening audience as potential agents in the activity. This unit was coded, *Greeting (G)*.

**Extract 2**

1 NC The time is seven o’clock (.) this is Radio Ghana (.) *the news*

2 *read by Mercy Sowah* (.) President Mahama (RGM11)

7 law (.) *my name is Eugenia Tenkorang* (.) the National (CM6)

In the above examples, the anchors reading those particular news items mention their names. Thus, their names are the specific lexical items used in this element. The function of this element therefore is to reveal the identity of the anchor presenting the news as sometimes listeners can refer to the reporter when they are retelling an event and/or story in connection to the news to another person. This unit was then coded, *Identity of Anchor (IA)*.

### Extract 3

1 NC Hello (.) good evening and welcome to *Citi News at 10* (.) live  
(CEIO)

1 NC Hello (.) good afternoon and welcome to *the midday news* (.)  
(JMD3)

This particular element, which usually announces the time of the telecast and/or the edition of the news, defines the content of the edition. Thus, it was coded, *Introducing the Edition (IE)*.

### Extract 4

3 coming up (.) *NDC General Secretary Johnson Asiedu Nketia*  
4 *says (er) Nana Akuffo Addo's announcement to run again for*  
5 *the flagbearership slot of the NPP is another opportunity for*  
6 *Nana Akuffo Addo to be defeated and President John Dramani*  
7 *Mahama has pledged his government's support to the Accra*  
8 *Metropolitan Assembly in its fight against the Lavender Hill*  
9 *canker* (.) (CE10)

2 presented by Doreen Ampofo (.) *in the headlines* (.) *NDC*  
3 *National Executive Committee appeals to President Mahama to*



- 4 *reinstate the dismissed DCE for Ahafo Ano South (.) Gabriel*  
5 *Barima (.)Ministry of Education to curb teacher absenteeism to*  
6 *improve academic output (.) first round of Egypt’s presidential*  
7 *polls set for 26th and 27th May (.) and Russian Foreign*  
8 *Minister to hold crises talks with US counterpart over the*  
9 *Ukraine (.)* (RGE14)

In the examples above, *coming up* and *in the headlines* are linguistic clues that help to identify that part of the text as distinct from the others. It is replete with relational, material and verbal processes. It functions to give audience the most concise summary of the whole news. This element was coded, *The Headlines (H)*.

A detailed explanation of the classification scheme is found in Appendix A. Table 2 presents a general picture of the various elements identified in the data set.

**Table 2: Elements found in RNBs**

Elements	Rhetorical Names
Element 1	APPRECIATING LISTENERS (AL)
Element 2	GREETING (G)
Element 3	WELCOMING (W)
Element 4	INTRODUCING THE EDITION (IE)
Element 5	SOURCE OF INFORMATION (SI)
Element 6	IDENTITY OF ANCHOR (IA)
Element 7	HEADLINES (H)
Element 8	SUMMARY OF NEWS (SN)
Element 9	THE LEAD (L)
Element 10	THE BODY (B)
Element 11	CONCLUSION (C)
Element 12	SIGN OFF (SO)

To determine the status of each element, Huttner's (2010) guidelines of deciding on the status of individual moves was used. According to Huttner (2010), a rhetorical unit in a text with:

1. 90%- 100% frequency of occurrence is tagged as an obligatory move.
2. 50%-89% is tagged as core moves.
3. 30%-49% can either be core or optional moves after further consultation with experts in the field.
4. 1%-29% is also considered to be optional

A rhetorical unit in Category 1 is regarded as genre exemplar usually considered inappropriate or in some way “flawed” without its presence. Huttner (2010) also argues that rhetorical moves that are classified as core moves are regarded to be typical of the genre and also considered as part of an appropriate and acceptable genre exemplar. Huttner (2010) further asserts that moves in Category 3 are not considered as typical features of the genre and as such they can be considered in some situations as an acceptable addition. The motivation for using Huttner’s (2010) model of determining the status of moves in a given text stems from the fact that it accounts for all moves regardless of their frequency accounted for in a given text. Thus it is able to account for all moves ranging from those with low representation (1%) to those with highest representation (100%).

In order to answer research questions two (how sources are included in radio news bulletins) and three (what writers use the sources for), a discussion of intertextuality was drawn on to explore the intertextual practices, from which discourse practices could be partially revealed. For this level of analysis, a framework based on Bazerman (2004) within the tradition of New Rhetoric genre study was set up to explore how the writers draw on outside sources to establish their own texts. This kind of analysis, to some extent, reveals the discourse practices of the data.

In an attempt to elaborate on the key dimensions and aspects of intertextuality, Bazerman (2004) cites some basic concepts and a procedure for analysing intertextuality. This involves levels of intertextuality, and techniques of intertextual representation. For the purpose of analysis, Bazerman distinguishes different levels at which a text explicitly invokes

another text and relies on another text as a conscious resource. He identifies six levels of intertextuality that emerge in a text. These are ‘prior text as a source of meaning to be used at face value’, ‘explicit social dramas of prior texts engaged in discussion’, ‘background, support, and contrast’, ‘beliefs, issues, ideas, statements generally circulated’, ‘recognizable kinds of language, phrasing and genre’, and ‘resources of language’ (Bazerman, 2004, pp.86-87). These levels of intertextuality can be recognized through certain techniques that represent the words and utterances of others starting with the most explicit – ‘direct quotation’ and ‘indirect quotation’; to ‘mentioning of a person, document, or statements’ and ‘comment or evaluation on a statement, text, or otherwise invoked voice’; to more implicit ‘using recognizable phrasing, terminology associated with specific people or groups of people or particular document’ and ‘using language and forms that seem to echo certain ways of communicating, discussions among other people, types of documents’. Some examples of intertextuality in one of the texts, CM7 is discussed below. (The emphasis is added as underlined). It is worth noting that an extract comprises several news stories.

**Extract 5**

13 details of the news now (.) Government says it will conduct a  
14 fiscal impact assessment before it decides to sign on to the  
15 Economic Partnership Agreement (.) according to government  
16 the assessment will bring to the fore the economic adjustment  
17 cost of signing on to the EPA and its subsequent effect (.)  
18 speaking to Citi news at the meetings of Head of States of the  
19 West African sub region in Ivory Coast (.) Minister of Trade

20           and Industry (.) Haruna Iddrisu said government will not take  
21           any decision that would affect the economy of the country(.)

The above is the first story in the extract. Some indirect quotations were used to establish the background to the arguments and facts of the story as evident in line 13-21. Here, the writer has clearly attributed his sources by referring to the Minister of Trade and industry who speaks on behalf of the government. The fourth and fifth story also exhibited this trend.

In the second story, implicit and explicit sources are also used. For example, in line 33-39, it reads.

33           now President John Mahama has been elected unanimously as  
34           the new Chair of the Ecowas authority of head of states and  
35           government for a one year term (.) the President who takes over  
36           from President Alassane Ouattara of La Cote D'Ivoire is  
37           expected to oversee a number of key issues in the sub West  
38           African region including the signing of the controversial  
39           Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union (.)

Here this source establishes the background to the story. An explicit source is used as seen in line 40-42.

40           speaking to the media after his election (.) Minister of  
41           Foreign Affairs (.) Hannah Tetteh says President Mahama is  
42           poised for the task ahead (.)

Here the writer and/or the anchor uses an indirect quotation by making reference to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to present the information as factual. This trend is also manifested in the third story in the text.

The fifth story which is foreign news begins with a few descriptions to illustrate the situation. For example, line 130-135 reads,

130 Education Paul Krampa (.) now in foreign news (.) Chinese  
131 ships are sweeping a new search in the Indian Ocean for the  
132 missing Malaysian airliner jet (.) two vessels are trying to find  
133 and retrieve a number of items spotted by planes on Friday (.)  
134 Chinese air craft are also flying over the area and North East to  
135 the previous zone and have spotted more objects (.) China's

Explicit intertextual sources in the form of indirect quotations are exhibited in the following sentences. These sources give evidence to the story and to some extent avoid responsibility for what is written and / or read.

135 the previous zone and have spotted more objects (.) China's  
136 Xinhua News Agency says the Beijing bound airliner  
137 disappeared March 8 with 239 people on board (.) Chinese  
138 patrol ship Haixun 01 and a navy vessel Jinsangjang which  
139 carries two helicopters will reach the new search area in the past  
140 few hours (.) Xinhua says Jinsangjang was to focus on the  
141 search for debris (.) oil slips and life jackets (.)

In summary, this section has provided a classification scheme for the analysis of the data in the study. The identification of the rhetorical structure is based on the textual and the ideational features of the texts. With regard to intertextuality; levels and techniques of intertextuality are drawn on to examine how writers draw on outside sources to establish their own texts.

### **Validity and Reliability**

The identification of the communicative units or elements involves subjective judgement. Therefore, to ensure objectivity in the analysis of the data, the validity of the classification scheme is essential. One practical solution to the accuracy problem of the text analysis is the use of an inter-rater validity technique. Crookes (1986) contends that the accuracy of text analysis, such as the identification of the elements, can be tested by: first, defining the elements in a practical way so that independent raters can identify them, and second, confirming their decisions with a sufficiently high level of agreement. Crookes further proposes that, if the analysis model represents an accurate reflection of a particular text, then it should be possible to reach a high level of agreement.

In this study, the data for this study were double-checked by four independent raters (three post graduate students and a secondary school teacher). The choice of the independent raters took into account their interest and availability. First, they were enlightened on the background of the research to ensure that they understood the rationale and motivation for the study. The main task for the research was also made known. They were then educated on what elements are, how to identify them in the news bulletins by identifying the textual (which are usually signalled by the linguistic and discourse clues and inferencing from the context) and ideational features of the elements.

Finally, they were taught how to conduct an intertextual analysis of the data based on the techniques and procedures outlined by Bazerman (2004). The quest to settle and correct the differences in terms of the identification of

the rhetorical structure as well as the intertextual analysis of the news bulletins made the research team achieve high sense of inter-rater reliability. Inter-rater reliability rate was noted to be 88% for the identification of the rhetorical elements; and 92% for the intertextual analysis of the data. Inter-rater reliability percentage for the intertextual analysis was high because the levels of intertextuality were explored through certain obvious techniques. This as such, made it very easy to be identified. Disagreement among raters were resolved using percentage agreement. Since five raters were involved, any disagreement that emanated from less than three raters were considered unlikely to represent the facts of the situation.

### **Summary of Chapter**

This chapter has provided an outline of the research methodology used in the study. Again, the procedures that were used in collecting the data have also been catered for. In addition to these, the researcher accounted for the approaches that were employed in the analysis of the data. The next chapter will present the analysis and discussion of the data.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Introduction

The previous chapter illustrated the research design of this study and outlined the analytical framework employed to address the research questions. Based on the textual and ideational features of the texts, the rhetorical units of the news reports were identified. Thus, the mass of the texts was put into smaller meaningful rhetorical units, using linguistic clues and their relatedness in terms of their communicative function in the data. The rhetorical units were then coded. Also, a discussion of intertextuality was drawn on to examine the nature of radio news bulletins. Techniques of intertextual representation were employed. These techniques, starting with the most explicit, were direct quotation and indirect quotation to mentioning of a person, document, or statements to more implicit using recognizable phrasing, terminology associated with specific people or groups of people or particular document.

This chapter will focus on the analysis and discussion of the data. The presentation and discussion of the data answer the three research questions that guide this current study –to examine the rhetorical structure embedded in radio news bulletins, to explore how news writers include other sources in their texts as well as what the news writers use these sources for.

#### Rhetorical Structure of RNBs

This section of the discussion of the data set throws light on the rhetorical structure of radio news bulletins. That is, drawing upon Halliday

and Hasan's notion of Contextual Configuration and model of Generic Structure Potential, the rhetorical features of the news bulletins were identified.

### **Generic Structure Potential (GSP) of radio news bulletins**

This section of the study captures the general picture of the rhetorical features of the texts. The analysis showed that the radio news bulletins are characterised by twelve elements: *Appreciating Listeners (A.L)*, *Greeting (G)*, *Welcoming (W)*, *Introducing the Edition (IE)*, *Source of Information (SI)*, *Identity of Anchor (IA)*, *Headlines (H)*, *Summary of News (SN)*, *Lead (L)*, *Body (B)*, *Conclusion (C)* and *Sign Off (SO)*.

**Table 3: Distribution of Elements on the Radio Stations**

ELEMENTS	RADIO STATIONS																					
	JM1	JMD2	JMD3	JE4	JE5	CM6	CMD7	CMD8	CE9	CE10	RGM11	RGMD12	RGMD13	RGE14	RGE15	RZM16	RZMD17	RZMD18	RZE19	RZE20	TOTAL	
A.L	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
W	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
1E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
SI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
IA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
H	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
SN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
C	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
SO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	20

The following elements, *Source of Information (SI)*, *Introducing the Edition (IE)*, *Identity of Anchor (IA)*, *Headlines (H)*, *Lead (L)*, *Body (B)*, and *Sign off (SO)* are considered as obligatory elements because they occurred in all the data set from the radio stations. *Greeting (G)* *Welcoming (W)* and *Conclusion(C)* were noted to be core elements whilst *Summary of News (SN)* and *Appreciating Listeners (AL)* served as the optional moves, owing to their less frequent occurrence in the data set as well as their presence in only the news bulletins on Radio Ghana and Joy FM.

Using the semantic properties of the phrase and clauses as the schematic boundary marker in the texts, the elements described above were found to occur in a non-linear pattern across all twenty texts. The occurrence of some of the identified elements in the texts is not regular and their order of appearance does vary to an extent. The obligatory elements L and B are the only elements that are fixed in order of occurrence, as L is always followed by B. However, the obligatory element, H, may or may not appear immediately before L. So, the sequence reported here is not in a canonical order.

Appreciating Listeners (AL) (f=1, 5%)

The first element identified, which is here referred to as Appreciating Listeners or (AL) for short, occurs in just one text. Thus, it is considered as an optional element. It functions to signal the recognition of listeners as potential agents in the activity as shown below:

**Extract 6**

1 NC1 *Thank you very much for joining us (.)* (JE4)

Using this rhetorical unit in the form of a declarative, the anchor appreciates the effort of the listeners for choosing to listen to them (the anchor and her colleague/s) and/or the radio station, thus the use of the pronoun “us”. According to Zhang (2006), personal pronouns usually express interpersonal relationships between or among the individuals involved in interaction. Personal pronouns in the basic grammatical distinctions are those used to indicate first or second or third person.

Greeting (G): (frequency (f) = 15, 75%)

This element referred to as ‘Greeting’ (or G for short), as the label suggests, functions to indicate continuity of personal relation, signaling the recognition of the listening audience as potential agents in the activity. Duranti (1997) argues that despite the numerous works on greetings, there is surprisingly no generalizable definition of greetings in the context of any speech community (Amoakohene, 2015). This might be based on the fact that greetings are considered as verbal formulas with virtually no propositional content (Searle, 1969) or Zero referential value (Youssouf, Allen, & Charles, 1976).

This element is exhibited by the expression of words like ‘*hello*’ and greetings depending on the time of the day. It is a core element, occurring in fifteen (15) of the texts. In twelve (12) of the texts, it appeared as the first element and as the second element in the other three texts.

The Greeting element is expressed in few words. Examples are given below:

### Extract 7

- 1 NC *Hello (.) good morning* (JM1)  
1 NC *Hello (.) good evening* (JE5)  
1 NC *Hello (.) good evening* (CE10)

Anchors predominantly use general greetings to mark the three main demarcations of the day referred to by Dzameshie (2002) as “time-of-day greetings”. Some instances of “time-of-day” greetings as evident in the data set are seen above. In all these instances, the anchors greet the listeners by indicating the time of the day depending on the time of the broadcast. O’Keeffe (2011) argues that anchors in their public personae build a pseudo-intimate relationship with their audience through greetings.

Welcoming (W): (frequency (f) = 10, 50%)

This element takes the form of a welcome, where the anchors welcome their listeners to be part of the broadcast. This element has a main communicative purpose of preparing the minds of the listeners for the forthcoming news broadcast. This core element was realized in 10 (ten) instances out of the total twenty (20) data set that was analysed. This represents 50% of occurrence out of the entire data set. Linguistic structures as indicated in Extract 8 give instances of the realisation of the element, “welcoming”.

### Extract 8

- 1 NC *Hello (.) good morning and welcome to news at 6 (.)* (JM1)  
1 NC *It is midday (.) good afternoon and welcome to the news*  
(CMD7)

1 NC Good evening *and welcome to XYZ News at 10* (RZE20)

The above examples cited from the data depict some instances where the element (welcoming) was realised in the data analysed. It must be noted that this element was exhibited in all the radio stations, except Radio Ghana (the public radio station).

“Welcoming” (a relational process) can be considered under the category of a performative (Austin, 1962) where the presenters demonstrate themselves as sincere performers of the act of welcoming. Thus, the anchors are genuinely delighted to have the hearer in their company. In other words, the anchors indicate the present situation (during the news broadcast) as a situation where the act of welcoming is sincere and substantial (Oishi, 2006). Instances from the extract above show that the speech act of welcoming is expressed in the performative verb, “welcome” which is mostly followed by a prepositional phrase, as in “*to news at 6*” and “*to the news coming...*”.

Introducing the Edition (IE): (f = 20, 100%)

The second obligatory element in this genre is functionally labeled as Introducing the Edition (IE). This particular element, which usually announces the time of the telecast and the edition of the news, defines the content of the edition. For example, the evening edition has the longest duration (60minutes) and is expected to be the most comprehensive. Thus, knowing the edition in a way communicates to the regular listener the expected content of the news. This element often realized by noun phrases may have three different expressions as shown by the following examples:

### Extract 9

- Pre-modification + Head noun

1 NC Hello (.) good afternoon and welcome to *the midday news*  
JDM3

1 NC1 ... hello (.) good afternoon and welcome to *the midday news*  
JMD2

-Head noun + Post modification

1 NC Hello (.) good evening and welcome to *Citi News at 10* (.)  
CE10

1 NC Hello again (.) this is *XYZ News at 11* (.) RZM16

Noun Phrase (Head noun)

2 ..... Richard Dela Skie with *Eye Witness News* (.) CE9

1 NC1 Thank you very much for joining us on *News Night* (.) ( JE4)

Source of Information (SI) (f=20, 100%)

This element rhetorically functions to provide listeners as to where the news can be heard. Thus the name of the FM station on which the news was broadcast is always clearly asserted. With the upsurge in technology, most news on the radio stations could be heard live on the internet, consequently the anchors mention the online source from which the news could be heard. This obligatory element is usually realized by relational processes in independent clauses and whole sentences as seen. Relational processes are processes of experiencing possession, precision, equivalence and attributes. The use of relational processes ensures precision in the delivery of the news. Examples of SI are seen below:



**Extract 10**

1 NC Hello (.) good morning and welcome to news at 6 (.) *this news*  
2 *bulletin is live on your dial (.) Joy 99.7 FM (.) Luv 99.5 FM in*  
3 *Kumasi and our partner stations across the country (.) this*  
4 *bulletin is also heard live on the internet at myjoyonline.com (.)*  
(JM1)

2 my name is Francisca Kakra Forson (.) *this bulletin is live from*  
3 *our studio here at Joy 99.7 3 in Accra our partner stations*  
4 *countrywide and on the internet on myjoyonline.com(.) and*  
(JMD3)

1 NC1 Good evening (.) *from 97.3 Citi FM at number 11 Tetenu in*  
2 *Accra I am Richard Dela Skie with eye witness news (.) tonight*  
(CE9)

1 NC Hello (.) good afternoon (.) *the news is coming from our studios*  
2 *here at 246 Abebresem Street (.) Osu here in Accra (.) and live*  
3 *in here at xyzonline.com (.) coming up (.) one person has been*  
(RZMD18)

Often introduced by the adverb, ‘here’, this element gives a precise description as to where the news could be heard as indicated by Extract 5. According to Leech (2004), the place adverb ‘here’ functions as a complement of a preposition. Among place adverbs, *here* and *there* are generally used with prepositions like: *around, from, in, at, over* and *under*. ‘Here’ as an adverb of place talks about the location where the action of the verb is being carried out.

Since this element normally indicates the source from which the news could be heard and the location of the broadcasting firm, the implication is that the media house could in a way be advertising their firm in order to do business with their audience. So for instance, if anyone wants their story to be published they know exactly where to go, thus the location of the firm. However, the location of the radio station was not evident in any of the bulletins on Radio Ghana.

Identity of Anchor (IA) (f=20, 100%)

This third obligatory element serves to reveal the name of the anchor presenting the news. Sometimes listeners can refer to the reporter when they are retelling an event and/or story in connection to the news to another person thereby making their story authentic. Usually realized by relational processes in independent clauses and whole sentences, the element IA is considered a crucial element in structuring news on the radio as it appears in twenty (100%) of the news texts in the introductory part and the final part of fourteen (70%) of the texts. An example is given below:

**Extract 11**

- 1 NC The time is seven o'clock (.) this is Radio Ghana (.) *the news*  
2 *read by Mercy Sowah (.)* (RGM11)  
5 coming up in foreign news (.) female Kenyan MPS blast  
6 polygamy law (.) *my name is Eugenia Tenkorang (.)* (CM6)  
4 *I am Tawa Kalito Braimah (.)* the details now (.) (RZM16)

Regarding tenor, since news bulletins are aired and are not face-to-face interactions, it behooves on the presenters to reveal their identities. This

relatively creates an interpersonal construction of the anchors to their audience. To ensure formality in the delivery of the news, the first names of the anchors are mentioned, followed by their surnames.

Headlines (H) (f=20, 100%)

The element (H) is considered obligatory as it appears in all the texts. The purpose of this element is to give the audience the most concise summary of the whole news. Many listeners simply listen to the headlines to get their news. By listening to the headlines, one can understand the main content and the main information addressed in the news. Hence, most headlines are those items in the news which are more socially significant and would get listeners glued to their sets.

The simple present and the present perfect which emphasize both the recentness of past actions and events and their relevance to the present time are the most popular form of verbs in the headlines, in spite of the fact that the news may describe something that is happening, something that happens repeatedly, even something that had happened already or something that is going to happen in the near future. Examples of such grammatical phenomenon are; *says, claims, has died, adjourns*, and so on. Huddleston (2012) asserts that usage of the simple present may have developed as a metaphorical extension in situations such as live radio sport commentaries (news reporting).

The frequent use of relational, material and verbal processes in the headlines usually ensures objectivity and accuracy in the news. It was also evident that themes in declarative clauses were constantly used in the

headlines to achieve objectivity. Grammatically, the theme of the clause is the same as the subject. Examples of such occurrences are shown in the extract below:

**Extract 12**

3            *coming up (.) NDC General Secretary Johnson Asiedu Nketia*  
4            *says (er) Nana Akuffo Addo's announcement to run again for*  
5            *the flagbearership slot of the NPP is another opportunity for*  
6            *Nana Akuffo Addo to be defeated and President John Dramani*  
7            *Mahama has pledged his government's support to the Accra*  
8            *Metropolitan Assembly in its fight against the Lavender Hill*  
9            *canker (.) let's look at the stories now in detail (.) I am Martin*  
(CE10)

3            *and live in here at xyzonline.com (.) coming up (.) court*  
4            *adjourns judgement on Woyome's case of no case application*  
5            *to the end of the month (.) Foreign Affairs Minister (.) Hannah*  
6            *Tetteh says the EPA will facilitate better intergration in the*  
7            *West African sub region and Shai Osudoku MP pleads with the*  
8            *Dodowa Chief not to be using war threats against the Ningos*  
9            *over early disputes and also scores of anti GMO (erm erm)*  
10           *held a protest march against the plant breeders bill today and*  
11           *then the Energy Ministry says the forgery of the Energy*  
12           *Minister's signature by an international oil firm is prompting*  
13           *the Energy Ministry to tighten its dealings with international*  
14           *companies in the oil and gas sector (.) I am Patrick Ayimuh (.)*  
(RZMD17)

The phrase '*coming up*' is a boundary marker and an attention-getting device. It indicates a certain relationship with what has gone before, and also in marking the beginning of another element of the discourse textually.

Summary of News (SN) (f=1, 5%)

The eighth element, Summary of News, is an optional stage which occurs in RGE14 only on Radio Ghana recording 1 (5%) instance. It provides listeners with a detailed summary of the major news stories, as shown by the following example:

**Extract 13**

10 NC2 the NDC National Executive Committee has appealed to  
11 President John Mahama to reinstate the dismissed DCE for  
12 Ahafo Ano South (.) Gabriel Barima (.) a statement signed by  
13 the General Secretary of the NDC (.) Johnson Asiedu Nketia (.)  
14 says based on investigations conducted by the party the NEC  
15 has come to the conclusion that the decision to dismiss the  
16 DCE if left to stand would amount to injustice to the DCE. (.)  
17 the Ministry of Education has said it has put in place measures  
18 to curb teacher absenteeism to improve on academic  
19 performance (.) the Sector Minister Professor Nana Opoku  
20 Agyeman made this known during the Anniversary and Speech  
21 and Prize Giving Day of Swedru Senior High School in the  
22 Central Region (.)  
23 authorities in Egypt say the first round of presidential poll has  
24 been set for 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> May (.) this comes days after Army

25 Chief General Abdul Fatahal Sisi resigned and announced his  
26 candidature (.) nominations will be accepted from tomorrow to  
27 the 20<sup>th</sup> of next month (.) and Russian Foreign Minister Sergei  
28 Labrov is set to meet with his US counterpart in Paris over the  
29 Ukraine Russia has annexed Crimea and there are reports of  
30 thousands of Russian troops marked close to Ukraine borders //

Realized by whole sentences, this element encapsulates local and foreign news. As might be expected of the field of news reporting, the clauses in the extract under analysis deal mainly with statements and offer information through relational, verbal and material processes. The element, H is repeated in the concluding sections as “Conclusion”, (C) in all the news bulletins with the exception of RGE14. Interestingly, in RGE14, the element, SN is exhibited as C in the concluding part of the news. As stated earlier, Radio Ghana is the only station that has the summary of news as an element. Arguably, as the only public radio station, it adds a touch of uniqueness to news aired on that radio station.

The Lead (L) (f= 20, 100%)

This particular element occurs in all the texts. It provides the hook to get listeners interested in the story. It expands on the story’s main point as introduced in the headline. Basically, news is variations of “something happened”. The lead’s purpose is to straightforwardly tell listeners what the “something happened” is. In terms of content, the lead captures the essence of the whole news, or it summarizes the news to draw the listeners in. The lead of the various news items usually forms the headlines. Consequently, it has the

same characteristics (in terms of relational, verbal and material processes) as the headlines.

Functioning as exciting hooks for listeners, the leads must be very informative and long enough to load the most newsworthy aspect of the events. They are supposed to give brief answers to the key questions: *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *why* and *how*. For example:

**Extract 14**

2                    Adabraka in Accra coming up (.) *National Identification*  
 3                    *Authority to begin a weekend schedule of distributing national*  
 4                    *identification cards* (.) from today (.) an Ejura chief charges

**Table 4: Analysing Key Elements in News Lead on CM6**

Question	Answer
Who	the National Identification Authority
When	will from today
What / How	begin a weekend schedule
Why	to     distribute     the     National Identification cards to their owners.

The Body (B) (f=20, 100%)

The news broadcast consists of several news items, each of which has a definite rhetorical structure. In this study, The Body (B) refers to the body of the entire news broadcast. It will further be discussed in the subsequent section. The primary and the most prevailing purpose of this element is to

narrate the event. While doing so, it gradually gives answers to all possible questions related to the event: *what, who, where, when, why, and how.*

Basically, the body will give readers three kinds of information: details of the events, by answering the six questions 5W+H in more detail, comments from people involved in the story and background information to help one understand the story more deeply.

For example, with the news headline, *court adjourns judgement on Woyome's case of no case application to the end of the month*; the body of the news (mostly in the form of declaratives) is structured as follows:

#### **Extract 15**

##### **LEAD**

16            *the court will pronounce judgement on the case involving*  
17            *business man (.)Alfred Agbesi Woyome on April 30 (.) the*

##### **BODY (DETAILS OF THE EVENTS)**

17            *business man (.)Alfred Agbesi Woyome on April 30 (.) the*  
18            *judgement was expected today but was adjourned because the*  
19            *presiding judge hadn't completed his ruling (.) Mr Woyome*  
20            *filed the motion of no case and prayed the court to rule on the*  
21            *motion in his favour (.) his lawyers had argued that the case*  
22            *brought against the businessman by the state be dismissed (.)he*  
23            *is accused of defrauding the state by false pretences (.) Mr*

##### **BODY (COMMENTS FROM PEOPLE INVOLVED)**

23            *is accused of defrauding the state by false pretences (.) Mr*  
24            *Woyome's counsel Musa Ahmed expressed his optimism about*  
25            *the case (.)*



26 CON *At this stage we cannot prejudice the outcome of the ruling*  
27 *because we don't know the outcome yet (.) but we are very*  
28 *convinced and satisfied that we have filed is strong enough to*  
29 *give us a ruling in our favour (.) if he makes a ruling against us*  
30 *it will not mean that we guilty of the offence (.) what it means is*  
31 *that the judge would like us to open our defence and cast a*  
32 *reasonable doubt on the prosecution's case so that at the end of*  
33 *it if we succeed in casting doubts or such doubts then we will*  
34 *be acquitted and discharged //*

With regard to tenor, a maximal social distance is obtained in the delivery of the news bulletins. Social distance affects styles of communication. So it is expected that if the social distance is maximal, explicitness is essential. Thus, the body of the news gives a comprehensive and explicit account of the news item. In the body of the news texts, the source of information (SI) is intermittently mentioned together with the main stories that had been read so far. Interestingly, Radio Ghana captures the editorials of the newspapers as part of its morning news.

Conclusion (C) (f=9, 45%)

This core element provides listeners with the summary of the major news stories which was heard at the onset of the news. In terms of mode, specifically the nature of process sharing, the listening audience is able to process the text as it unfolds. A summary of the news is read at the tail end of the bulletin perhaps to refresh the memories of ( the listening) audience and/or to give the listening audience an opportunity to get a gist of the news in case

they were absent at the onset of delivery of the news. Out of twenty (20) texts, nine (9) have this particular rhetorical element. Examples are shown below:

**Extract 16**

46 NC That was the Vice President (.) Amissah Arthur and *that's it at*  
47 *news at 10 (.) our stories so far (.) Ghana will face major*  
48 *energy challenges if the country's energy capacity is not*  
49 *doubled by 2016 and (.) Government has reiterated its*  
50 *commitment to promote sustainable policies geared towards*  
51 *poverty reduction* (JE5)

179 NC1 Those were editorials of the papers (.) *to end the news the main*  
180 *points again (.) President Mahama is expected to inspect*  
181 *progress of work on the Takoradi harbour expansion(.) and the*  
182 *sea defence project at Sekondi today (.) the Deputy Majority*  
183 *Leader of Parliament and MP for Ashiaman (.) Alfred Agbeshi*  
184 *is optimistic the President's state of the nation's address will*  
185 *yield positive results (.) the Electricity Company of Ghana is to*  
186 *announce a timetable for load shedding next week (.) suspected*  
187 *Boko Haram fighters have attacked a military base in the north*  
188 *east Nigerian city of Madiguri and freed dozens of prisoners*  
189 *from custody (.) a French court has jailed the former Rwandan*  
190 *spy chief (.) Pascal Simbikangwa for 25 years for his role in the*  
191 *1994 genocide (.)* (RGM11)



It can be deduced from the above analysis that radio news bulletins have twelve (12) rhetorical units: Appreciating Listeners (AL), Greeting (G), Welcoming (W), Introducing the Edition (IE), Source of Information (SI), Identity of Anchor (IA), The Headlines (H), Summary of News (SN), The Lead (L), The Body (B), Conclusion (C) and Sign Off (SO). These elements occur in an order which is not fixed.

In line with this, I attempt to describe the GSP of the radio news bulletins as an important non- academic genre as illustrated below:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \\ [(AL)] \wedge \{ [SI \wedge \underline{G} \wedge \underline{W} \wedge IE \wedge IA.] \wedge H \wedge (SN) \wedge L \wedge B \wedge \underline{C} \wedge SO] \end{array}$$

The caret sign indicates sequence, the underlined indicate core elements and the round brackets indicate optionality of enclosed elements: so AL and SN are optional. Any one or more of these elements may or may not occur in some text embedded in the same CC. The elements SI, IE, IA, H, L, B, and SO are obligatory. The square bracket indicates restraint. So for example, we can read the first square bracket as follows:

AL may or may not occur;

If it occurs, then it may precede SI;

AL cannot follow the elements to the right of SI.

The arrow show iteration, thus SI, IE and IA indicate that:

SI, IE and IA are obligatory;

SI, IE and IA can occur anywhere in the curly bracket, so long as they do not precede AL and so long as they do follow SO;

SI, IE and IA can be iterative.

The dot (.) between elements indicates more than one option in sequence. But optionality of sequence is never equal to complete freedom; the restraint is indicated by the square bracket (Halliday & Hasan, 1989). So, together with iteration and optionality of sequence, IA is projected as capable of occurring before and after H.

In summary, the GSP presented here is a condensed statement suggesting that radio news bulletins typically reveal the following; greeting, welcoming, the source from which the bulletins is heard, the edition of the news, and the identity of the anchor. Again, the headlines are read, followed by the lead and details of the stories are made known to listeners after which the anchor concludes and signs off. The occurrence of these ten elements may or may not require other elements like Appreciating Listeners (AL) and Summary of News (SN).

### **Intertextuality and this study**

This section addresses another part of the study – intertextuality. In this study, the major purpose for conducting the intertextual analysis was to give a general understanding of the nature of radio news broadcast as a genre. As part of answering research questions 2 and 3, this section seeks to examine how news writers draw on other sources for the writing of their own texts: how the news writers include other sources in their texts and what the writers use these sources for.

Bazerman's (2004) analytical framework for analyzing intertextuality is presented for carrying out in-depth analysis of the sample texts in this study. In addition, ideas and concepts on intertextuality drawn from Fairclough (1992

and 1995) are incorporated into the intertextual analysis of this study. Detailed analyses of sample texts from the radio news bulletins are presented. The following section indicates the intertextual practices examined in the study.

### **Intertextuality in the ‘Lead/ Body’ type texts**

It is worth noting that each extract comprises several news stories. The first story in extract 18 does not have a direct quotation until the tail end of the story yet from the beginning it creates an intertextual web of statements as background to the apprehension of some Chinese nationals. Direct quotations in the form of the voices of two external sources are incorporated to authenticate the story. For example, lines 38-49 are the exact words of the original author, the Local Government Minister:

#### **Extract 18**

38 LGM You may recall that His Excellency (.) The President gave a  
39 directive to all the MMDCES to ensure that these activities are  
40 brought to a halt (.) the Chief Executives by their mandates as  
41 Chairmen of the district security committees have the  
42 responsibility to ensure that operations which are illegal are  
43 abated (.) but then we need the support of all Ghanaians in this  
44 respect (.) the traditional authorities civil society organizations  
45 religious leaders and even the students should re-mobilize  
46 public support to make the exercise fruitful (.) otherwise any  
47 action to control the situation will provoke a counter-reaction  
48 from the very very people that that we are (emm) there to  
49 protect //

With regard to this story, the following illustrates how the anchor attempts to reproduce it in words that reflect his understanding and interpretation. An example is seen in lines 29-37:

29 NC ASP Mohammed Tanko is the Public Relation Officer of the  
30 Ashanti Regional Police Command (.) meanwhile (.) Local  
31 Government Minister (..) Akwasi Opong Fosu says public  
32 awareness is what will help make Ghana's fight against illegal  
33 Chinese mining successful (.) citing the recent killing of the  
34 Ghanaians by the Chinese nationals in the Ashanti Region the  
35 Minister warned that Ghanaians could be provoked to react if  
36 nothing is done (.) Mr. Fosu added that Government was not  
37 unconcerned about the menace //

Here, the writer has explicitly attributed her sources to key people in the Police Force and government such as the Public Relation Officer of the Ashanti Police Command and Local Government Minister respectively to illustrate that these officials are playing a role in the fight against illegal mining. Through indirect quotation (reporting verbs- *says* and *added*), these sources are mainly attributed.

The second story is not different from the first. It also begins with an intertextual web of statements to serve as a background to the story. A report from one of the radio station's correspondent is inserted in the story. It is a report where a 55\_ year old man hacks his wife to death in the Upper West Region. The Assembly man of the area and the acting Upper West Public Relation Officer of the Ghana Police Service are given a voice to inform the audience of the tragedy and to give credence to the story. An explicit

intertextual source in the form of indirect quotation is also used in the text to validate the story as evident in lines 71-73:

71 later found dead at the outskirts of the community (.) the  
72 Assemblyman for Torkpo Electoral Area Paul Salifu said the  
73 whole community is devastated about the incident //

In the third story, the anchor begins with an explicit intertextual source. Here are lines 89-91:

89 NC President John Mahama has challenged countries in the sub  
90 region to pool resources together to launch a more aggressive  
91 fight against money laundering and terrorists financing (.) West

Some implicit intertextual sources are then used to tell a story on the challenge of money laundering in Ghana to establish the background to the event. For instance, in lines 91-96 of this text, it reads,

91 fight against money laundering and terrorists financing (.) West  
92 Africa in the past couple of years has become the focus for  
93 many international organizations seeking governmental support  
94 to deal with the challenge of money laundering (.) Ghana was  
95 recently taken off international blacklist of money laundering  
by 96 the Financial ActionTask Force (.) it follows what the task

force This source is not attributed to any specific agency, but is taken as widely circulated information to establish the background of the argument of the text.



Still in this story, some explicit sources (indirect quotation) are used to verify the story. An example is seen in lines 98\_102:

98           addressing anti money laundering deficiencies (.) addressing a  
99           meeting of the inter-governmental group against money  
100          laundering in West Africa President Mahama said effective sub  
101          regional collaboration is the only way to deal with the money  
102          laundering challenge //

The voice of the President of Ghana is introduced at the climax:

103   PRES There are issues for which isolated national responses are  
104          ineffective (.) what is required is effective regional or sub  
105          regional collaboration (.) the negative effect of money  
106          laundering has no respect for territorial boundaries (.) and that  
107          is why there is the need for all of us to pull together our  
108          resources and energies in confronting the problem on all fronts  
109          (.) for us in Ghana the fight against money laundering and  
110          terrorists financing are major issues to which we make the  
111          outmost commitment //

It is evident that the reporter and /or the anchor draw(s) on the statements of the president to write down their own account. The source is attributed to a specific agency (the President of Ghana) and the insertion of his speech validates the story.

In the fourth story, the anchor begins with a background to the story and then continues with a news desk report where the United States is stated as applauding the parties involved in the petition case. Here, an explicit source is

used as evidence to the story. For instance, in lines 120-123, 125-126 and 129-133 of this text read,

120           the election dispute (.) Deputy Assistant Secretary in charge of  
121           Public Diplomacy and African Affairs of the U.S Department  
122           of States Michael Pelitiah told the GNA the petition hearing is  
123           an indication that Ghana's institutions are working (.) as a  
125    NDR Mr. Pelitiah noted the significance of applying the rule of law in  
126           settling grievances (.) he said Ghana has the laws and rules and  
129           institutions to work when he visited the country (.) Mr Pelitiah  
130           said the use of courts in settling the disputes showed institutions  
131           are working in Ghana and people have confidence in them (.)

In short, this text uses a number of explicit sources (direct and indirect quotation) which are attributed to specific agencies. These sources are used as evidence to validate the stories in the news events. However, there are instances of implicit intertextual sources which though not attributed to any specific agency are used to establish the background to the event. The reporters seem to have adopted a neutral voice of simply reporting stories; however they have put the voices of key people at the climax.

Extract 19 exhibits a similar trend. This extract comprises six (6) news stories. The reporters/ anchors in this bulletin draw on the descriptions, statements and explanations of ten (12) key people to give their own account of the various stories.

**Extract 19**

15 we will be live in Kumasi (.) the Roads and Transport  
16 Committee of Parliament is expected to demand that the  
17 University of Ghana reverses the position of road tolls on  
18 vehicles using its roads that (er ) if the authorities fail to(..)  
19 legal backing for their action (.) the Roads Minister (.) the  
20 University Authorities and Highways Officials will this  
21 afternoon provide answers to questions to the committee but

The first story starts with quite a few accounts, as seen from the example above, to illustrate the situation. Here, the writer sets the pace for the story by incorporating an unidentified source to fit into the text. Later in the story, this source is made explicit (indirect quotation) as it is attributed to a specific agency as seen in lines 22-25.

22 Chairman of the Committee (.) Theophilus Tetteh Tri tells our  
23 parliamentary correspondent Elton John Brobbey no request for  
24 approval for road tolls by the University has come before them  
25 and feels parliament was side stepped in the process //

The voice (direct quotation) of the specific agency is inserted as evidence. The effect of including such source is to detach the writer from the text he/she produces, and to avoid any personal responsibility for what is written and/ or read. Here, for instance, are lines 26-30 of the text:

26 CC (Er) before (er) last year (er ) the year ended the Minister for  
27 Finance came to Parliament with a lot of fees charges and other  
28 amendments (.) in fact it was a (er )a lot of them (.) some from

29 the Ministry of Roads and Highways some from transport and  
30 those things(.) LI was brought to Parliament and you know the

In the second story, some explicit intertextual sources also in the form of indirect quotation are drawn on to support the writer /anchor's claim that politics should not divide us as a country. For instance, here are lines 72-77.

72 JC The (er ) Member of Parliament for Abuakwa South (.) Samuel  
73 Attah Akyea a while ago (er ) read a statement (..) made a  
74 commemorative statement in memory of Dr J B Danquah who  
75 died 49 years ago (.) (er ) in prison and now (er) the Speaker of  
76 Parliament has directed that (er) never again should Ghanaian  
77 leaders be in prison because of their political ideals and

Here, the writer has clearly attributed her sources to people such as the MP for Abuakwa South and the Speaker of Parliament to substantiate the story. This is also typical of the other stories (fourth, fifth and sixth) in the bulletin.

In the third story, some intertextual sources are explicitly and implicitly drawn on to throw light on armed robbery in particular vicinity. For example, lines 82-88 read,

82 Parliament (.) now residents of Agape Pentecost junction in  
83 Ablekuma here in Accra say they are living in fear after they  
84 received threats from armed robbers there of impending attacks  
85 (.) a group calling itself The Armed Robbers Association is said  
86 to have written letters to these residents in December last year  
87 demanding not less than 500 hundred cedis from each person or  
88 prepare to lose their lives (.) Police have arrested a gang leader

Here, the writer has explicitly attributed her sources to residents of Agape Pentecost Junction and the reporting clause “*is said to have written*” to probably set some distance between her and the text she has produced, and to avoid any personal responsibility for what is written and/ or read. At the same time, implicit intertextual sources are used as background information. For example, lines 94-101, it read,

94 JR Francisca (.) Agape Pentecost junction is linked to the main  
95 Awoshie Pokuase road which is major road under construction  
96 (er ) roads within this community are dusty (.) bumpy and  
97 without names or street lights(.) and there are no major sign  
98 boards and this means it will require a lot of effort from the  
99 police to locate and deal with robberies when they are  
100 happening(.) the nearest police station I tell you is the Anyaa  
101 Police Station which is about 10 kilometres. Francisca (.)

Here, the writer uses these few descriptions to illustrate the situation thereby serving as background information. This is typical of the seventh and eighth story in this text.

In summary, like extract 18, this text uses a number of explicit sources which are used as evidence to authenticate the stories in the news events. These sources are attributed to specific agencies. There are few instances of implicit sources to establish the background to the events.

With regard to extract 20, the bulletin does not have a direct quotation (the voice of a specific agency) until the end of the second story, yet from the beginning, statements are made to enlighten listeners on a forthcoming distribution of National Identification cards. For example, lines 8-14 read:

**Extract 20**

8 Tenkorang (.) the National Identification Authority (.) NIA will  
9 from today begin a weekend schedule to distribute the National  
10 Identification cards to their owners (.) the NIA says the new  
11 hours will start at 9am and end at 5pm every Saturday (.) this is  
12 part of the NIA's plan to give out identification cards to  
13 individuals who have still not received them since the process  
14 began in 2011 (.) according to the NIA the distribution will

However, the same story is predominantly incorporated with explicit sources.

For example, lines 10-11 and 15-17 read,

10 Identification cards to their owners (.) the NIA says the new  
11 hours will start at 9am and end at 5pm every Saturday (.) this is  
15 commence with residents in Accra (.) the authority says it will  
16 announce the commencement of the distribution for other parts  
17 of the country soon (.)

These sources are drawn on to confirm the story though there is no insertion of the voice of the specific agency.

Most of the sources used in the second story are explicit. For instance, in the first part of the text, lines 15-18 read,

18 the Kontinhene of Ejura in the Western Region (.) Nana  
19 Odeasempa Antwi Obugyei has charged government to reclaim  
20 all state lands that have been taken over illegally by individuals  
21 (.) he says the interest of the state should be paramount above  
22 individual interest (.) Nana Odeasempa's statement follows

These sources are mainly attributed. They are personal, identified and function

as evidence to endorse the story. At the same time, implicit intertextual sources are used to support the theme as well. For example, lines 22-25 read,

22 individual interest (.) Nana Odeasempa's statement follows  
23 comments made by some state officials that the collapsed  
24 building at Nii Boye Town had no permit because the land is  
25 meant for the construction of an ultra-modern sports complex

(.) These sources are attributed and they serve as background information to the story. The voice of the Kontihene is inserted to give credibility to the story. This is typical of the third story in this text.

Interestingly, the fourth story is embedded with implicit sources. One would expect that because it is foreign news the source would be explicitly stated to validate the story. Here, for instance are lines 63-74 of the text,

63 in foreign news (.) female MPS in Kenya have stormed out of  
64 the late night parliamentary session in a row over the  
65 liberalization of polygamy (.) the law is intended to bring civil  
66 law where one man is not to be allowed one wife in line with  
67 customary law where some cultures allow multiple partners (.)  
68 the male MPS voted to amend the new marriage bill to allow  
69 men to take as many wives as they like without consulting  
70 existing spouses (.) traditionally first wives are supposed to give  
71 an approval (.) reports say about 30 of Kenya's female MPS  
72 were in the 349 member chamber for the debate but were  
73 outnumbered by their male counterparts (.) the women walked  
74 out in disgust over the matter (.)

In this text, the writer/anchor is telling a story without revealing its source. In line 71, the anchor refers to an external source. This external source is attributed, but from an unidentified source.

In short the text uses a number of explicit sources which function to provide background information to the text and few implicit sources which serve as evidence to the story. In most of the stories the “voice” of the specific agency is inserted to authenticate the stories.

In terms of extract 21, some indirect quotations were used in the first story to establish the background to the arguments and facts of the story. For instance, lines 13-21 of this text read,

**Extract 21**

13 details of the news now (.) Government says it will conduct a  
14 fiscal impact assessment before it decides to sign on to the  
15 Economic Partnership Agreement (.) according to government  
16 the assessment will bring to the fore the economic adjustment  
17 cost of signing on to the EPA and its subsequent effect (.)  
18 speaking to Citi news at the meetings of Head of States of the  
19 West African sub region in Ivory Coast (.) Minister of Trade  
20 and Industry (.) Haruna Iddrisu said government will not take  
21 any decision that would affect the economy of the country (.)

Here, the writer has clearly attributed his sources by referring to the Minister of Trade and industry who speaks on behalf of the government. The voice of the Minister is subsequently inserted to confirm the story. The fourth and fifth story also exhibited this trend.

In the second story, implicit and explicit sources are also used. For



example, lines 33-39 read:

33           now President John Mahama has been elected unanimously as  
34           the new Chair of the Ecowas authority of head of states and  
35           government for a one year term (.) the President who takes over  
36           from President Alassane Ouattara of La Cote D'Ivoire is  
37           expected to oversee a number of key issues in the sub West  
38           African region including the signing of the controversial  
39           Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union (.)

Here, this source establishes the background to the story. An explicit source is used as seen in lines 40-42.

40           speaking to the media after his election (.) Minister of  
41           Foreign Affairs (.) Hannah Tetteh says President Mahama is  
42           poised for the task ahead (.)

Here, the writer and/or the anchor uses an indirect quotation by making reference to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to present the information as factual. This trend is also manifested in the third story in the text.

The fifth story which is foreign news begins with a few illustrations.

For example, lines 131-136 read:

131           now in foreign news (.) Chinese ships are sweeping a new  
132           search in the Indian Ocean for the missing Malaysian airline jet  
133           (.) two vessels are trying to find and retrieve a number of items  
134           sported by planes on Friday (.) Chinese air craft are also flying  
135           over the area and North East to the previous zone and have  
136           spotted more objects (.)

Explicit intertextual sources in the form of indirect quotations are exhibited in the following sentences. These sources give evidence to the story and to some extent avoid responsibility for what is written and / or read.

136 spotted more objects (.) China's Xinhua News Agency says the  
 137 Beijing bound airliner disappeared March 8 with 239 people on  
 138 board (.) Chinese patrol ship Haixun 01 and a navy vessel  
 139 Jinsangjang which carries two helicopters will reach the new  
 140 search area in the past few hours (.) Xinhua says Jinsangjang  
 141 was to focus on the search for debris (.) oil slips and life jackets

The analysis of the data confirms that the anchors worked closely with intertextual sources for enlightening listeners on the various stories. To avoid responsibility for what has been written and /or read, the anchors made use of reported clauses. On examining all the texts, the following reporting verbs were identified:

**Table 5: Reporting Verbs in the Texts**

Category	Examples of reporting verbs
Positive	Said, says, believed, asked, tells, told, advised, stated, noted, charged, disclosed, emerged, commends, commended, urges, declared, stressed, insisted, added, hinted, pledged, called on, applauded, stressed, confirms, called for, underscored.
Negative	Warned, accused, denied, appealed, claimed, argued, condemned, alleged.
Neutral	Described

According to Thompson and Ye's (1991), semantic categories of reporting verbs can be analyzed in terms of denotation and evaluation. Their

study shows that in terms of evaluation; first, reporting verbs show the author's stance towards the report which may be positive, negative or neutral; second, reporting verbs can construct the writer's stance of acceptance (factive), neutrality (non-factive) or rejection (counter-factive) towards the cited research, and, lastly, they allow the writer's interpretation of the author's behaviour of discourse. The term "writer" is used to refer to the person who is reporting and "author" to refer to the person who is being reported. In this present study, however, the analysis was restricted to author's stance only. The term "speaker" was employed to refer to the speaker being reported and "reporter" to refer to the writer.

According to the results of this study, all verbs may be classified into 3 categories: verbs with positive connotation (positive reporting verbs) and verbs with negative connotation (negative reporting verbs) and neutral verbs. It is worth mentioning that the connotation a verb has is mostly conditioned by a context.

#### Positive reporting verbs

These are reporting verbs which reveal positive attitudes and imply that what the speaker said was true (Thompson & Ye, 1991). Thus, the use of positive verbs by reporters implies that they agree, support and find the information quoted to be truthful. The analysis of the data set collected shows that positive reporting verbs were predominantly used as exhibited in Table 5. These verbs were prevalent in all the texts. The examples below from the data illustrate the use of positive reporting verbs:

**Extract 22**

169 the Ghanaian Times **commends** the Executive Secretary of the  
170 Narcotics Control Board (.) Yaw Akrasi Sarpong (.) for boldly  
171 opening the debate on whether marijuana or weed should be  
172 legalized or not (.) it **says** the prohibition of marijuana has not  
173 over the years curbed its cultivation and use (.) therefore it is  
174 high time its legalization is considered (.) the paper notes that it  
175 is not encouraging the use of marijuana rather Ghanaians should  
176 no longer behave like the proverbial ostrich which hides its  
177 head but confront the issue headlong (.) the Ghanaian times  
178 therefore **reiterates** its stand that marijuana is legalized (.)

RGM11

It can be noticed from the examples above that the reporting verbs *commends*, *says*, and *reiterates* in the context of the sentences in which they have been used, are positive in nature. This assertion is by virtue of the fact that the verbs affirm that which is said by the speaker. The use of the positive reporting verbs shows the positive attitude of the speaker towards the reported clause.

Negative reporting verbs

For producing objective news, reporters have to quote all information sources, even if they treat them unfavorably. Negative reporting verbs usually have derogatory connotations. Thus, they can be used by journalists to show their negative attitude towards the information. The following examples from the data highlight the use of negative reporting verbs in the texts:

**Extract 23**

42 Akwesi Ahwoi **has warned** security persons in the various  
43 security services (.) he said the refusal of some security officers  
46 personnel at the Northern Regional Police Quarters (.) Mr  
47 Ahwoi also **condemned** the discrimination of security officers  
48 due to their perceived political inclination (.) RZM16  
22 brought against the businessman by the state be dismissed (.) he  
23 **is accused** of defrauding the state by false pretences (.) RZM17

From the examples above, it can be realized that the reporting verbs “*has warned*”, “*condemned*” and “*is accused*” indicate that the reporters view the actions negatively.

Neutral reporting verbs

Neutral verbs are believed to be completely neutral and acquire connotation only in case they are accompanied by other lexical units, for example such as adverbs. They usually denote a sense of detachment on the part of the reporter. The use of neutral reporting verbs was uncommon in the texts. Below is an example from the news bulletins in the texts:

**Extract 24**

5 Tawa Kalito Braimah (.) the details now (.) the Parliamentary  
6 Select Committee on Health **has described** its tour of health  
7 facilities in the Ashanti Region as successful (.) RZM16

Here, the reporter does not show a positive or negative attitude towards the assertion. Thus, he does not explicitly give his opinion about it.

**Table 6: Distribution of Reporting Verbs in the Texts**

REPORTING VERBS					
		Positive	Negative	Neutral	Total
	JM1	13	1	0	<b>14</b>
	JMD3	13	0	0	<b>13</b>
	CM6	6	0	0	<b>6</b>
<b>NEWS</b>	CMD7	6	0	0	<b>6</b>
<b>BULLETINS</b>	RGM11	14	0	0	<b>14</b>
	RGE14	26	7	1	<b>34</b>
	RZM16	4	3	1	<b>8</b>
	RZMD17	14	8	0	<b>22</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>117</b>

It can be deduced from Table 6 that positive reporting verbs in the texts recorded the highest number: out of a total number of 117 reporting verbs, 96 (82.1%) were positive reporting verbs. This indicates that reporters predominantly resort to positive reporting verbs. The second highest reporting verbs in the news bulletins were reporting verbs with negative connotations which recorded 19 (16.2 %). However the least number of reporting verbs were neutral reporting verbs which recorded 2 (1.7%).

From the data analysed, it can be interpreted that the highest number of positive reporting verbs used by the journalists indicate that the quoted utterance is a direct representation, a kind of summary of what was actually said and to indicate the reliability and authenticity of the given information. The second highest reporting verbs which were negative reporting verbs were used by journalists to show their negative attitude towards the information. The negligible use of neutral reporting verbs may stem from the fact that the journalists do not want to give their own opinion about the utterance. In this

way, they tend to remain impersonal. Therefore, when reporting on issues, reporters may both portray the original speaker's view extensively as well as hint at their own reaction to that view to a lesser extent.

### **Summary of Chapter**

The focus of this chapter has been the identification of the rhetorical structure and the intertextual features of radio news bulletins. As far as research question one is concerned, the analysis of the data revealed using Halliday and Hasan's (1989) notion of Contextual Configuration and model of Generic Structure Potential model of genre analysis that typical radio news bulletins in Ghana are embedded with twelve rhetorical structures. With reference to research question two, the analysis revealed that explicit (direct and indirect quotations) and implicit sources were incorporated in the news broadcasts. Direct quotations were exhibited in the form of the insertion of the voice of the specific agencies. Indirect quotations were made manifest predominantly through the use of positive reporting verbs. The analysis also revealed, as far as research question three is concerned, that while explicit sources gave the news stories a sense of factuality and veracity, implicit sources functioned to provide background to the stories thus giving listeners a better understanding to the stories. The next chapter discusses the conclusions drawn from the study.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Introduction

The previous chapter presented the analysis and discussion of data in the study. The aim of this study was to examine how news writers/anchors construct news bulletins on Ghanaian radio stations in order to get a better understanding of the nature of news broadcast as a genre. This chapter concludes this study by summarising the findings in relation to the research questions. It also provides a general conclusion to the research and makes recommendations for further research.

#### Summary of the Study

This study sought to conduct a genre analysis of radio news broadcasts in Ghana. Motivated by the desire to understand the nature of radio news broadcast as a genre, the study aimed to account for the rhetorical structure and the intertextual features that characterize radio news bulletins. The study employed one of the genre-based theories, specifically from the perspective of the Generic Structure Potential (GSP) which is grounded in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). It also made use of the Intertextuality framework which is found in the New Rhetoric genre theory. The data for the study was collected from four radio stations: Joy FM, Citi FM, Radio Ghana and Radio XYZ. The spoken data was first transcribed and analysed by using the GSP framework. The criterion used for indicating the status of each element as core, optional and obligatory was based on the perspective of



Huttner (2010). Another part of the data was also analysed, using Bazerman's (2004) model of Intertextuality.

## **Main Findings of the Study**

### **Research Question One**

The first question that informed this research was to find out the rhetorical structure embedded in Ghanaian radio news bulletins. Based on the analysis of the Contextual Configuration, this study established that the field of discourse is a news story in which information was disseminated to members of the public regarding issues happening in and around the country, the tenor of discourse centered on individuals who were members of the mass media agencies responsible for the distribution of information for the collective mass of society and the listening audience of the radio stations and, the social distance between the reporters of the stories and the listening audience can be said to be maximal as the only time interaction takes place between the two is when a listener listens to the news and responds to it. In the news bulletins, the role of language is seen as being constitutive in the sense that in the dissemination of the facts and information on the news updates, language is being used as the means to achieve an end, without any physical activities accompanying the exchange of information. In a text whose medium is written and where the role of language is constitutive, immediate feedback or response by the addressee is also almost entirely impossible. The medium of these news bulletins in this corpus is written and the channel is phonic.

In terms of the rhetorical structure, the analysis revealed a twelve – element structure which included Appreciating Listeners (AL), Greeting (G), Welcoming (W), Introducing the Edition (IE), Source of Information (SI), Identity of Anchor (IA), The Headlines (H), Summary of News (SN), The Lead (L), The Body (B), Conclusion (C) and Sign Off (SO).

The analysis also revealed the Generic Structure Potential of the news bulletins as illustrated below:

$$\begin{array}{c} \Downarrow \qquad \qquad \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \\ [(AL)] \wedge [\{SI \wedge \underline{G} \wedge \underline{W} \wedge IE \wedge IA.\} \wedge H \wedge (SN) \wedge L \wedge B \wedge \underline{C} \wedge SO] \end{array}$$

The caret sign indicates sequence, the underlined indicate core elements and the round brackets indicate optionality of enclosed elements: so AL and SN are optional. Any one or more of these elements may or may not occur in some text embedded in the same CC. The elements SI, IE, IA, H, L, B, and SO are obligatory while G, W and C are core. The square bracket indicates restraint. So for example, we can read the first square bracket as follows:

AL may or may not occur;

If it occurs, then it may precede SI;

AL cannot follow the elements to the right of SI.

The arrow show iteration, thus SI, IE and IA indicate that:

SI, IE and IA are obligatory;

SI, IE and IA can occur anywhere in the curly bracket, so long as they do not precede AL and so long as they do not follow SO;

SI, IE and IA can be iterative.

So, together with iteration and optionality of sequence, IA is projected as capable of occurring before and after H. In other words, any typical Ghanaian

radio news bulletin would consist of the obligatory elements, Source of Information, ( SI) Introducing the Edition, ( IE), Identity of Anchor, ( IA), The Headlines ( H), The Lead, ( L), The Body, ( B) and Sign Off, (SO).

Previous literature on GSP (eg, Halliday & Hasan, 1984, 1989; Paltridge, 1993; Ansary & Babii, 2005, 2009; Fartousi & Dumanig, 2012; Megat Khalid, 2013) has revealed that elements embedded in the rhetorical structure of texts are either obligatory or optional. However, these studies do not indicate the measure of obligation and optionality. The application of Huttner's (2010) guidelines of deciding on the status of individual moves to GSP of RNBs (spoken discourse) is illuminating as regards the measure of obligation and optionality. The present research has established that elements can also be termed as 'core'. In this regard, any abbreviated element which is underlined in discussions on GSP can be described as a core element.

#### Research Question Two

The second task was to find out how news writers/anchors included other sources in their news bulletins. Here, it was observed that the anchors largely resorted to explicit and implicit intertextual sources. The explicit sources were in the form of direct, indirect quotations and reference to words said by experts and important personalities. The direct quotations were manifest through the insertion of the voice of the specific agencies. This finding corroborates Bazerman's (2004) assertion that "[the] reporters use the voices of the people and groups they report on to tell their story as much as a novelist uses characters or a ventriloquist uses dummies". In media discourse, reporters are usually expected to give their opinion explicitly, so to prove their

position and interpret news objectively, they resort to particular reporting verbs. These reporting verbs were positive, negative or neutral. It was realized that the writers predominantly used positive reporting verbs (82.1%) in their reportage. The use of such verbs by reporters implies that they agree and support the information quoted. Negative reporting verbs recorded 16.2% indicating that they were less preferred by the reporters. This might stem from the fact that the writers expressed their negative attitude towards information to a less extent. Neutral reporting verbs (1.7%) which were sparingly used indicate that the reporters were neither positive nor negative to the least extent in their reportage.

The findings of this study corroborate the findings of Nkansah (2013) who also recorded the highest number of reporting verbs in front page stories of Ghanaian newspapers to be positive reporting verbs, the second highest as negative reporting verbs and the least as neutral reporting verbs obviously because both studies belong to the same genre, media discourse.

### Research Question Three

The last task was to unravel what the new writers used the sources for. The analysis revealed that resorting to explicit sources gave the news stories a sense of factuality and veracity. By providing factual information, which proves the speaker's position, reporters make news more objective, thus gaining readers' confidence. When implicit sources were used (mostly in the form of widely circulated ideas) in the data, they were attributed but generally unidentified. These sources typically functioned to provide background information to the text thus giving listeners a better understanding to the

stories. The findings of this study confirms the findings of Volynet (2013) who also revealed that the use of intertextuality allowed writers to gain readers' confidence and interpret information both subjectively and objectively as much as possible. Again, the findings of this study corroborate the findings of Wang, (2006). Wang's study, established that writers attempt to take the role of presenters of public opinion, in which they try to keep a distance from their intertextual sources. The writers tend to avoid becoming 'the principal' of their texts and evade responsibility for what has been written by quoting other sources categorised as 'attributed, unidentified' sources in the study.

### **Conclusions**

This study examined how news writers/anchors construct news bulletins on Ghanaian radio stations at the textual and intertextual levels. It examined the rhetorical structure of the radio news bulletins and intertextual features of the texts by delving into how news writers/anchors draw on other sources for the writing of their news stories. The following are the conclusions based on the findings of the study.

First, the study observed few differences in terms of the rhetorical elements exhibited in the news bulletins on the various radio stations. However, to a very large extent all four radio stations virtually followed the same rhetorical structure and predominantly relied on explicit sources which is an indication that radio news broadcast belong to a genre of its own; with the four stations analysed serving as a discourse community. It was therefore not surprising finding the similarities among the four stations.

Again, the study has brought to the fore that radio news broadcast is presented in a structured manner. Thus it is hoped that students of media studies and journalists in general would be abreast of this realizing that news broadcast is unique in its own and calls for a level of circumspection.

Furthermore, the study established a framework which moved beyond the text into the context of production and interpretation of the text as a way of exploring reasons for linguistic and rhetorical choices made in the texts by journalists. This study will, therefore, add to existing knowledge on the language of media because it looks at an aspect of spoken discourse which might have been overlooked.

### **Implications of the Study**

The findings from the analysis of the data set have theoretical and pedagogical implications. Theoretically, the study revealed that the presentation of radio news bulletins can be considered as a genre; a contextual goal-oriented category integrating register variable of field, tenor and mode. The rhetorical structure of the bulletins also showed a significant level of resemblance across the 20 data set that were analysed. This confirms the view that genres are properties of discourse communities (Swales, 1990); and hence can be conceptualised as similarities and strategies or forms in discourse (Miller, 1984).

Again, studies on media discourse especially; print media have largely been explored from different geographical settings, with few studies on radio news using the GSP as an analytical tool especially within Africa and, specifically Ghana. As far as I know, this study is the first to be conducted in

Ghana and as such, it adds to the existing literature on media discourse. This is because the study has provided insights into the nature of radio news broadcast.

Pedagogically, the study has explicitly showcased the rhetorical structure that anchors use in the presentation of news broadcasts as well as typical vocabulary that are used. The study, to a large extent, can potentially help both students and lecturers in Communication Studies and Media Studies with information on how news bulletins are structured as well as the lexicogrammatical resources. That is, the findings can be used in teaching radio news presentation in Media Studies and Communication Studies.

### **Recommendation for Further Studies**

The present study has examined and discussed the rhetorical structure and construction of Ghanaian radio news bulletins in detail. However, in order to further verify the findings of this study and to have a better knowledge on the rhetorical features and other features of the texts (i.e. linguistic and non-linguistic features); further studies of Ghanaian texts /data are necessary.

Again, although the study analysed 20 news bulletins in English language on Ghanaian radio stations in great detail, further research could be carried out to conduct a comparative study of English and Twi (a local language in Ghana) radio news bulletins. This could lead to discoveries of further interesting patterns of rhetorical structures and language use. At the same time, further research into written genres such as editorials in newspapers in Ghana could be carried out. The internet has indeed proven to be a very interactive, dynamic medium that combines visual and textual

elements in an environment that is nearly unrestricted by time and space. Thus, further research could focus on internet newspapers.

To understand the textual and intertextual features, the analytical framework developed in the present study could be implemented in other discourse communities and in other languages for the study of other genres. The integration of a linguistic and non-linguistic framework for genre analysis may provide a way for examining writers' discursive practices in other socio-cultural contexts.

### **Summary of Chapter**

In this concluding chapter, the findings of the study have been summarized and based on these findings, conclusions have been made in relation to the research questions. The chapter concluded with recommendations for further research which are mainly based on some limitations and insights drawn from the study.



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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A

#### CLASSIFICATION SCHEME OF GSP IN RNBs

##### Extract 1

1 NC1 *Thank you very much for joining us* (.) (JE4)

This unit has ‘thank you’ as the linguistic clue. The anchor in this unit appreciates the effort of the listeners for choosing to listen to them (the anchor and her colleague/s) and/or the radio station. Hence, it was coded, *Appreciating Listeners (AL)*.

##### Extract 2

1 NC *Hello* (.) *good morning* (JM1)

1 NC *Hello* (.) *good evening* (CE10)

Expression of words like ‘hello’, and greeting depending on the time of the day as forms of greetings set a friendly tone and signal the recognition of the listening audience as potential agents in the activity. This unit was coded *Greeting (G)*.

##### Extract 3

1 NC The time is seven o’clock (.) this is Radio Ghana (.) *the news*

2 *read by Mercy Sowah* (.) President Mahama (RGM11)

7 *law* (.) *my name is Eugenia Tenkorang* (.) the National (CM6)

In the above examples, the anchors reading those particular news items mention their names. Thus, their names are the specific lexical items used in this element. The function of this element therefore is to reveal the identity of the anchor presenting the news as sometimes listeners can refer to the reporter

when they are retelling an event and/or story in connection to the news to another person. This unit was then coded, *Identity of Anchor (IA)*.

**Extract 4**

1 NC Hello (.) good evening and welcome to *Citi News at 10* (.) live  
(CEIO)

1 NC Hello (.) good afternoon and welcome to *the midday news* (.)  
(JMD3)

This particular element, which usually announces the time of the telecast and/or the edition of the news, defines the content of the edition. Thus, it was coded, *Introducing the Edition (IE)*.

**Extract 5**

3 coming up (.) *NDC General Secretary Johnson Asiedu Nketia*  
4 *says (er) Nana Akuffo Addo's announcement to run again for*  
5 *the flagbearership slot of the NPP is another opportunity for*  
6 *Nana Akuffo Addo to be defeated and President John Dramani*  
7 *Mahama has pledged his government's support to the Accra*  
8 *Metropolitan Assembly in its fight against the Lavender Hill*  
9 *canker* (.) (CE10)

2 presented by Doreen Ampofo (.) *in the headlines* (.) *NDC*  
3 *National Executive Committee appeals to President Mahama to*  
4 *reinstate the dismissed DCE for Ahafo Ano South* (.) *Gabriel*  
5 *Barima* (.) *Ministry of Education to curb teacher absenteeism to*  
6 *improve academic output* (.) *first round of Egypt's presidential*  
7 *polls set for 26th and 27th May* (.) *and Russian Foreign*



8 *Minister to hold crises talks with US counterpart over the*  
9 *Ukraine (.)* (RGE14)

In the examples above, *coming up* and *in the headlines* are linguistic clues that help to identify that part of the text as distinct from the others. It is replete with relational, material and verbal processes. It functions to give audience the most concise summary of the whole news. This element was coded, *The Headlines (H)*.

### **Extract 6**

10 NC2 the NDC National Executive Committee has appealed to  
11 President John Mahama to reinstate the dismissed DCE for  
12 Ahafo Ano South (.) Gabriel Barima (.) a statement signed by  
13 the General Secretary of the NDC (.) Johnson Asiedu Nketia (.)  
14 says based on investigations conducted by the party the NEC  
15 has come to the conclusion that the decision to dismiss the  
16 DCE if left to stand would amount to injustice to the DCE (.)  
17 the Ministry of Education has said it has put in place measures  
18 to curb teacher absenteeism to improve on academic  
19 performance (.) the Sector Minister Professor Nana Opoku  
20 Agyeman made this known during the Anniversary and Speech  
21 and Prize Giving Day of Swedru Senior High School in the  
22 Central Region (.)  
23 authorities in Egypt say the first round of presidential poll has  
24 been set for 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> May (.) this comes days after Army  
25 Chief General Abdul Fatahal Sisi resigned and announced his  
26 candidature (.) nominations will be accepted from tomorrow to

27 the 20<sup>th</sup> of next month (.) and Russian Foreign Minister Sergei  
28 Labrov is set to meet with his US counterpart in Paris over the  
29 Ukraine Russia has annexed Crimea and there are reports of  
30 thousands of Russian troops marked close to Ukraine borders //

This unit encapsulates local and foreign news. This unit comes directly after the headlines. It was coded, *Summary of News* (SN).

#### **Extract 7**

1 NC Hello (.) good morning and *welcome to news at 6* (.) (JM1)

1 NC It is midday (.) good afternoon *and welcome to the news*

(CMD7)

1 NC Good evening *and welcome to XYZ News at 10* (RZE20)

This unit takes the form of a welcome, where the anchors welcome their listeners to be part of the broadcast. This unit has a main communicative purpose of preparing the minds of the listeners for the forthcoming news broadcast. The performative verb, “welcoming” is mostly followed by a prepositional phrase, as in “*to news at 6*” and “*to the news coming...*” Thus, this element was coded, ‘*Welcoming*’ (*W*).

#### **Extract 8**

1 NC1 Good evening (.) *from 97.3 Citi FM at number 11 Tetenu in*

2 *Accra* I am Richard Dela Skie with eye witness news (.) tonight

(CE9)

1 NC Hello (.) good afternoon (.) *the news is coming from our studios*

2 *here at 246 Abebresem Street (.) Osu here in Accra (.) and live*

3 *in here at xyzonline.com (.) coming up (.) one person has been*

(RZMD18)



**Extract 11**

179 NC1 Those were editorials of the papers (.) *to end the news the main*  
180 *points again (.) President Mahama is expected to inspect*  
181 *progress of work on the Takoradi harbour expansion (.)and the*  
182 *sea defence project at Sekondi today (.) the Deputy Majority*  
183 *Leader of Parliament and MP for Ashiaman (.) Alfred Agbeshi*  
184 *is optimistic the President's state of the nation's address will*  
185 *yield positive results (.) the Electricity Company of Ghana is to*  
186 *announce a timetable for load shedding next week (.) suspected*  
187 *Boko Haram fighters have attacked a military base in the north*  
188 *east Nigerian city of Madiguri and freed dozens of prisoners*  
189 *from custody (.) a French court has jailed the former Rwandan*  
190 *spy chief (.) Pascal Simbikangwa for 25 years for his role in the*  
191 *1994 genocide (.)* (RGM11)

This unit provides listeners with the summary of the major news stories which was heard at the onset of the news. A summary of the news is read at the tail end of the bulletin perhaps to refresh the memories of the listening audience. This unit is often introduced by markers like: *and now to end the news, our stories so far, 'stories that were brought to you this afternoon'*. Hence, it was coded, *Conclusion (C)*.

**Extract 12**

60 conclude *XYZ News at 11(.) there is more news on our website*  
61 *(.) radioxyzonline.com(.) there is also more news at midday (.)*  
62 *My name is Talito Braimah //* (RZM16)

This particular unit, which occurs in all the texts, announces the end of the broadcast. It is characterised by at least one of three kinds of information – the edition of the news, the source of information or the name of the anchor. It was coded, *Sign off (SO)*.

APPENDIX B

SAMPLES OF THE RNBs

**JM1**

1 NC Hello (.) good morning and welcome to news at 6 (.) this news  
2 bulletin is live on your dial (.) Joy 99.7 FM (.) Luv 99.5 FM in  
3 Kumasi and our partner stations across the country (.) this  
4 bulletin is also heard live on the internet at myjoyonline.com  
5 (.) coming up (.) two Chinese nationals arrested have been  
6 arrested for gunning down two Ghanaian small scale miners (.)  
7 a 55 year old hacks his wife to death in the Upper West region  
8 and President Mahama says effective sub regional collaboration  
9 is the only way to deal with the money laundering challenge (.)I  
10 am Paa Kwesi Asare (.) in this story (.) the Ashanti Regional  
11 Police Command is yet to begin formal interrogations of two  
12 Chinese nationals suspected of gunning down two Ghanaian  
13 small scale miners (.) the investigations have stalled because of  
14 the language barrier (.) the two Chinese nationals were  
15 themselves illegally engaged in small scale mining in the  
16 Obuasi town of Maamewerewa (.) they were arrested on  
17 Thursday by the Obuasi Divisional Police and were  
18 subsequently transferred to the Ashanti Regional Command (.)  
19 the Chinese engaged the locals in a shootout following disputes  
20 over the ownership of a mining concession (.) ASP Mohammed  
21 Tanko is the Public Relation Officer of the Ashanti Police

22 Command //

23 ARPC The Regional CID in Kumasi has taken over the investigation  
24 of that case(.)we have not been able to speak to them yet (.) you  
25 know they are Chinese and we have to get interpreters before  
26 we will be able to talk to them (..) so we are making efforts to  
27 get people who will interpret their Chinese to us(.) so we will  
28 be doing that later //

29 NC ASP Mohammed Tanko is the Public Relation Officer of the  
30 Ashanti Regional Police Command (.) Meanwhile Local  
31` Government Minister (..) Akwasi Opong Fosu says public  
32 awareness is what will help make Ghana's fight against illegal  
33 Chinese mining successful (.) citing the recent killing of the  
34 Ghanaians by the Chinese nationals in the Ashanti Region the  
35 Minister warned that Ghanaians could be provoked to react if  
36 nothing is done (.) Mr. Fosu added that Government was not  
37 unconcerned about the menace //

38 LGM You may recall that His Excellency (.) The President gave a  
39 directive to all the MMDCES to ensure that these activities are  
40 brought to a halt (.) the Chief Executives by their mandates as  
41 Chairmen of the district security committees have the  
42 responsibility to ensure that operations which are illegal are  
43 abated (.) but then we need the support of all Ghanaians in this  
44 respect (.) the traditional authorities civil society organizations  
45 religious leaders and even the students should re-mobilize  
46 public support to make the exercise fruitful (.) otherwise any

47 action to control the situation will provoke a counter-reaction  
48 from the very very people that that we are (emm) there to  
49 protect //

50 NC Akwasi Opong Fosu is the Local Government Minister(.)  
51 Police in the Kale Nadowli district of the Upper West region  
52 have begun investigations into the case in which a 55 year old  
53 husband allegedly hacked his wife to death and inflicted cutlass  
54 wounds on his 7 year old grandson (.)the suspect who ran away  
55 after committing the act was later found dead by a search party  
56 on the outskirts of the community (.) Upper West Regional  
57 Correspondent Rafik Salaam has more //

58 UWRC According to a close family member (.) Steven Tsere (.)he was  
59 on bed around 3am when he heard one of his step mothers  
60 crying whilst knocking at his door (.) he opened the door and  
61 was greeted with the bad news (.) he went out together with her  
62 and saw Fulema lying just by the door of the husband in a pool  
63 of blood with multiple of cutlass wounds on the head neck and  
64 back (.) standing by her was their 7 year old grandson (.)  
65 Sebastian also with cutlass wounds on the forehead and the  
66 suspect nowhere to be found (.) he quickly then arranged a  
67 tricycle for the duo to be transported to the Wa Regional  
68 Hospital where the deceased was kept at the hospital's morgue  
69 and the grandson also had his wounds stitched by doctors (.) a  
70 search party was organized by residents and the suspect was  
71 later found dead at the outskirts of the community (.) the



72 Assemblyman for Torkpo Electoral Area Paul Salifu said the  
73 whole community is devastated about the incident //

74 AM I know this man to be a calm man who doesn't like disturbing  
75 but human beings are unpredictable (.) a couple of days ago  
76 when I went home I met him and ( err) we just chatted and  
77 laughed (.) myself it's very shocking to me (.) if there is any  
78 hidden thing about him I don't know so the community are  
79 devastated and we are really mourning as at now (.)

80 UWRC The acting Upper West Public Relation Officer of the Ghana  
81 Police Service ASP Edmond Numeti stated that the Police will  
82 soon start investigations once the 7 year old grandson is  
83 discharged from the hospital //

84 PRO In his recovery we can ask him if he can give us any clue to the  
85 death of the man and the woman (.) so we can't establish any  
86 foul play (.) we are suspecting that he might have taken some  
87 substance which we are having in our midst //

88 UWRCReporting for Joy News (.) Rafik Salaam Waaaaaa //

89 NC President John Mahama has challenged countries in the sub  
90 region to pool resources together to launch a more aggressive  
91 fight against money laundering and terrorists financing (.) West  
92 Africa in the past couple of years has become the focus for  
93 many international organizations seeking governmental support  
94 to deal with the challenge of money laundering (.) Ghana was  
95 recently taken off International blacklist of money laundering

96 by the Financial Action Task Force(.) it follows what the force  
97 says is the high commitment demonstrated by Ghana towards  
98 addressing anti money laundering deficiencies (.) addressing a  
99 meeting of the inter-governmental group against money  
100 laundering in West Africa President Mahama said effective sub  
101 regional collaboration is the only way to deal with the money  
102 laundering challenge //

103 PRES There are issues for which isolated national responses are  
104 ineffective (.) what is required is effective regional or sub  
105 regional collaboration (.) the negative effect of money  
106 laundering has no respect for territorial boundaries (.) and that  
107 is why there is the need for all of us to pull together our  
108 resources and energies in confronting the problem on all fronts  
109 (.) for us in Ghana the fight against money laundering and  
110 terrorists financing are major issues to which we make the  
111 outmost commitment //

112 NC Meanwhile Government has begun feasibility studies on  
113 modalities for establishing an anti-money laundering special  
114 control unit (.) the unit will form part of a broader proposal for  
115 amendment of the anti-money laundering act (.) it will ensure  
116 the compliance of the obligations imposed by law on  
117 designated non-financial business and professions (.) the United  
118 States has applauded all parties involved in the ongoing petition  
119 hearing of the Supreme Court for allowing the judiciary to (..)  
120 the election dispute (.) Deputy Assistant Secretary in charge of

121 Public Diplomacy and African Affairs of the U.S Department  
122 of States Michael Pelitiah told the GNA the petition hearing is  
123 an indication that Ghana's institutions are working (.) as a  
124 prerequisite for a strong democracy (.)here's a news desk report  
125 NDR Mr. Pelitiah noted the significance of applying the rule of law in  
126 settling grievances (.) he said Ghana has the laws and rules and  
127 just following them to address grievances and that is right(.)US  
128 President Barack Obama in 2009 challenged Ghana to allow  
129 institutions to work when he visited the country (.) Mr Pelitiah  
130 said the use of courts in settling the disputes showed (..)   
131 are working in Ghana and people have confidence in them (.)he  
132 was speaking to the GNA in Washington DC after meeting with  
133 the 2013 Spring Professional Fellows to address US-Africa  
134 foreign policy issues (.) Mr. Pelitiah said the US Government  
135 will continue to work with Ghana Government to promote the  
136 welfare of the people in line with the US foreign policy  
137 objectives which included strengthening democratic institutions  
138 ensuring rule of law free press and promoting opportunities in  
139 economic growth and development//  
140 NC And that was a news desk report (.)  
141 The Legon Botanical Garden yesterday hosted hundreds of  
142 families who took part in this year's Joy FM's family party in  
143 the park (.) the biggest family outdoor event is designed to  
144 foster family ties (.) it also provides a platform for the various  
145 participating families to know each other through networking

- (.) 146 now despite the rains some families travelled from as far as  
147 Akosombo in the Eastern Region to take part (.) some of them  
148 shared their experiences with Joy News' Manasseh  
149 AzurieAwini //
- 150 IE 1 As far as I'm concerned this program has come to stay (.)I've  
151 been coming to your program for the past 3 years (..) i have  
152 never missed any of your programs (.) It's really really really  
153 nice and we are having fun (.) you know my kids are around (..) my  
154 wife are around my friends are around and (uhhh) the best  
155 (.) I give you A1/
- 156 IE 2 I'm enjoying with the kids(.)I'm so delighted to be here with  
157 them//
- 158 IR Is today your first time (.)
- 159 IE 2 Yes of course today is my first time (.) I'm coming a long way  
160 from Akosombo(.)
- 161 IR Are you here with your parents (.)
- 162 IE 3 No please we are here with our class teacher (.)
- 163 IR The next year will you be here God-willing (.)
- 164 IE 3 Yeah I think so (.) I don't know whether I will be there (.)
- 165 IR Why (.)
- 166 IE 3 Maybe my father won't get time (.)
- 167 NC (Ha haa ha) well (.) organizers of the program say though they  
168 were overwhelmed by the numbers they had made adequate  
169 preparations to cater for everybody (.) Lily Kwofie is with the  
170 events and promotion unit of Multimedia //

- 171 EO It's been awesome (.) I mean looking at the turn out we ran out  
172 of tickets (.) we had to do provisional tickets to cater for the  
173 extra families that wanted to come in it's been good and  
174 fortunately the set-up was such that even with the rains the  
175 families had shelter because we had a lot of Mackie's and we  
176 had Cowbell and Onga giving us some umbrellas as well so it's  
177 been very successful //
- 178 NC Lily Kwofie is with the events and promotion's desk of the  
179 Multimedia group (.) My name is Paa Kwesi Asare //

KEY

- (.) SHORT UNFILLED PAUSE
- (..) LONG PAUSE
- // END OF UTTERANCE
- ( ) FILLED PAUSES
- NC NEWSCASTER
- ARPC ASHANTI REGIONAL POLICE COMMAND
- LGM LOCAL GOVERNMENT MINISTER
- UWRC UPPER WESTREGIONAL CORRESPONDENT
- AM ASSEMBLY MAN
- PRO PUBLIC RELATION OFFICER
- PRES PRESIDENT
- NDR NEWS DESK REPORT
- IE1 INTERVIEWEE ONE

IE2 INTERVIEWEE TWO

IE3 INTERVIEWEE THREE

IR INTERVIEWER

EO EVENT ORGANISER

### JMD3

1 NC Hello (.) good afternoon and welcome to the midday news (.)  
2 my name is Francisca Kakra Forson (.) this bulletin is live from  
3 our studio here at Joy 99.7 3 in Accra our partner stations  
4 countrywide and on the internet on myjoyonline.com(.) and  
5 coming up this afternoon (.) we'll hear from residents of Agape  
6 Pentecost junction in Ablekuma who are living in fear  
7 following threats by armed robbers there (.) also parliament to  
8 stop University of Ghana authorities from charging road tolls if  
9 they (.) fail to provide legal backing to the decision (.) and  
10 coming up in sports (.) Premiere League clubs have expressed  
11 outmost satisfaction at the new sponsorship deal with First  
12 Capital Plus Bank (.) also in the bulletin a day after returning to  
13 his kingdom, Chiefs and people of Kumasi troop to Manhyia  
14 palace to welcome the Asantehene Otumfuo Osei Tutu the II(.)  
15 we will be live in Kumasi (.) the Roads and Transport  
16 Committee of Parliament is expected to demand that the  
17 University of Ghana reverses the position of road tolls on  
18 vehicles using its roads that if the authorities fail to provide

19 legal backing for their action (.) the Roads Minister (.) the  
20 University Authorities and Highways Officials will this  
21 afternoon provide answers to questions to the committee but  
22 Chairman of the Committee (.) Theophilus Tetteh Tri tells our  
23 parliamentary correspondent Elton John Brobbey no request for  
24 approval for road tolls by the University has come before them  
25 and feels parliament was side stepped in the process //

26 CC (Er) before (er) last year (er ) the year ended the Minister for  
27 Finance came to Parliament with a lot of fees charges and other  
28 amendments (.) in fact it was a (er )a lot of them (.) some from  
29 the Ministry of Roads and Highways some from transport and  
30 those things(.) LI was brought to Parliament and you know the  
31 procedure when those things are brought towards the end of the  
32 year some amendments were brought to the house concerning  
33 increment in fees and charges from various sectors of the  
34 economy (.) (Errm) I didn't cite anything concerning the  
35 University of Ghana (.) the laws are there (.) we don't know  
36 where they got their powers from and that is why as a  
37 committee we are going to probe to see where those authorities  
38 (.) (er) authority came from and based on that we match the  
39 authority to the rules and regulations (.)

40 JC But looking at the issues will you say parliament was you  
41 know (.) sidestepped in this particular regard (.)

42 CC Well for now because I don't have the full facts (.) I don't want  
43 to conclude because we are yet to meet with the Minister (.)

44 JC But you yourself said that nothing of that nature came to you  
45 for consideration and subsequent report to the house for  
46 approval so that will suggest that you know in terms of legal  
47 requirement that was not done and parliament may have been  
48 sidestepped in this particular regard //

49 CC (Eer ) well (.) it is true that something of that sort has not come  
50 to our notice as I said (er) previously but you know sometimes  
51 certain things happen and before you realise they have taken  
52 the authority from somewhere else and at the end you  
53 only remedy the situation because there's nothing really you  
54 can do (.) that will be to reverse the decision (.) yah (.) so that  
55 other institutions will also go that line (.) So for us a committee  
56 if at the end of the day it's found out that the right thing wasn't  
57 done, we'll only appeal for a reversal and that is the only thing  
58 that we can do //

59 NC You heard Vice Chairman of the Roads and Transport  
60 Committee of Parliament (.) Theophilous Tetteh Tri (.)  
61 let's get on the line with our parliamentary correspondent Elton  
62 John Brobbey Elton (.) what's the latest (.) do we know if the  
63 question and answer session has started (.)

64 JC Well (.) the meeting is underway but it is (er) behind closed  
65 doors so it's difficult at this stage to tell you what's happening  
66 er )at the committee level but after the meeting (er ) there's  
67 going to be a formal briefing and we'll be told the next steps  
68 regarding this (er ) particular decision of the University of



69 Ghana to charge road tolls on roads within its campus (.) well  
70 that is all on that particular story (.) Francisca (.)  
71 NC and so what else is happening on the floor of parliament (.)  
72 JC The (er ) Member of Parliament for Abuakwa South (.) Samuel  
73 Attah Akyea a while ago (er ) read a statement (..) made a  
74 commemorative statement in memory of Dr J B Danquah who  
75 died 49 years ago (.) (er ) in prison and now (er) the Speaker of  
76 Parliament has directed that (er) never again should Ghanaian  
77 leaders be in prison because of their political ideals and  
78 members have called on members of both political divide to see  
79 the development of the country as a top most priority despite  
80 our political differences (.) Francisca //

81 NC Thank you very much (.) that's Elton Brobbey reporting from  
82 Parliament (.) now residents of Agape Pentecost junction in  
83 Ablekuma here in Accra say they are living in fear after they  
84 received threats from armed robbers there of impending attacks  
85 (.) a group calling itself The Armed Robbers Association is said  
86 to have written letters to these residents in December last year  
87 demanding not less than 500 hundred cedis from each person or  
88 prepare to lose their lives (.) Police have arrested a gang leader  
89 of the suspected group (.) but the residents say they still do not  
90 feel safe stand (.) Beatrice Adu has been to the community and  
91 joins me in the studio (.) Beatrice first tells us about this Agape  
92 community (.) What's the area like for those of us who might  
93 not have heard of it (.)

- 94 JR Francisca (.) Agape Pentecost junction is linked to the main  
95 Awoshie Pokuase road which is major road under construction  
96 (er ) roads within this community are dusty (.) bumpy and  
97 without names or street lights(.) and there are no major sign  
98 boards and this means it will require a lot of effort from the  
99 police to locate and deal with robberies when they are  
100 happening(.) the nearest police station I tell you is the Anyaa  
101 Police Station which is about 100 kilometres. Francisca (.)
- 102 NC The residents there (.) they know this (.) what have they been  
103 telling you concerning the threats of armed robbery attacks (.)
- 104 JR Well (.) they are saying they don't feel safe (.) But they started  
105 by talking to me about how they received about these letters  
106 from the robbers demanding they pay 500 cedis or prepare to  
107 lose their lives(.) armed robbers have (..) so this letter was it on  
108 your wall (.)
- 109 INT1 Yeah on the wall (.) the original one I gave it to the policeman.
- 110 JR Ok so on this A4 sheet photocopied letter (er) on top of it is  
111 Armed Robbers Association (.)
- 112 INT1 Yeah association (.) Yeah (.)
- 113 JR And then all in block letters we have we thank God for your  
114 lives (.)
- 115 INT1 Er yeah (.)
- 116 JR the year have ended and we want everybody to celebrate the  
117 new year in peace (err) we went for a board meeting and we  
118 discussed that all tenant should pay something small to us but

119 not less than 500ghana cedis (.) please send the money to MTN  
120 mobile money number 0544133436 (.) signed by the President  
121 (.) Closing date (.) 30<sup>th</sup> December December 2013 and then  
122 handwritten is please if you send the money call us and let us  
123 know the name of your area so that we will not come there (.)so  
124 Francis you heard me going through the letter with this  
125 particular resident who received I mean an allegedly received  
126 one of the letters written by the robbers and they are saying  
127 they are not saying that they are living in fear they can't sleep  
128 and they want more police personnel in their community (.)  
129 INT2 (Errrm) I'm afraid because there is no gun (..) no nothing (.)  
130 so now if you (er) close if you sleep( na )you close everything  
131 (.) they have to help us (.) they have to come here (er) 12  
132 O'clock patrol here (.) either 10 O'clock or 1 O'clock that way  
133 (.) you see now( er ) to help us (.)  
134 INT3 What we want is total security (.) I think we need the police (.)  
135 we the neighbours too can assist (.)  
136 NC You heard the residents there interacting with Beatrice Adu (.)  
137 let's get on the phone line and speak to DCOP (.) Christian  
138 Tetteh Nyonu (.) he's the Greater Accra Police Commander (.)  
139 Thank you very much for joining us on the midday news (.)  
140 DCOP how seriously are you the police taking this (.) obviously  
141 residents are are alarmed as you just heard (.)  
142 DCOP Thank you my bro (eerrm ) my sister (.) this (errm ) threatening  
143 messages started somewhere in November and then through

144 December (.) in fact (er) we had this information through  
145 Odorkor District Command in November where the people  
146 pasted this (er ) request for 500ghana or they will come and rob  
147 them (.) immediately with the Police (.) the Regional Command  
148 together with the district we mounted operation strategies (.) err  
149 we intensified patrol to the area to the extent that during the  
150 course of December we have arrested one hardened and wanted  
151 notorious armed robber by name Samiru(.) he was arrested with  
152 series of pumps (.) weapons, (er) pump action guns and others  
153 which even the father was the one who even kept some of the  
154 weapons for him the father was sent to court (.) he is currently  
155 in court action (.) what we are saying is that this message of  
156 (erm erm) come to pay money range front that period up to this  
157 time we consider it as a scare (er er) scare crow (er ) it is  
158 something that somebody (er )somewhere feels that he wants to  
159 use as a means of (er) get money from residents we have not  
160 taken it lightly and so Police patrol has been intensified and  
161 some notorious gang of robbers were even arrested in that  
162 community (.) our patrols continue over there (.) we are not  
163 going to take it lightly but (er ) this is not a new thing (.) er we  
164 had it earlier on and we have put in our operational plans  
165 towards it ( er ) it is not so surprising to us now (.)  
166 NC DCOP (.) you talked about the mode of operation. Er are you  
167 familiar (.) is this (ehh) something that happens regularly in  
168 this particular area (.)

- 169 DCOP It doesn't happen regularly (.) no (.) in Accra I think this is the  
170 first time I'm hearing people writing on walls and saying that  
171 come and pay money (.) (err) armed robbers (.) the most  
172 notorious armed robbers that we have even confronted them  
173 and have arrested and then (er) those who are facing court  
174 action now (.) they have never come back with any notice like  
175 this (.) but then are never taking this for granted (.)
- 176 NC You say you have arrested two people (.) beyond the arrest and  
177 patrols, is there anything extra you are going to do because the  
178 residents say they still feel unsafe (.)
- 179 DCOP Yeah the residents (.) they say they are unsafe but then the  
180 police are always there (.) Police patrols are always there (.) the  
181 faceless people who are giving notices like I'm saying it can be  
182 a scare crow (.) or them what er are saying is that (.) we didn't  
183 even (.) we started this thing somewhere in November (.)  
184 they started noticing this notices and they started warning them  
185 from that time but from that time up till now and or do they  
186 need any body to advise them to have any resident pay any  
187 money to anybody (.) but nobody has paid any money (.) then  
188 that fear they are talking about it is generally we make sure that  
189 everywhere they are we make sure that we our patrols checks  
190 and everything should be vigorous for people to make sure that  
191 people are safe (.) 163 when the issue or threats first came many  
192 houses were visited by the police (.)
- 193 NC Ok (.) DCOP (.) I don't have much time but have you been able

194 to gather any information about this gang that's behind this (.)  
195 you said you had arrested the leader (.)  
196 DCOP yes we have arrested and other information about those we are  
197 tracking now I would not like to put it to you now but as soon  
as 198 we are able to get any arrest for them because as I'm talking  
199 now those who may be bringing out this information so  
200 whatever it is at the D day when the police go on with their  
201 operations too you will be informed //  
202 NC Thank you very much (.) that's DCOP (.) Christian Tetteh  
203 Nyonu (.) he is (er ) the Greater Accra Police Commander (.)  
204 now as you may be aware the Asantehene returned yesterday to  
205 a rousing welcome by his subjects in Kumasi (.) my colleague  
206 Kwabena Ampretwum joins me now with more from the Luv  
207 fm studios (.) the people of Asante and other residents are  
208 excited about the return of the Asantehene Otumfour Osei Tutu  
209 the second from the trip to South Africa during which he was  
210 rumoured to have passed away (.) meanwhile all Chiefs and  
211 other prominent people have been feeling filing in at the  
212 Manhyia palace to welcome Otumfour (.) in private(.)my  
213 colleague (.) Erastus Asare Donkor has been speaking to some  
214 of the residents (.)  
215 LC1 Chiefs and residents are upon the (..) members of the public  
216 who in the past week did a lot of whispering on rumours about  
217 Otumfour's passing appear silenced and humbled(..)yesterday's  
218 huge welcome for the King of the Ashantis (.) there are those

- 219           who feel rumours like that shouldn't have come behind the  
220           Otumfour's quest for good health (.) some people on the streets  
221           of Kumasi are trying to imagine how he will feel about the  
222           rumours and his subjects seeming involvement in the rumour  
223           mongering but many are happy he's alive and wish him well  
224    LI1    As an Ashanti I feel very bad because Otumfour is seen as our  
225           head and if Ghanaians have started saying he is dead he's dead  
226           it's very pathetic (.) so as (er )Ashanti man we are we are still  
227           praying for him that God will heal him from his ailment (.)  
228    LC1   (er) what do you make of the spiritual leader(.)  
229           Sumankwahene's assertion that those who started the rumour  
230           will face the wrath of the gods (.)  
231    LI1    (Oh) because the man went for a long time (.) this practise is  
232           bound to happen and so this spiritual matter (.) he should just  
233           forget about it //  
234    LC    (Er) thank you (.)  
235    LI2    Me when I when I heard the news the first time I didn't actually  
236           believe so I'm happy he's back and everybody has seen he's  
237           alive(.) we will all die one day why should we get excited when  
238           you hear somebody is dead most especially when it is rumour  
239    LC1    Those who started the rumour will face the wrath of the gods (.)  
240           how how do you see that bit (.)  
241    LI2    How will they get (.) how will they get those who started the  
242           rumour (.)  
243    LC1    Sources indicate he will officially comment on developments

244 after his departure when the Asanteman Council meets on  
245 Monday (.) meanwhile Chiefs have been frequenting the  
246 Manhyia Palace to welcome the King and the Akyempimhene  
247 (.) Oheneba Adusei Poku could not hide their excitement of his  
248 return (.)

249 AH We thank God that all the rumours had been set aside (.) we  
250 knew they were not true because we knew he was hale and  
251 hearty when he left (.) if people churn out untruths about others  
252 it won't help in development of the country so we should desist  
253 from that as a people (.)

254 LR Akyempimhene Oheneba Adusei Poku speaking to Luv News  
255 upon the return of Otumfour yesterday (.) now a report by  
256 Erasmus Asare Donkor (.) Now back to you Fransisca (.)

257 NC That was my colleague (.) Kwabena Ampretwum (.) we're  
258 doing the news live in Kumasi and in Accra my name is  
259 Fransisca Kakra Forson(.) we told you about residents of Agape  
260 Pentecost junction in Ablekuma who are (..) in fear following  
261 threats by armed robbers there (.) we also heard from the Police  
262 (.) they've made two arrests and have increased (er) patrols (.)  
263 still to come, GRIDCO says challenges with power supply is  
264 compelling them embark on load management programme (.)  
265 welcome back to the Joy Middy news(.) of course the news is  
266 live from me here in Accra and also Kwabena Ampretwum in  
267 Luv FM live in Kumasi (.) but right now we are joined by  
268 Ridwan Ibrahim Asante with sports (.) what's up Ridwan (.)



269 JSR now (.) First Capital Plus bank has made a 500,000 dollar  
270 payment to the Ghana Football Association as the first tranche  
271 of the yearly 2,000,000 dollars for the next five years as  
272 headline sponsor for the Premiere League (.) now here's the  
273 breakdown of how the initial 500,000 dollars will be disbursed  
274 (.) 25% will be deducted and the remainder which is 350,000  
275 dollars will be shared (.) now 72% of the 350,000 dollars will go  
276 into the Premiere League clubs. (.) 5% will go to the Division  
277 One League and then 13% will go to the GFA and Premiere  
278 League Board who are organisers of the league (.) Albert  
279 Commey is Chief Executive of Aduana Stars and he says every  
280 club is satisfied with the distribution (.)

281 CEA (Er) they did that (.) what we are very happy about is that er  
282` they read through the contract with us (.) our dos and don'ts (.)  
283 our responsibilities are made very clear and the FA this time  
284 round did that in order to sign a contract with us is that we'll  
285 make sure that we are given the needed mileage to First Capital  
286 Plus. (.) I think this will go down well because also the  
287 individual CEOs are also I mean we are gonna take it up with  
288 our club and then educate them (.) Especially the players and  
289 then some activities that we need to perform in order to give the  
290 needed mileage to the sponsor (.)

291 JSR You heard Chief Executive of Aduana Stars (.) that's (erm)  
292 Albert Commey (.) the Premier League returns (er) today (erm)  
293 after a one month break (.) Hearts of Oak are playing against

294 Wa All Stars at the Accra Sports Stadium (.) that's one of five  
295 matches to be played (.) and Fransisca (.) openly we extend an  
296 invitation to you (.) join us Saturday at the Independent Square  
297 it's the big Joy FM workout (.) I think you need it //  
298 NC Ok (.) I will think about it (.) Ridwan Ibrahim Asante with  
299 sports (.) now power transmitting firm GRIDCO says it is  
300 embarking on a load management problem because of  
301 challenges with power supply (.) this will result in limited  
302 power supply to consumers during peak times (.) that's between  
303 6pm and 10pm (.) the announcement by GRIDCO confirms  
304 earlier reports that the power operators in the country are  
305 embarking on a load management programme(.) Head of Public  
306 Relations at GRIDCO Albert Quainoo tells Joy News the  
307 current challenges have been compounded by ongoing repair  
308 works being carried on the generators in the power system (.)  
309 PRO What is (..) what is going on right now is that during the off  
310 peak period or let me say during the day time all the generators  
311 available are giving us all the supply that we need (.) but during  
312 the evenings (.) as a result of the non-availability of some  
313 machines we are required to shed some load in the region  
314 of an average of about er 50 megawatts and that is what is  
315 happening(.) (Errm ) once these generators are in based on the  
316 schedules of the producers this will be a thing of the past (.)  
317 NC when did this thing start and when are we expecting that it  
318 would be over (.)

- 319 PRO It started around January 11 and already one of the machines  
320 that has been off for refurbishing came in three days ago  
321 brought in about 40 megawatts power within the next few days  
322 or weeks when the others come in there will be no load  
323 shedding or load management as I explained it earlier (.)
- 324 NC So when is this thing going to be over (.)
- 325 PRO I can't say off hand here because it depends on the schedule  
326 of the producers (..) we are just waiting for the producers to (er)  
327 restore this machine to service and we will transmit all the  
328 available power to the distribution companies and other  
329 customers //
- 330 NC you heard Albert Quainoo (.) he is head of Public Relations at  
331 GRIDCO (.) let's go back to Luv FM studio because at this  
332 juncture Kwabena Ampretwum has details of the Council for  
333 Scientific and Industrial Research seeking to reactivate  
334 abandoned brick factories in the country(.) Kwabena take it  
335 away(.)
- 336 LR Fransisca(.) the Building and Road Institute (BRI) of the  
337 Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (.) they are  
338 seeking government funding to reactivate abandoned brick  
339 factories in the country(.) Officials say the initiative will  
340 improve the quality of locally produced building materials to  
341 meet market demands(.) my colleague Kofi Adu Domfeh has  
342 filed this report (.)
- 343 LC2 The bricks have been the ideal construction materials for

344 thousands of years (.) the reasons for this are various including  
345 beauty in diversity (.) long life and environmental sustainability  
346 (.) in spite of the multitude of benefits in the use of bricks  
347 patronage in the Ghanaian industry is on the decline (.) this the  
348 Building and Road Research Institute wants to revive the local  
349 brick and tile industry (.) Director of the Institute Dr Eugene  
350 Atiemo believes an increase in brick patronage as well as use of  
351 Pozolana would reduce dependence on clinker cement in  
352 building and construction (.)

353 DI Recently cement prices have gone up to about 3 cedis (.) it will  
354 be going up because tariffs are increasing so why don't we for  
355 once (.) policy makers the state environmental professionals  
356 look at our local materials even if it's more expensive as they  
357 say which is not true (.) if it is more expensive the money will  
358 be retained in this country (.) because the deficit is so huge (.)  
359 now we importing cement from China(.) Brazil all over why (.)  
360 why should we (.) cement is not superior to bricks not even  
361 earth blocks (.)

362 LC2 Dr Atiemo believes government consultants need to specify  
363 Pozolana in housing contracts to drive demand (.)

364 DI Once you demand the industry will expand (.) if you don't  
365 demand nobody will pump his money into the into the business  
366 so government policy of using 2015 to the tune of 25% of the  
367 total resources (.) they are not able to resuscitate these brick  
368 industries and expand the Pozolana producing unit (.) there's no

369 way we'll meet it if those people are always against the use of  
370 local materials. we use that as an excuse to eventually kill the  
371 local industry //

372 LC2 Kofi Adu Domfeh reporting //

373 LR And from the studios of Luv FM in Kumasi my name is  
374 Kwabena Ampretwum. Fransisca (.) back to you. //

375 NC Thank you (.) Kwabena (.) Thank you very much (.) Anny  
376 Osabutey with what's trending on social media(..) this has been  
377 the midday news live in Kumasi and in Accra (.)

378 LR And here in Kumasi we've been telling you about the reaction  
379 of the people in Ashanti Region following the return of  
380 Otumfour Osei Tutu the II from South Africa (.) (ah) there were  
381 rumours that he was dead (.)

382 NC And here in Accra we told you about residents of Agape  
383 Pentecost junction who are living in fear of threats from  
384 armed robbers (.) we have heard the Police (.) they have made  
385 some arrests and have increased patrols(.) my name is Fransisca  
386 Kakra Forson from the studios of Accra //

387 LR And I am Kwabena Amprawum from the studios of Luv FM in  
388 Kumasi //

KEY

NC NEWSCASTER

CC CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE

JC JOY CORRESPONDENT

JR JOY REPORTER

INT1 INTERVIEWEE ONE

INT2 INTERVIEWEE TWO

DCOP DISTRICT COMMANDER OF POLICE

LC1 LUV CORRESPONDENT ONE

LC2 LUV CORRESPONDENT TWO

LI1 LUV INTERVIEWEE ONE

L12 LUV INTERVIEWEE TWO

AH AKYEMPIMHENE

LR LUV REPORTER

JSR JOY SPORT REPORTER

CEA CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF ADUANA

PRO PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

DI DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTE

**CM6**

1 NC Welcome to Citi News at 6 coming to you from our studio at  
2 Adabraka in Accra coming up (.)National Identification  
3 Authority to begin a weekend schedule of distributing national  
4 identification cards (.) from today (.) an Ejura chief charges  
5 government to reclaim all state lands illegally taken over by

6 individuals (.) also coming up in foreign news (.) female  
7 Kenyan MPS blast polygamy law (.) my name is Eugenia  
8 Tenkorang (.) the National Identification Authority (.) NIA will  
9 from today begin a weekend schedule to distribute the National  
10 Identification cards to their owners (.) the NIA says the new  
11 hours will start at 9am and end at 5pm every Saturday (.) this is  
12 part of the NIA's plan to give out identification cards to  
13 individuals who have still not received them since the process  
14 began in 2011 (.) according to the NIA the distribution will  
15 commence with residents in Accra (.) the authority says it will  
16 announce the commencement of the distribution for other parts  
17 of the country soon (.)  
18 the Kontinhene of Ejura in the Western Region (.) Nana  
19 Odeasempa Antwi Obugyei has charged government to reclaim  
20 all state lands that have been taken over illegally by individuals  
21 (.) he says the interest of the state should be paramount above  
22 individual interest (.) Nana Odeasempa's statement follows  
23 comments made by some state officials that the collapsed  
24 building at Nii Boye Town had no permit because the land is  
25 meant for the construction of an ultra-modern sports complex  
(.) 26 he says the problem persists because of the lack of political will  
27 by successive government not to incur the wrath of voters  
28 because of the fear of losing elections //

29 KE You will see that these lands have (er) been taken over some  
30 individuals through either appropriate fields or through their

31 own (er) nefarious ways (.) all that I am saying is the state(er)  
32 the government should take back these lands and put it into  
33 good use for the benefit of all Ghanaians (.) the government  
34 acquired these lands for a purpose (.) you understand and what  
35 I'm saying is that if for any reason he has abrogated that idea  
36 then the lands should revert back to the original owners and not  
37 be sold to these individuals (.)

37 NC Now (.)that was the Kontinhene of Ejura in the Western Region  
38 (.) Nana Odeasempa Antwi Obugyei(.) now Ghanaian banks  
39 have 17 days to upgrade their Automated Teller Machines  
40 operating system or face being targeted by hackers (.) this  
41 comes after the Ghana Interbank Payments System (.) GIPS  
42 alerted the banks to move from Windows XP to Windows 7  
43 before Microsoft cuts off technical support for Windows XP (.)  
44 speaking to Citi News the CEO of GIPS Achie Kessie said that  
45 Microsoft will no longer issue security updates to patch holes in  
46 Windows XP leaving banks using ATMS exposed to all kinds  
47 of cyber-attacks //

48 CEO Every ATM you find comes with a computer in it and like like  
49 all computers they run on (er) operating systems (.) most  
50 operating systems used by the computers are the Windows XP  
51 currently (.) and Microsoft announced (er) a couple of years  
52 ago that (er) they will be discontinuing the supporting and  
53 maintaining Microsoft XP 51 as I speak from 8<sup>th</sup> April and  
54 currently most owners and vendors of ATMS are migrating and



55 replacing XP with Windows 7 (.) what it means is that if you  
56 continue to use the older version of the operating system which  
57 is the XP (.) Microsoft will stop writing patches for it which  
58 means that if the hackers find a flaw in Windows X that will  
59 leave the ATMS vulnerable (.) the banks are aware about this(.)  
60 this is just a reminder (.)

61 NC Chief Executive Officer of Ghana Interbank Payment Systems  
62 (.)Achie Kessie (.)

63 in foreign news (.) female MPS in Kenya have stormed out of  
64 the late night parliamentary session in a row over the  
65 liberalization of polygamy (.) the law is intended to bring civil  
66 law where one man is not to be allowed one wife in line with  
67 customary law where some cultures allow multiple partners (.)  
68 the male MPS voted to amend the new marriage bill to allow  
69 men to take as many wives as they like without consulting  
70 existing spouses(.) traditionally first wives are supposed to give  
71 an approval (.) reports say about 30 of Kenya's female MPS  
72 were in the 349 member chamber for the debate but were  
73 outnumbered by their male counterparts (.) the women walked  
74 out in disgust over the matter (.)

75 and that's how we end Citi News at 6 which came to you live  
76 from our studio at Adabraka in Accra (.) my name is Eugenia  
77 Tenkorang //

KEY

NC NEWSCASTER

KE KONTIHENE OF EJURA

CEO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

### RGM11

1 NC The time is seven o'clock (.) this is Radio Ghana (.) the news  
2 read by Mercy Sowah (.) President Mahama is expected to  
3 inspect progress work on the Takoradi harbour expansion and  
4 the sea defence project at Sekondi today (.)the Deputy Majority  
5 Leader of Parliament and MP for Ashiaman (.) Alfred Agbeshi  
6 is optimistic the President's state of the nation's address will  
7 yield positive results (.) the Electricity Company of Ghana is to  
8 announce a timetable for load shedding next week (.) suspected  
9 Boko Haram fighters have attacked a military base in the  
10 north east Nigerian city of Madiguri and freed dozens of  
11 prisoners from custody (.) a French court has jailed the former  
12 Rwandan spy chief (.) Pascal Simbikangwa for 25 years for his  
13 role in the 1994 genocide (.) President Mahama says until  
14 Ghanaians change their unbridled taste for foreign products the  
15 country's economy will continue to witness what he calls boost  
16 and purse systems where huge imports cannot be supported by  
17 the country's exports (.)addressing students of the University of  
18 Mines and technology in Tarkwa as part of his three day visit to  
19 the Western region (.) President Mahama said as government  
20 works to restructure the economy (.) tertiary students must aim  
21 at acquiring technical and professional skills to turn fortunes

22 of the country around (..) meanwhile President Mahama on the  
23 second day of his Western tour is expected to inspect progress  
24 work on the Takoradi harbour expansion project as well as the  
25 sea defence project at Sekondi (.)the Deputy Majority Leader in  
26 Parliament and MP for Ashiaman (.) Alfred Agbeshi is  
27 optimistic that the President's state of the nation's address will  
28 yield promising results especially on the expectations of made  
29 in Ghana goods (.) speaking on behind the news he said  
30 Parliament must be vigilant in monitoring promises by the  
31 President and ensure that ministries responsible for the  
32 implementation of these promises do so (.) Mr Agbeshi added  
33 that Ghanaians have the responsibility of demanding every  
34 promise made by the government //

35 MP1 Once a year the President comes before Parliament and for that  
36 matter the nation and delivers the state of the nation (..) that is  
37 contained in the Constitution and by so doing he brings to the  
38 notice of everybody a state of the nation (.)that means that he is  
39 to come and take all aspects of the nation (.) political (.) social  
40 (.) economic (.) all that you can think about and tell us what is  
41 the state of any aspect of the nation (.) after delivery of his  
42 address (.) this year he took many aspects (.) he was putting the  
43 people first (.) that was his major thing he did last year (..) this  
44 year he came with the economy(.) how to develop the economy  
45 (.) the state of the economy from independence time till today  
46 (.) from colonial time to today and what is making the state to

47 go forward (.) or to be stagnant (..) now after his delivery the  
48 speaker who is the head of the place now asked the President if  
49 the address to the members of Parliament to look at the way the  
50 members feel about it (.) that is the formal way of conveying to  
51 the President the gratitude of the house (.) to the President for  
52 coming before the house to tell us what the state of the nation(.)  
53 now members of parliament are also given the chance to say  
54 what they feel about what the President said and compare it to  
55 the state of the nation (.) to what they think (.) what is  
56 happening economically (.) what is happening on the labour  
57 front (.) what is happening in education (.) what is happening in  
58 every aspect of the nation (.) members will comment on (.) that  
59 is the debate. Now the members coming from the President's  
60 side will see it and most of the time will say the President has  
61 done well in that aspect (.) in this aspect and make projections  
62 (.) how the President can improve upon it because the idea is  
63 that the state is at this level today and they will want to improve  
64 upon it (.) we came from somewhere and we are going this  
65 where and then we want to go somewhere (.) so members will  
66 then give their view and make suggestions (.) the President will  
67 then be listening carefully as to what the members are saying (.)  
68 the purpose is that after the members have debated it they are  
69 supposed to convey feeling of the public to the President and  
70 the President will pick from whatever they are saying(.) then go  
71 back and improve upon the aspects that members have made

72 from that area or this area //

73 NC That was the Deputy Majority Leader in Parliament (.) Alfred  
74 Agbeshi (.) the Member of Parliament for Abuakwa South (.)  
75 Atta Akyea (.) also thinks the country's economy is not in the  
76 `best shape because what is on paper as presented by the  
77 President during the state of the nation's address is not being  
78 experienced by Ghanaians (.) he noted that parliamentarians  
79 who supposedly do oversight of the state of the nation are  
80 partisan and therefore unable to do critical analysis of issues //

81 MP2 The President sounds very very cocksure that we have the best  
82 of economies he said so (.) so I posed the question when I had  
83 my turn to debate the matter on the floor (.) that look which  
84 economy that everything which is good for us is in arrears (.)  
85 the MPs common fund is in arrears (.) the HIPIC fund is in  
86 arrears (.) even monies intended for the judiciary is also in  
87 arrears (.) so if the current fundamentals are good (.) how come  
88 that we cannot even have monies in good time and apply it to  
89 where it is necessary (.) which country in the world would you  
90 think that the economy is very sound nevertheless the value of  
91 the currency and I said the it is a measure of the health of  
92 every economy (.) it is the blood of the economy, it's suffering  
93 (.)you put the strength of the cedi against the dollar and the cedi  
94 is helpless (.) what kind of arrangement is that (.) so as you  
95 rightly pointed out it is very very flowery on paper but the  
96 reality is that the economy is very anaemic and people are

97 suffering (.) that is the bottom line and therefore when the  
98 President is saying he is going to do X and Y (.) I see it as a  
99 shopping list (.) where is the money to apply to all these things  
100 (.) whose job is it to check government on its promises (.) I can  
101 assure you the primary responsibility is parliament (.) my good  
102 lady unfortunately we have a very very partisan parliament (.) a  
103 parliament in which the NDC sees everything which the  
104 government does as right (.) how can we converge in trying to  
105 oversight the executive (.) inflation is not an NDC factor (.) it is  
106 not an NPP factor (.) inflation affects everybody whether you  
107 are NPP or NDC (.) so why should you be clapping for the  
108 President when you are hurting //

109 NC You heard Member of Parliament for Abuakwa South Atta  
110 Akyea talking Agatha Asamoah on behind the news (.)  
111 the Election Committee of the NPP says the venue for its 12th  
112 April (.) 2014 national delegates conference remains unchanged  
113 (.) Tamale sports stadium is the venue for the conference (.) the  
114 committee therefore urges all party members (.) aspirants and  
115 supporters to disregard media reports of a change in venue(.)  
116 the much dreaded load shedding of electricity is once again to  
117 be introduced this follows an announcement by the ECG that it  
118 will come out with a time table next week to handle the power  
119 challenges facing the country (.) speaking at a joint press  
120 conference organized by the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum  
121 and the Energy Companies in Accra (.) the Director of

122 Operations of the company (.) Tetteh Okine said the measure  
123 has become necessary in view of the shortages in electricity  
124 supply (.) he said the timetable for the load shedding will be  
125 published on the website of the company as well as newspapers  
126 the Deputy Minister of Energy and Petroleum (.) John Jinapo  
127 disclosed that the power challenges facing the country are due  
to 128 problems with some of the machines that are due for repair and  
129 an unreliable supply of gas from Nigeria (.) this news comes to  
130 you from radio Ghana (.) Accra (.)  
131 suspected Boko Haram fighters have attacked a military base in  
132 the North East Nigerian city of Maiduguri and freed dozens of  
133 prisoners from custody (.) reports say the rebels forced their  
134 way inside the barracks prison and freed dozens of their  
135 members (.) Defence Spokesman (.) Chris Olukulade told  
136 journalists that Boko Haram attacked the barracks to boost their  
137 depleted stock of fighters after being hit hard in recent weeks  
138 by military bombardments (.) President Goodluck Jonathan has  
139 said he expects maximum cooperation from neighbouring  
140 countries and warned their security could be affected by the  
141 uprising (.)  
142 A French court has jailed the former Rwandan spy chief  
143 (.)Pascal Simbikangwa for twenty five years for his role in the  
144 1994 genocide (.) in a land mark trial (.) Simbikangwa was  
145 found guilty of complicity in genocide and crimes against  
146 humanity (.) it is not immediately clear whether his lawyers

147 would appeal (.)

148 A new international operation is continuing to try to find the

149 Malaysian airlines flight MH370 one week after the plane with

150 239 people disappeared (.) search efforts are focusing on the

151 area to the west of the Malay peninsula (.) the US has sent a

152 naval ship and a surveillance plane to search areas of the bay of

153 Bengal (.) the Andaman sea (.) and parts of the Indian ocean (.)

154 the information has emerged that the plane may have been

155 flying for at least five hours after it vanished (.) it is believed the

156 Kuala Lumpur Beijing flight was sending automated signals to

157 a satellite system long after radar contact was lost (.)

158 And now George Asikure brings you editorials of the day's

159 papers (.)

160 NC2 The Daily Graphic supports the call by Professor Audrey

161 Gadzekpo of the School of Communication Studies (.)

162 University of Ghana for journalists to adopt self-regulation as a

163 way of ensuring responsible journalism (.) in the opinion of the

164 paper it serves nobody's interest for journalists to practice

165 tyranny by using the power of the media to undermine the unity

166 (.) peace and stability of the country (.) she said although

167 sustaining media freedom is critical to the development of the

168 nation (.) that freedom should not be abused by a few (.)

169 the Ghanaian Times commends the Executive Secretary of the

170 Narcotics Control Board (.) Yaw Akresi Sarpong (.) for boldly

171 opening the debate on whether marijuana or weed should be



172 legalized or not (.) it says the prohibition of marijuana has not  
173 over the years curbed its cultivation and use (.) therefore it is  
174 high time its legalization is considered (.) the paper notes that it  
175 is not encouraging use of marijuana rather Ghanaians should  
176 no longer behave like the proverbial ostrich which hides its  
177 head but confront the issue headlong (.) the Ghanaian times  
178 therefore reiterates its stand that marijuana is legalized (.)  
179 NC1 Those were editorials of the papers (.) to end the news the main  
180 points again (.) President Mahama is expected to inspect  
181 progress of work on the Takoradi harbour expansion (.) and the  
182 sea defence project at Sekondi today (.) the Deputy Majority  
183 Leader of Parliament and MP for Ashiaman (.) Alfred Agbeshi  
184 is optimistic the President's state of the nation's address will  
185 yield positive results (.) the Electricity Company of Ghana is to  
186 announce a timetable for load shedding next week (.) suspected  
187 Boko Haram fighters have attacked a military base in the north  
188 east Nigerian city of Madiguri and freed dozens of prisoners  
189 from custody (.) a French court has jailed the former Rwandan  
190 spy chief (.) Pascal Simbikangwa for 25 years for his role in the  
191 1994 genocide (.)  
192 and that was the news read by Mercy Sowah //

KEY

NC1 NEWSCASTER ONE

NC2 NEWSCASTER 2

MPI MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ONE

MP2 MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TWO

### RGMD13

1 NC This is Radio Ghana (.) it's midday and here's the news read by  
2 Doreen Ampofo (.) the Executive Director of Autism  
3 Awareness Centre (.) Mrs Serwah Quaino has asked potential  
4 mothers to look out for obvious signs associated with growing  
5 infants (.) the Chaplain in charge of the Nsawam Prisons (.)  
6 Reverend ASP Stella Aba Katchu has appealed to relatives of  
7 Nsawam Prisons not to reject them when they are released (.)  
8 the Executive Director of Autism Awareness Centre (.) Mrs  
9 Serwah Quaino has asked potential mothers to look out for  
10 obvious signs associated with growing infants (.) this way any  
11 abnormality which could be a sign of autism could be detected  
12 for early treatment and care (.) speaking to Radio Ghana's  
13 Ewurabena Paha on the sidelines of world's autism day today  
14 Mrs Quaino debunked the notion that children with autism are  
15 cursed (.) she encouraged parents who have such children  
16 to be bold and bring the best out of them (.)  
17 ED Autism is basically a neurological disorder that affects the way  
18 a person communicates (.) interacts socially and also they have  
19 difficulty with this way of talking to you (.) by a certain stage of  
20 life you should notice that your child responds to you (.) people  
21 should be looking out for them because it's very important

22 RGR As mother of an autistic child how has the challenge been over  
23 the years (.)

24 ED That is a very good question (.) it has been very (..) more than  
25 challenging but then it has also been such a blessing (.) without  
26 autism in my life I don't think I can sit here and confidently tell  
27 you that I am a blessed woman.

28 RGR I read on the internet that stress related issues are major factors  
29 to having an autistic child(.) when you were pregnant with your  
30 son (.) how was it like (.)

31 ED It was a normal pregnancy (.) I didn't expect it (.) I went into  
32 labour and it was fine but then he was born with the umbilical  
33 cord around his neck (.) by that it makes you think did he have  
34 what is called asphyxia meaning he lost some oxygen to his  
35 speech centres and his brain (.) yeah the stress was more than  
36 challenging(.)

37 NC How difficult is it to take care of an autistic child (.)

38 RGR Lucky is 31 years old. (.) it has been a very very difficult  
39 journey (.)I can't begin to tell you the times that I did not sleep  
40 (.) and still have to go to work and you go and your boss does  
41 not understand (.) for years I was at home. (.) I would go to  
42 works at night (.) the days that he was off from school it meant  
43 no sleep for me (.) I walked around like a zombie (.)It was very  
44 difficult (.)

45 RGR Would you buy into this news that few have an autistic child as  
46 a curse child (.)

- 47 ED When you're sick are you cursed (.) when something is  
48 happening to you are you cursed (.) ok (.) people are very  
49 superstitious but it is their ignorance really (.) these children are  
50 not cursed (.) they are not possessed (.) I am not a witch (.)  
51 none of the parents are witches (.) I cringe when I think of what  
52 is happening in the villages (.) just go and dump them there and  
53 given all kinds of concoctions to die(.) the social stigma is huge  
54 in Ghana (.) yes (.) there are times you will cry (.) you need to  
55 stop crying at a point and take care of your child (.) Ghana  
56 seems to be on the low side when it comes to managing  
57 autism some say that the Ministry of Gender and Social  
58 Protection hasn't been resourced enough to look at areas like  
59 autism (.)
- 60 NC What advice have you got for government to include persons  
61 like autistic children in policy making (.) budget allocation and  
62 the rest (.)
- 63 ED Disability does not mean just persons with vision and hearing  
64 impaired or physical disability (.) If I give you the statistics (.)  
it 65 is 1 in 68 (.) years ago when my son was diagnosed (.) it was 1  
66 in 1000 (.) Government needs to sit up (.) problems with autism  
67 needs to be at the forefront of the laws //
- 68 NC That was Executive Director of Autism Awareness Centre (.)  
69 Madam Mrs Serwah Quaino (.)  
70 now the Chaplain in charge of the Nsawam Prisons(.) Reverend  
71 ASP Stella Aba Katchu has appealed to relatives of Nsawam

72 Prisons not to reject them when they are released (.) she said  
73 though such people have committed crimes rejection cannot be  
74 a way of reforming them (.) speaking to Radio Ghana (.)  
75 Reverend ASP Katchu said stigmatisation of convicts will only  
76 drive them back to commit crimes (.)

77 CHP When people come to prison they are the rejected by society (.)  
78 we use the word of God to give them hope (.) to give them  
79 encouragement (.) to tell them all is not lost (.)so when they are  
80 able to get these qualities they really understand why they are  
81 here and they are trying to live the old nature in them (.) turn a  
82 new leaf and come to church (.) through the daily instruction  
83 and the word of God and the Bible to change them and the  
84 prayer sessions and all the religious activities we organise here  
85 I mean at the end of the person's sentence (.) those who want  
86 to reform will reform through the gospel.

87 RGR So how has been their response (.) is it positive (.)

88 CHP Very positive (.) we have programmes everyday here (.) church  
89 services running throughout the day from morning to evening  
90 and on Sundays we have about five churches here (.) I want to  
91 tell the people out there that we are doing so much here (.) what  
92 we expect from the public is to accept them when they come  
93 home (.) they should stop the stigmatizing (.) the stereotyping  
94 they should embrace them (.) accept them as one of them (.)  
95 they were sick on their way to the hospital (.) they were cured  
96 and they are back so they are very normal (.) society should

97 accept them (.) help them integrate into the society so that life  
98 can be meaningful for them //  
99 NC You heard the Chaplain in charge of the Nsawam Prisons  
100 Reverend ASP Stella Katchu (.)  
101 that's it from news at twelve (.)

KEY

NC NEWSCASTER

RGR RADIO GHANA REPORTER

ED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CHP CHAPLAIN

**RZM16**

1 NC Hello again (.) this is XYZ news at 11 (.) coming up (.)  
2 Parliamentary Select Committee on Health satisfied with tour  
3 of health facilities in the Ashanti Region and Wildef Ghana  
4 urges government to pass the informative action bill (.) I am  
5 Tawa Kalito Braimah (.) the details now (.) the Parliamentary  
6 Select Committee on Health has described its tour of health  
7 facilities in the Ashanti Region as successful (.) the tour is part  
8 of the nationwide exercise to monitor the implementation of the  
9 NHIS in the use of allocated resources (.) Committee Chairman  
10 Joseph Yieleh Chireh tells XYZ News the committee will  
11 closely monitor the operation to meet the required standards (.)  
12 CC The committee has a program that we are following because we

13 are one of the committees that organise the (..) monitoring  
14 the use of budgeted funds that we approved in parliament and  
15 also visits the facility the health facility and find out the  
16 problem they are encountering (..) apart from that Parliament  
17 over the past two or three years passed about six bills into law  
18 so we are following up to see how the laws are being  
19 operationalized (..) we have passed the Public Health Act 16 the  
20 National Health Insurance Act then we have the Health  
21 Professional Regulatory Body (..) we are monitoring the  
22 implementation of these (..) //

23 NC MP for Wa West and the Chairman for Parliamentary Select  
24 Committee on Health Joseph Yieleh Chireh (.)  
25 now (.) Women's Right in NGO (.) WiLDAF Ghana is asking  
26 government to pass the informative action bill (.) the bill when  
27 passed will allow women to occupy 40 to 50% decision making  
28 positions in the country (.) WiLDAF has discussed the  
29 provisions of the draft bill with civil society activists (.)  
30 gender based organisations and the media (.) its Director (.)  
31 Hillary Gbedema says it is fair to have equal gender  
32 representatives in high positions (.)

33 DIR Women and men are equal citizens in this country (.) it is  
34 captured in our constitution it is captured in all the international  
35 organizations' conventions (.) we have signed so we believe in  
36 equality (.) indeed er until this year no country in the world had  
37 achieved the 30 % (.) it will be difficult to measure 50% (.) we

38 deal with human beings not objects (..) we cannot demand our  
39 pound of flesh and say it should be 50 (.) so that is practicable  
40 (.) it is achievable //

41 NC Hillary Gbedema is Director of WiLDAF Ghana (.)  
42 Akwesi Ahwoi has warned security persons in the various  
43 security services (.) he said the refusal of some security officers  
44 to discharge their duties because they see themselves as  
45 opponents of the government must stop (.) addressing security  
46 personnel at the Northern Regional Police Quarters (.) Mr  
47 Ahwoi also condemned the discrimination of security officers  
48 due to their perceived political inclination (.)

49 MIN Events are taking place and you don't see the opposition there  
50 they have refused to turn up because it is not their government  
51 of the day so they won't be there and the embarrassment (.) the  
52 President begins to ask (.) where are they (.) but where is this  
53 man (.) he is not there (.) this is the way we Ghanaians  
54 understand politics (.) the dirty side of politics of this nation (.)  
I 55 am warning that we do not fall in this situation where we see  
56 ourselves only as political opponents so that the security tasked  
57 for training (.) for exposure (..) and we select a call group that  
58 we belong to that we each belong to (..) //

59 NC Kwesi Ahwoi is the Interior Minister and that's how we  
60 conclude XYZ News at 11(.)there is more news on our website  
61 (.) radioxyzonline.com(.) there is also more news at midday (.)  
62 My name is Talito Braimah //



KEY

NC            NEWSCASTER

CC            COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

DIR           DIRECTOR

MIN          MINISTER