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Administration et Rédaction

Adresse : Route de l'Aéroport km 4.5 – 3029 Sfax

Adresse Postale : B.P. 553. 3000 Sfax

Tél. 216 (04) 670.558 – 216 (04) 670.557

Fax : 216 (04) 670.540

Courriel : MedAli.Halouani@Flsh.rnu.tn

<i>Directeur Responsable</i>	: Mohamed Rajab BARDI
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The reported speech revisited: a question of self and expression

Mounir Triki*
Maher Bahloul**

0 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

0.1 Statement of the Problem

A critical review of existing approaches in teaching students and examining them on the intricacies of the Reported Speech has shown a marked lack of systematicity and a number of fallacious assumptions. These approaches are lamentably prescriptive and fail to account for the wealth of data in real usage which apparently flout the prescribed rules.

Looking at evidence from a corpus of real excerpts from three reputable American newspapers (see appendix), the paper seeks to show that patterns which are normally dismissed as non-canonical or mere exceptions are in fact demonstrably more significant than the other patterns and, therefore, cannot be dismissed.

This finding necessitates a revisiting of the grammatical conceptualisation of the Reported Speech and calls for evidence from other disciplines, namely Speech and Thought Presentation in Narratology and the analytic kit of Pragmatics.

0.2 Major Claims:

The paper makes the following claims:

1 It presents a description of the underlying system in the act of reporting, construed here as an act of mediation involving a confrontation of two selves, namely the reporting self and the reported self.

* Associate Professor, Faculty of Letters and Humanities of Sfax.

** Assistant Professor, American University, United Arab Emirates.

2 The speaker's perception of the reported person's deictic anchorage as viewed against his/hers and of the reported person's modal investment as against his/hers will be taken to be among the most important considerations.

3 The reporter's discursive strategy (since the act of reporting is a discourse in its own right aimed at achieving particular pragmatic ends) is an over-riding factor which accounts for all sorts of apparent "abnormalities" in reporting.

4 A number of pedagogical recommendations are made to remedy the existing practices.

1 EVIDENCE FROM LINGUISTICS

1.1 Critical Review of Conventional Grammatico-Pedagogical Approaches to the Reported Speech:

Thorn's (1989) treatment of the Reported Speech speaks of fixed rigid patterns to be observed but acknowledges the importance of the tense of the reporting verb, and even concedes the existence of a logical need, at times, to leave certain modals unchanged. Murphy (1991[1985]) acknowledges the truth value of the reported speech as a parameter left to the judgement of the reporter. This amounts to an unacknowledged modal dimension in the act of reporting, namely the reporter's degree of belief in the reported propositions and commitment to them.

Similarly, Spankie (1986 [1975]) stresses the importance of the tense of the reporting verb on the ground that backshifting only comes with past reporting verbs. In our words, the time reference shifts in as much as it is viewed from the reporter's now. Tense shifts are affected by the reporter's judgement on eternal truth, unchanging routine, laws of nature and similar unvarying actions and states. Spankie also speaks of logical considerations, the degree of formality, and the orality versus literacy status of the report (Atari and Triki 2000).

In her turn, Azar (1989) takes the distinction between speaking and writing to be an important parameter. By opposing immediate to removed reporting, she tacitly acknowledges the reporter's deictic centre as a defining parameter. Here, the tense of the reporting verb is also taken as a factor. Alexander (1991

[1988]) equally refers to the tense of the reporting verb but adds that changes are not always obligatory. The decisive factor is the changing viewpoint of the reporting speaker who decides on the choice of the appropriate forms.

The above review of the literature has shown a number of problems which could be classified as follows:

1. An unjustifiable assumption that there is one and only one "right" way of reporting someone's discourse.
2. A fallacy which assumes that reporting is an objective activity where the reporter's attitude plays no role.
3. A lack of a systematic unifying theory explaining the underlying mechanism.

It emerges then that the standard grammar books tend to be cautious when dealing with the patterns of change in the Reported Speech. In general, they assume that the canonical way of reporting is to have backshifting. But, they are quick to account for a number of flagrant well-formed counterexamples. Thus, they are forced to grudgingly acknowledge, in differing degrees of explicitness, the existence of other parameters pertaining to the Person of the reporter.

1.2 Critical Review of the Formal Linguistic Literature on the Reported Speech:

Watvinger-Tharp (1994) showed the lack of coherence and authenticity of the leading German textbooks in the presentation of the different German past tense forms. The study also showed the extent to which situational and social contexts influence the use of grammatical structures rather than merely presenting context-free rules governing their use.

Moreover, Yarmohammadi (1973) pointed to the difficulties Iranian students face in acquiring the reported speech in English. Tense change and tense choice constitute, among other things, a major source of ambiguity and confusion.

Bergler (1991,93,95) showed various puzzling aspects of reported speech with a particular emphasis on the reporting verbs. In her last article, she addresses a few mismatching issues between the reported speech construction in English and the use of subjunctive in German. Having almost lost the subjunctive, English becomes even harder to either translate from or to (though one may find traces of the subjunctive left in verbs following recommendations and suggestions, certain uses of should, and some uses of the conditional). Despite the limitations of the paper, as it focuses strictly on the lexicon structure, it is a step forward towards understanding the act of reporting and its practical implication on a successful translation.

Goodell's (1987) paper attempts an analysis of the act of reporting which includes a few cases which the English textbooks would either ignore or mention as exceptions. Cases which involve "immediate reporting", "imperatives, demands, suggestions, jokes, greetings, short questions and answers" where backshifting does not apply are given a natural explanation by rather showing their oddity if their tenses were altered. The objective of the paper was rather less analytical and limited to giving a few pedagogical clues to teachers of English.

Hornstein (1990) reserves a full chapter of his book to discussing issues relative to Reported Speech referred to in the book as Sequence Of Tenses (SOT). He adopts Reichenbach's analysis and further develops it to fit within the Generative Grammar framework. Reichenbach's discussion of tense makes use of the three points: S (deictic anchor), R (reference point), and E (time of event) to compute all possible tenses in languages. Hornstein correctly observes that the SOT rule - which refers to the shift of tenses when the reporting verb is in the past - fails to apply and the sentence is still grammatical. This is illustrated in the following examples:

- a. John heard that Mary is pregnant
- b. John heard that Mary was pregnant

- c. John said that Harry is leaving
- d. John said that Harry was leaving

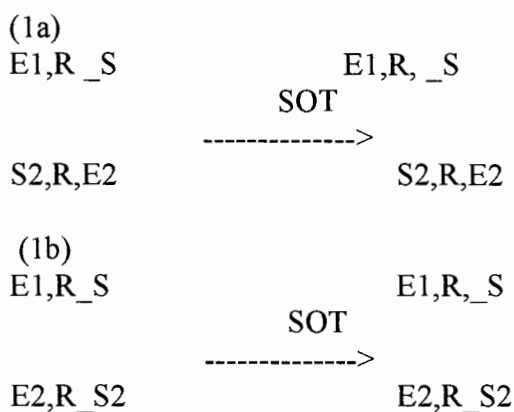
- e. John said that Harry will leave
- f. John said that Harry would leave

- g. John thought that Harry ran

h. John thought that Harry had run

Hornstein noticed the ambiguity of the cases where the embedded clause displays a shifted temporal interpretation since their direct speech analogues may either be interpreted as an original present or past. (1d) for example, could be either (i) Harry said “I am leaving” or (ii) Harry said “I was leaving” .

Hornstein did not have much to say concerning this inflectional change of the verb (p. 126) and concentrated on explaining how the shifted temporal interpretation should be represented. The examples in (1a) and (1b) are represented as follows:



Hornstein argues that SOT structures have two basic characteristics. First, the embedded clause displays a shifted temporal interpretation. The event time of the embedded proposition is evaluated relative to the event time of the embedding sentence (as shown in 1a, b above). Second, in English, when the temporal interpretation of an embedded sentence is dependent on an event time in the past, this dependency is marked inflectionally by a change in the surface form of the verb.

Hornstein considers this change in the verb form important but superficial. Important because it makes shifting easy to study in English, as shifting of temporal interpretation is

signalled overtly in the choice of inflections. Superficial for two reasons: First, the underlying tense form is not affected. Second, it is manifest only when the temporal interpretation of the embedded clause is shifted to a past event. The reason of considering the inflectional change of the verb superficial is the contrast observed between the following examples:

(81)

- a. *The Canadians were in New York tomorrow.
- b. John said that the Canadians were in New York tomorrow.
- c. The Canadians are in New York tomorrow

It is argued here that the tense in the embedded clause “were” is actually a present “are”.

The past tense indicates simply that the embedded S point is associated with the matrix E

point. The relative acceptability of (81b) follows if the embedded tense is actually the present. The underlying form of (81b) is the same as (81c), hence the acceptability of the latter explains the acceptability of the former.

Hornstein correctly observes that the anchoring relation among elements in the tense

system is mirrored in the government configuration of the representative morphemes. Thus, tense rules associate “Lower” tense elements in the tree with “higher” ones. It is the lower tense elements that are moved to associate with higher ones. This is of some significance, for in SOT constructions, the lower clause can be temporally dependent on the higher one, but not vice versa. The lower S point shifts to associate with the higher E point. Structurally, A can anchor B if and only if A governs B. (p.171).

Hornstein noticed that languages may or may not differ in applying the SOT rule. The examples below:

(1)

- a. John said that Mary was pregnant
- b. John said that Mary is pregnant

are expressed by one sentence in Russian. It is true that languages attest to a wide range of tense systems, treating therefore sequence of tenses constructions, among other tense related phenomena, in different ways. It is also true that tense morphology goes far beyond the expression of temporality to include such voices/expressions as: psychological distance, approval,

disapproval, respect, directness among many other modal expressions (Triki, forthcoming).

Thus, while one language uses the tense morphology to encode one or more of the various functions of tense, the other one may refer to other linguistic devices to express that same modality whether it be temporal or other.

It is not, therefore, accurate to conclude that the change in verbal morphology in SOT constructions is simply superficial and does not bear any particular function, since other languages do not exhibit a similar change.

1.3 Evidence from Discourse Linguistics

Research in Discourse Linguistics has emphasised the pragmatic functions of tense switching (Centineo, 1991; Fleischman, 1991; Monville-Burston and Waugh, 1991), and the use of verbal categories for signalling discourse saliency by marking textual foreground and background (Lunn and Cravens, 1991; Klein-Andreu, 1991; Vet, 1991). It has also shown the importance of the verbal categories of tense and aspect for showing point of view (Fleischman, 1991; Vet, 1991) and irony (Guitart, 1991; Lunn and Cravens, 1991).

Moreover, operating within a theoretical framework which goes beyond traditional grammar and attempts to make a synthesis of speaker-sensitive French Enunciative Linguistics, Pragmatics-oriented Anglo-American Linguistics, Halliday's Functional Grammar and research in Cognitive Psychology, the authors have shown elsewhere (Bahloul, 1994; Bahloul and Waugh, forthcoming; Triki, 1989; Triki forthcoming) that the linguistic markers of tense, aspect and modality are far too complex to be simply attributed to purely structural rules. Besides, Triki (forthcoming) has shown clear connections between the classification of text-types and typical temporal structures assigned to them. Deliberate deviations from established text-type-specific temporal structures are likely to lead to pragmatic implicatures and could be a sub-goal of a larger plan to achieve pragmatic ends. But above all, the reporter's discursive strategy (since the act of reporting is a discourse in its own right aimed at achieving particular pragmatic ends) is an over-riding factor which accounts for all sorts of apparent "abnormalities" in reporting.

1.4: Analysis of the Corpus

1.4.1 Methodology and Findings

The data collected include twenty articles from three prominent US newspapers and magazines, namely, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *Newsweek*. The Reported Speech occurrences amount to 58 (see appendix one for a full inventory of the relevant data). Then the data has been classified into tense sequences (see appendix two for a full inventory of these sequences). The distribution of these occurrences in terms of reporting verbs and embedded verbs has yielded the following results:

Table 1: Reporting verbs versus Embedded verbs

Report ing verb	Embedded verb	Reporting verb	Embedded verb	Reporting verb	Embedded verb
1. say	has doubled	21. are	said	41. has said	should come, is pushing
2. said	has	22. have been, have not been	said	42. said	has, will count
3. said	has been	23. must	said	43. learned	is, will be
4. have told	can	24. has been	said	44. contended	treated
5. said	had been ordered	25. said	will	45. claimed said	had forced had forgotten
6. said	is heartened	26. said	would block	46. told	insisted, would
7. said	has established	27. said	did not, would clear	47. charged	was
8. say	was cut	28. said	had performed	48. learned	has used
9. said	are	29. said	had regretted	49. suggests	might, adopt

10. noted	is	30. said	assigns, preserves	50. insisted	can balance
11. said	could	31. said	wants, reconvenes	51. show say	are should go
12. said	would; added + did	32. said	make, undermine, side-track, repeal	52. promised	-
13. said	is	33. said	wants, avoids, must, must be, include + said	53. would be	says
14. said	boycott	34. said	is	54. learned	will
15. said	must; said + did	35. said said	trims must go	55. announced	will charge
16. are	said; had appeared + said	36. said	must file, will show	56. implied	was
17. is	said	37. has said	will raise	57. announced	expects
18. are, take, is	said	38. said	is	58. said	have become
19. will begin	added	39. will	said		
20. has been arrested	says	40. replied acknowled ged	could be, could be could be, has thought, is known		

Table 2: The Distribution and Frequency of Tenses

Tense Sequence	Nb. of Occurrences	Frequency
Past ---> Present	22	38 %
Past ---> Past	13	22.5 %
Present ---> Past	8	14 %

Past ---> Future	6	10 %
Present ---> Present	6	10 %
Future ---> Past	2	3.5 %
Present ---> Future	1	2 %
Total	58	100 %

Table 3: Frequency of the cases observing the SOT rules versus cases which do not

Tense Combinations	Number of Occurrences	Frequency
Pr/Pr; Pt/Pt; Pr/Ft	20	34.5 %
Pt/Pr; Pr/Pt; Ft/Pt; Pt/Ft	38	65.5 %
Total	58	100 %

1.4.2 Discussion and Implications

Our findings show that the number of authentic occurrences not observing the SOT rules is significantly higher than that of the occurrences observing those rules. Either these authentic materials are not representative of actual usage, or the SOT rules are too prescriptive and out of touch with real usage. For this reason, we believe that the phenomenon is much more complex than could be explained by pure structural rules. There must be other important discursive and pragmatic factors at work which have to be accounted for in the discussion of the Reported Speech. The paper explores some of these contextual factors in the course of the discussion of the underlying mechanism of the Reported Speech.

2 The Suggested Underlying Mechanism:

A good insight could be obtained into the internal mechanism of Reported Speech if it is viewed both as a subjective act of interpretation and a motivated discourse act having persuasive rhetorical ends.

2.1 Reporting is necessarily an act of interpretation:

Reporting involves both a paradigmatic selection of the reporting verb and a syntagmatic decision consisting in the positioning of the inquit, assigning a

given tense and aspect to it, and choosing the co-text which collocates with it. This selection necessarily reveals the reporter's value judgements and his/her rhetorical strategies. No reporting is innocent or value-free. 'Objective' reporting is simply an impression consciously given out by speakers as part of their self image building rhetorical strategy.

2.1.1 Selecting the inquit:

As has been argued in Triki (1989), selecting the narrative introducer is an act of interpretation of the reported speech act. Reporters smuggle in their evaluation of this reported speech act in the very choice of the inquit. Accordingly, the process of saying could be highlighted as in "strain, try", or rather the result/effect is highlighted as in "betray, reveal, bring home, display, convey, signal, sound, come". Moreover, the inquit could contain a comment on the manner of saying as in "growl, whisper, belch, chuckle, snap, rumble, bark, fling an answer" or could ascribe a purpose to the reported speech as in "answer, retort, question, affirm". In addition, the inquit could pass on an implicit comment on the quality of what is said as in "lie, waver" and especially when it collocates with highly evaluative adverbs such as "falsely, reassuringly, sadly, beautifully, querulously, sullenly, musically, harshly". In addition, the inquit can comment on the quantity of what is reported as "expatiate, cut short" and classify the speech within a frame or metaphor as in "charge, press, shift ground, concede, admit, lose ground, confess".

The reporting verb focuses on some aspects of what was said that are perceived to be salient and marginalises other non-salient aspects. It provides evaluation of the manner of saying and an interpretation of the nature of the speech event and speech act performed. It comments on the strength of the reported modus and evaluates the intention motivating the reported person's speech. In addition, it exhibits the reporter's epistemic belief in or reservations on the reported speech. But above all, reporting is a discourse act in its own right where the speaker normally takes sides and attempts to persuade the addressee for or against the reported discourse.

It goes without saying that reporting verbs may carry more than one piece of information on the speaker's attitude but that on the other hand, not all of these parameters are necessarily present at the same time in any reporting verb.

2.1.2 The positioning of the inquit

In addition to the paradigmatic selection of the inquit, its syntagmatic positioning in an initial, medial or final position is equally significant as a deliberate stylistic choice by the reporter. For instance, relegating the reporting verb to a final position after a rather lengthy report can be used as a ploy, typically in newspaper articles, in order to induce the reader to believe the reported proposition to be a fact. Once this impression is created, the revelation that this is just a report will come rather too late for the reader to adjust his/her response to the reported proposition. Thus, the strategy can be a mystifying technique designed to act on the reader.

Consider, for instance, the implications of the various positions assigned to the inquit in the following report:

Dr Ivan Oubine, of the USSR Centre of Translation of Scientific and Technical Literature and Documentation, gave a very down to earth account of the state of MT in the USSR. Ten years ago, he said, MT was criticised there for “burning the state’s money”. Today, the same people want to buy the same MT systems that they had earlier criticised. The reason he offered is that they are drowned under masses of information, in English and in Japanese in particular, to which they want quick easy access. Quality of output is no longer an issue. The USSR has four MT systems which all translate between only a few language pairs (English, German, French, Spanish and Russian). None is really multilingual yet. The speed of the various systems varies, as does the quality of output. Post-editing is needed. Curiously, poor outputs from English to Russian were criticised, while equally poor outputs from Japanese were deemed “very useful” or even “good quality”. Oubine put this down to the fact that Japanese is not “guessable”. In other words, any output from “exotic languages” will always be appreciated, particularly as the aim is generally *assimilation* of information (as opposed to *dissemination* of information, where top quality is required).

(Monique l’Huillier, (1989) “Conference Report: Machine Translation Today,” *Association for French Language Studies Newsletter*, 22: 7)

The inquit has been used in an initial position only twice: in Sentence 1 “gave” and Sentence 11 “put”. It has been used in a medial position also twice: in Sentence 2 “he said” and Sentence 4 “he offered”. But in the greater part of the

report, it has been simply elided in Sentences 3, 5-10, and 12. The dropping of the reporting verb, together with the use of present tenses, shows adoption of the reported point of view. On the other hand, all the inquit used, together with the insertion of quotation marks, show distancing from the reported message. Thus, the reporter has signalled different attitudes from various parts of the message she is summarising.

2.1.3 The tense/aspect of the inquit

As has been shown in the data analysis in section one above, and will be explained in the discussion of deixis below, the selection of a given tense/aspect configuration to the inquit and thence to other reported verbs is motivated and thus open to interpretation. Possible tense/aspect configurations for the reporting verb include:

- a. past tense/simple aspect, as in “he said”
- b. past tense/perfect aspect, as in “he had said”
- c. past tense/continuous aspect, as in “he was saying”
- d. present tense/simple aspect, as in “he says”
- e. present tense/perfect aspect, as in “he has said”
- f. present tense/continuous aspect, as in “he is saying”
- g. modal/past participle, as in “he will have said, he could have said”
- h. modal/infinitive, as in “he may say, he shall say”

Consider, for instance, the tense/aspect configurations in the following report:

His Excellency [Sir Henry Dobbs, the British High Commissioner in Iraq] states that he now learns to his great regret that the British Political Agent at Kuwait will not be available as president of the tribunal owing to his unavoidable absence from the post.
(letter from Norman Mayers, Acting British Agent and Consul, Jeddah, to the Acting Director of Foreign affairs, Mecca, April 7, 1927, published in the Foreign Office Reports under PRO: FO 967/8)

The use of the present tense and simple aspect stems from the reporter’s goal of conveying cold information where the effect, rather than the process, is highlighted. The reporter, representing the voice and interests of the reported person, and in a sense acting as his spokesman, cannot but identify with the reported message.

2.2 Reporting as a Means of Persuasion

Reporting is not a gratuitous act. It is a motivated speech event serving the speaker's ends. By means of reporting and smuggling evaluation in the ways discussed above, the speaker hopes to achieve certain social ends. These ends could be reconstructed from the very act of reporting. Reports can be of events, as in the following British Foreign Office report:

<u>THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S</u>	
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	
CONFIDENTIAL	ARABIA
	December 11, 1947
	Section 1
E11701/368/25	Copy No. 3
ARCHIVES	
JEDDA WATER SUPPLY	
Mr. Trott to Mr. Bevin (Received 11th December)	
(No. 166)	
Sir, <i>Jedda, 23rd November, 1947</i>	
I have the honour to report that the pipeline which has been installed to bring fresh water to Jedda from springs 40 miles away in Wadi Fatma was inaugurated with appropriate ceremony by his Royal Highness the Amir Saud on 18th November.	
2. This occasion marked the successful completion of the first part of a scheme which provides for the eventual supply of fresh water not only to Jedda itself but to the villages which surround it; and it is gratifying to report that the undertaking has so far been entrusted in its entirety to a British firm of water engineers...	
(Records of Saudi Arabia, vol. 9, p. 627)	

The reporter's comments crop up to the surface markedly in the adjectives "appropriate", "successful" and "gratifying". After all, the speaker cannot afford to show neutrality where total bias is expected of him, being in the political and diplomatic position of the chief defender of British interests in a foreign country. In his report to his superior, he has to account for the extent to which he has succeeded in serving these interests. This is why the positive evaluation is foregrounded in the report.

Reports can also be of someone's speech:

Upbeat mood in America

There are definite signs of euphoria in the North American natural gas industry. The outlook in the USA is more positive than it has been for many years. There are good grounds for this view, and the industry is missing no opportunity to proclaim it.

Almost every industry pronouncement hammers home the great strides being made by natural gas in the energy sector and the advantages of using gas. As upbeat as any is the current chairman of the American Gas Association, Robert Ridgley.

An industry "born again" is how Mr. Ridgley sees the results of changes which have taken place in the USA. He presented this theme under the glare of the international media at the World Gas Conference in Milan, the title of his keynote address "The Renaissance of the North American Natural Gas Industry."

The developments in the USA can be compared to the Renaissance in 14th century Italy, says Mr. Ridgley.

The Italian Renaissance began as a reaction to the Holy Roman Empire, a quest for material progress through freedom of thought and action. The USA renaissance, according to Mr. Wrigley, began as a reaction to the government's failure to recognise that the gas industry could best meet the nation's energy needs by similar freedom of thought and action...

The climax of Mr. Ridgley's presentation was a call to action. While the 14th century protagonists for reform would have appealed to the Pope,

Mr. Ridgley urged the involvement of the United Nations, International Monetary Fund, the World bank, various environmental organisations and regional economic development banks. All this to promote the use of natural gas.

No doubt this upbeat mood will be much in evidence at the American Gas Association annual convention and exhibition next month in Nashville...

You normally expect some razzmatazz at American conventions and the AGA meeting will almost certainly be no exception. It is an ideal occasion to rouse the troops. Euphoria is the order of the day, much like the national Republican and Democratic Party conventions held every four years before presidential elections...

....

It is not beyond the AGA's means to make George Bush feel at home with spotlights, flags, banners and some resounding marching band music to mark his entrance. All in the interest of natural gas, of course.

This shameless display of adoration may be regarded as excessive by some people, but it is really only a form of marketing. And getting across the message about natural gas calls for some good marketing. This is something Mr. Ridgley knows only too well.

(Gas World International, September 1994: 4)

Unlike the previous text, this report is written by a reporter who provocatively uses a teasing style in order to subtly show admiration. This teasing strategy

stems from the deceptively negative (or at least not so friendly) feelings that could be felt in the reporter's reservations signalled by the quotation marks in "born again" and the repeated ascription of the words to their original sayer "says Mr. Ridgley", "according to Mr. Ridgley", "Mr. Ridgley urged", implying that this is not necessarily what the speaker wishes to identify with. Moreover, the vocabulary items could be argued to carry a rather negative evaluation in "glare", "some razzmatazz" and "shameless display". To these are added a number of textual markers of an argumentative nature "really", "too well", "to rouse the troops", "all in the interest of natural gas, of course".

However, when context is taken into consideration (who is talking to whom about whom in what circumstances and for what purpose?), this impression becomes implausible. After all, the reporter works for the Gas Industry and targets readers having vested interests in this industry. The Gricean Maxim of Quality (which instructs speakers to tell the truth and transparently convey their real feelings) is thus flouted. The implicature derived from this implausibility is one of amasement.

3. EVIDENCE FROM NARRATOLOGY

3.1 Reporting is a confrontation of two I's

Reporting involves the person of the reporter and that or those of the reported people. Triki (1989, 1991) has shown three main parameters to be constitutive of SELF in language. The first is the representation of the world in terms of person, space and time [the deictic parameter]. The second is the representation of the world as perceived by one given centre [the perceptual parameter]. The third is the representation of views about the world, feelings, attitudes etc. [the affective/modal parameter]. In all these centres, the mediation of the speaking subject is inexorably enshrined into and greatly influences the choice of linguistic forms.

3.1.1 At the deictic level

a. At the level of person:

Reporting inevitably involves reference to the grammatical category of person. The reporter has many options in so doing. One parameter would be whether the participants and the people referred to in the original speech event happen to be the same as or different from the participants and the people referred to in the reporting speech event. The determination of who is reporting what to

whom about whom has a direct bearing on the choice of pronouns which is taken here as a social demarcation strategy. The second parameter is the reporter's perception of his/her social standing with respect to the addressee and the people referred to. This perception of power relations will be reflected in the choice of referring expression. The third parameter is the degree of formality imposed by the conventions governing each document type. For instance, reference to people in the formal minutes of a meeting is bound to be different from that of an informal business letter.

To illustrate the point, consider the way people are referred to in the next passage:

Minutes of Meeting held to discuss siting of rest facilities held at 1400 on 16.4.82

Present: Site manager (Chair), Factory Manager, Chief Engineer

1 The Minutes of the Meeting held on 15.3.82 were read and confirmed as being a true record.

2 Matters arising from the Minutes: None

3 Architects' proposals: The Factory Manager reported that the choice of site B would mean:

i) exposure to shop-floor noise;

ii) poor ventilation;

iii) limited space.

4 Chief Engineer's report: the Chief Engineer confirmed that shop-floor space was limited especially in times of high production...

Business Reports in English (1984: 66-67)

It is significant that the referring expressions used in the text are occupational titles "site manager", "factory manager" and "chief engineer" and not the family or Christian names. This is attributable to the cold neutrality of the minutes. Individualities are not important. Only trends are put on record.

b. At the levels of place and time:

In addition to the grammatical category of person, reporting necessarily involves contextualisation in the structures of space and time. The reporter has to locate the spatial deictic information with respect to a given deictic centre measured against his/her own underlying here (viewed either as proximal to it or distant from it). Moreover, the reporter has to locate the temporal deictic information with respect to a given deictic centre measured against his/her own underlying now (viewed either as proximal to it or distant from it). This spatio-

temporal anchorage is one of the major sources of difficulty in Reported Speech exercises. Students find it very difficult to be totally distant in terms of person, space and time from the deictic configurations that they have to report. The difficulty will be reflected in their choice of tenses and spatio-temporal adverbials.

To these difficulties is added one further complication overriding them, namely the speaker's modal attitude to what is being reported (in terms of identification and belief versus distancing; involvement versus detachment). When dealing with authentic documents, they are shocked to realise that native speakers do not always observe the strict rules that they have learned through structural drilling. In particular, the formal sequence of tenses is not always observed. The only remedy is to inject in them a Pragmatic awareness of this modal dimension. Only a speaker-centred account can explain the subtle differences between various possible reports of the same speech.

To illustrate the point, consider the spatio-temporal anchorage of the following report:

General holds key to power in Russia

David Hearst and James Meek in Moscow, and Reuter

PRESIDENT Boris Yeltsin, Battling to stay in power, sacrificed Pavel Grachev, his hawkish defence minister, and appointed to a top security post Alexander Lebed, the charismatic retired general who came third in last weekend's Russian election.

...

With 99 per cent of the ballot papers cast in Sunday's poll counted, Mr. Yeltsin leads with 35 per cent of the votes, followed by Mr. Zyuganov on 32 per cent. A runoff is required since neither man won an overall majority.

(The Guardian Weekly, vol. 154, No 25, week ending June 23, 1996)

The journalists systematically shift back and forth between the past and the present tenses despite the fact that they are reporting a past story where the past tense would be expected. The present tense, whether explicit as in "leads" and "is" or implicit in the appositive clauses where the reader is given some background information, emanates from the journalists' discourse at their time of writing. The temporal displacement thus achieved creates a sensational and persuasive effect typical of journalistic reports.

3.1.2 At the modal level

The most heterogeneous parameter is the cognitive one as it includes a miscellany of emotions, value judgements, ideological positions, prejudices, degrees of knowledge or learning etc.. Allowance has to be made for various combinations between them. For instance, the narrator may not agree with the content of what he is reporting but may emotionally sympathise with it and vice versa. Besides, not all of these considerations are necessarily relevant all the time. What does not get enough attention is the way in which the report writer embeds in the report his/her point of view or evaluation of what is reported. This paper explores some such means of smuggling evaluation into the report.

First, in terms of epistemic modality, the reporter can show neutrality, endorsement, or rejection of the reported propositions. As has been shown above, this attitude is realised through the choice of the inquit as in “pretend, allege, claim, say”, or in the choice of adjectives, as in “the ostensible reason he gave was”, or in the choice of adverbs, as in “allegedly, ostensibly”. The reporter could also signal his modal belief or disbelief through tenses where the modal past signals distance whereas the present expresses empathy and salience. To all of these tools are added the modal auxiliaries.

Second, in terms of deontic modality, the reporter can also show neutrality, empathy, or distance. Thus, “he would have us do X” does not show the reporter’s identification with the deontic power of the reported proposition. On the other hand, keeping the modal auxiliary “must” intact in a past tense report may signal the reporter’s commitment to the tenor of the deontic power of the reported discourse or it may simply show the salience of the reported obligation in the reporter’s mind and his/her attempt to draw the reader’s attention to it through the process of foregrounding (for a variety of effects, including irony).

Third, in terms of affective modality, the reporter can also show neutrality, empathy, or distance. This attitude could be signalled through the choice of verbs, as in “misquoted, misrepresented”, or adjectives, as in “false, shameless, emphatic” or adverbs, as in “shamelessly, inadvertently, purposefully, unfortunately”, or in loaded nouns like “terrorist, freedom fighter”.

Thus, in inventorying the most salient forms that function as primary subjectivity markers, it is hardly surprising that clear affinities have been observed between deixis and other not necessarily deictic affectivity indices. Egocentricity, that is, the subjective attitude of the individual speaker as embedded in the utterance, seems to be the common denominator. Both deictic and affective cues necessarily presuppose a centre from which they emanate. What differs is the nature of this centre, not its presence.

4. Suggested Pedagogical Implications:

In view of the complexity of the parameters at stake in Reported Speech, we suggest avoiding mechanical structural drills in teaching or testing students on Reported Speech. Instead, students must be sensitised to the subtleties of various possibilities of reporting the same speech. Sample questions may include:

1. Report the following statement taking into account the given contextual cues so as to achieve in each case the desired effects:
 - a. overlap of temporal co-ordinates but difference at the levels of person and place.
 - b. overlap of place co-ordinates but difference at the levels of person and time.
 - c. overlap of person co-ordinates but difference at the levels of place and time.
 - d. overlap of the three deictic co-ordinates.
 - e. difference of the three deictic co-ordinates.
 - f. overlap of epistemic certainty but difference in deontic and evaluative modality.
 - g. overlap of deontic modality but difference in epistemic and evaluative modality.
 - h. overlap of evaluative modality but difference in epistemic and deontic modality.
 - i. overlap in all types of modality.
 - j. difference in all types of modality.

2. Read the following text carefully, then account for all the cases of reported speech with a view to discussing:
 - a. the temporal structure of the text.
 - b. the modal structure of the text.

In so doing, students will consciously manipulate the various stylistic options available towards achieving particular pragmatic effects. This kind of approach should be equally beneficial for other skills such as reading and writing.

5 Conclusion

The paper has sought to show both empirically through the corpus study and analytically through the illustrated discussion that the reporting activity is a complex one involving essentially the notions of self and expression. Self is involved because reporting is a confrontation of at least two egos, the reporter's and the reported person's. This confrontation brings all the problematics of mediation and speech and thought presentation into play. Expression is also involved because reporting is a discourse act in its own right seeking to influence targeted addressees one way or another. The pedagogical practice of teaching the Reported Speech should take these two dimensions into account.

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APPENDIX ONE : THE CORPUS

DATE (New York Times, The Washington Post, Newsweek,)

New York Times (02/14/95)

1. Administration narcotics experts say heroin production in Myanmar, formerly known as Burma, **has doubled** since 1988 and now accounts for 60 to 70 percent of the American supply. *Burmese Lead in Heroin Supply and U.S. Tries to Respond* ; **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.3)**
2. In the latest human rights report, the State Department said Myanmar has “a highly authoritarian regime” that has killed and jailed its political opponents, squelched free speech and demonstrations and pressed thousands of people into forced labor to assist the military. *Burmese Lead in Heroin Supply and U.S. Tries to Respond* ; **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.3)**
3. As result, he said, there has been a surge in overdoses, especially in the Northeast, here heroin use is concentrated. *Burmese Lead in Heroin Supply and U.S. Tries to Respond* **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.3)**
4. Bermese military officials have told Washington that they can do little to suppress heroin production because so much is taking place in areas controlled by rebellious ethnic minorities. *Burmese Lead in Heroin Supply and U.S. Tries to Respond* ; **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.3)**
5. The guerrillas said government forces in myanmar, formerly Burma, had been ordered to capture their base at kawmoora at any cost. *Burmese Lead in Heroin Supply and U.S. Tries to Respond* ; **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.3)**
6. On Friday, a State Department official said that While the United States is heartened by Vietnam’s increased cooperation, returning

- 61 sets of remains of Americans over the past year, “the remains of 2.100 servicemen are still missing and further steps towards diplomatic normalization will not continue unless there is a tangible progress”, *Vietnamese Open Office To Improve U. Ties New York Times* (02/14/95 ; p.4)
7. In the past few months, Mr. Mayor said in an interview at Unesco’s New York office, the agency has established an International Literacy Institute at the University of Pennsylvania and co-founded the International Institute for Theoretical and Applied physics at Iowa State University. *Unesco Woos Washington, To No Avail . New York Times* (02/14/95 ; p.8)
 8. Officials in the Clinton administration say that the \$65 million needed to pay the First year’s dues was cut from a second budget review after last. November’s election, but insist that the reason was not political. *Unesco Woos Washington, To No Avail . New York Times* (02/14/95 ; p.8)
 9. He said peacebuilding and non-violence projects are the hardest to evaluate. *Unesco Woos Washington, To No Avail . New York Times* (02/14/95 ; p.8)
 10. Mr. Mayor noted that from his experience in science and medicine, success in preventing something is often intangible. *Unesco Woos Washington, To No Avail . New York Times* (02/14/95 ; p.8)
 11. Mr. Wiktorin said he could confirm that since 1992 at least, there had been no intrusions into Sweden’s territorial waters. *Sweden Says Those Russian Subs Were Minks. New York Times* (02/14/95 ; p.10)
 12. Mr. Carlson said a submarine commission would review all aspects of Sweden submarines’s hunts. He added that he did not think it was necessary for Sweden to apologize to Russia, although he said he regretted some comments made in recent years. *Sweden Says Those Russian Subs Were Minks. New York Times* (02/14/95 ; p.10)

13. In view of their suffering, he said it is legitimate for muslims to enslave their prisoners and force their unives and daughters to engage in sex. *Muslim Edicts Take on New Force*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.14)**
14. Imed Falouji, publisher of a Hamas Newspaper, and a leader of the movement, said Palestinian television and radio boycott the Islamic opposition. *Gasans get Own TV, Filtered By Arafat*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.15)**
15. The pentagon's chief budget planner, John Hamre, appearing Friday before the Senate Budget Committee, said an accurate AIDS test must be developed because blood transfusions must be conducted on the battlefied, but he said the Pentagon did not support the breast cancer research, Which has been criticised as unrelated to the military. *Pentagon Rebuked On Research Funds*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.20)**
16. There are many lessons to be learned from the Pickett case, Mr. Jaffer said An incorrect picture of the cowboy had appeared in history books for years and the Postal Service fell victim to that error, he said. *Postal Service calls In Experts to Avoid Error in New Stamp Issue*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.21)**
17. The problem with the agency is managerial, not fundamental, she said F.D.A. Becomes Target Of Empowered Groups. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.24)**
18. The organizations in the coalition are ideological groups that take on a variety of social issues in which the government is involved, working from idelogy toward policy, Mr. Villford of the drug law institute said. *F.D.A. Becomes Target Of Empowered Groups*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.24)**
19. Next week, he will begin courtesy calls to Senators, they added, *White House Widens Effort On Behalf Of Its Nominee*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.25)**
20. A man has been arrested in an investigation of counterfeit Similac baby formula that turned up on Northern California store shelves last week, the Federal Food and Drug Administration says. *Baby*

Formula Counterfeited Man Arrested. New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.29)

21. There are just too many people in the payroll, he said, although it is a measure of the government's chaos that nobody seems to know the exact number. *The District of Columbia Struggles Under Burden of- Self- Governments. New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.30)*
22. If there have been any other cases, they have not been documented, said Steve Scott, a researcher at the People's Place, an Amish and Mennonite educational center in Intercourse, Pa. *With Symathy for Killer, Amish Are Coping With Rare Murder. New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.33)*
23. The most sympathy must be felt for the youth, said Terry Zimmerman ... *With Sympathy for Killer, Amish Are Coping With rare Murder. New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.33)*
24. Mr. Gallagher has been in prison five times and has 21 felony convictions, said an asistant United States attorney, Lance Caldwell. *Woman Missing Bank Card Finds She Is Overdrawn \$ 346,770 . New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.36)*

The Washington Post

25. Senate majority Leader Robert J. Dole (R – Kan) said yesterday he will oppose the nomination of Henry W. Foster Jr. President Clinton's choice to be surgeon general. *Dole Opposes Foster As Surgeon General. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A8)*
26. Another presidential candidate, Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex), said last month that he would block the nomination by filibustering if it reaches the floor. *Dole opposes Foster As Surgeon General. The washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A8)*
27. Dole said in the interview to broadcast today he did not believe the nomination would clear a senate committee but if it did he might not bring it to the floor for a vote. *Dole Opposes Foster As Surgeon General. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A8)*

28. Foster initially said he had performed fewer abortions. *Dole Opposes Foster As Surgeon General. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A8)*
29. During the interview in a middle school auditorium, Dole also said he had regretted having suggested that Clinton was not a “real president”, *Dole Opposes Foster As Surgeon General. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A8)*
30. Clinton said he assings the highest priority to welfare reform, targeted tax cuts and a crime bill that preserves the assault weapons ban. *President Spells Out legislative “Must List” For GOP Congress. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A8)*
31. Clinton said he wants to preserve these programs from the legislative scramble sure to occur when Congress reconvenes after the Easter recess and Republicans press their agenda. *President Spells Out legislative “Must List” For GOP Congress. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A8)*
32. The president said many of the proposals advocated by the GOP go too far, asserting that they make extreme cuts in education, undermine environmental protection, sidetrack his efforts to put 100.000 new police on the streets and repeal the assault weapons ban. *President Spells Out legislative “Must List” For GOP Congress. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A8)*
33. First, Clinton said, he wants a welfare reform plan that avoids “proposals that punish children for their parents mistakes”, He said such a bill must “demand work and responsibility by setting definite term limits for welfare recipients and enforcing strict work requirements”, Tax reductions must be targeted to the middle class, be fully paid for by spending cuts and include a deduction for the cost of college or other post secondary education, he said, *President Spells Out legislative “Must List” For GOP Congress. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A8)*
34. And he said that while he is open to proposals for tougher penalties, “they must not be a cover for cutting back our commitment for 100.000 new police officers on the street or for repealing the assault

- weapons ban”, *President Spells Out legislative “Must List” For GOP Congress. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A8)*
35. In a GIOP response, Rep. Bill Archer (Tex.) said the package of the tax reductions approved by congress trims the budget deficit by \$30 billion more than Clinton’s proposal. He said tax reduction must go beyond simply easing the burden on taxpayers and make it easier for workers to save their earnings *President Spells Out legislative “Must List” For GOP Congress. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A8)*
36. Gramm spokesman Gray said Friday the documents candidates must file with the Federal Election Commission will show that the texan raised about \$8.7 million and spent about \$4.7 million. *Gram Outspends Next Two Competitors Combined. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A8)*
37. Gramm has said that he will raise \$20 million in his bid for the White House and the figure immediately become a standard for those considering serious 1996 bids. *Gram Outspends Next Two Competitors Combined. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A8)*
38. Dole himself, aboard his chartered campaign plane on Tuesday, said the conservative politician on display much of the week is an authentic, if not well known Dole. *Dole’s Right Turn : Real or Opportune ? The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A9)*
39. Lugar will be the “serious” candidate in the field, said Mark Helmke, his longtime senate press secretary who has assumed that in the campaign. *Lugar Banks on Radical Tax Plan to Break Out of Presidential Pack. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A10)*
40. He replied that the poor could be given a tax rebate, or that some items such as food and medicine could be exempted from federal levy, without expressing a preference for either course. In an interview later, he acknowledged there could be some validity to suggestions he has not thought through the tax plan idea with the same caution and thoroughness for which he is known on Capital Hill. *Lugar Banks on Radical Tax Plan to Break Out of Presidential Pack. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A10)*

41. He has said deficit reduction should come before tax cuts and is pushing a plan for a \$ 11.5 billion cut in farm subsidies over the next five years. *Lugar Banks on Radical Tax Plan to Break Out of Presidential Pack. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A10)*
42. Such an approach may not appeal to his party's dominant conservative wing but Lugar's allies are hoping his reputation for integrity and thoughtfulness and a personal style GOP consultant Eddie Mahe said has "almost a sense of gentleness" will count for more. *Lugar Banks on Radical Tax Plan to Break Out of Presidential Pack. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p. A10)*

NEWSWEEK

43. Newsweek learned that the juror in question is No 353, a 38-year-old phone company employee, and that she will be investigated in the incident. *Courting Chaos. Newsweek (April 17, 95. p.28)*
44. Harris also contended that sheriff's deputies treated blacks differently, allowing, for instance, white jurors more shopping time than blacks. *Courting Chaos. Newsweek (April 17, 95. p.28)*
45. She claimed that her husband had forced her to engage in sex and she was afraid of being beaten. She later said she had forgotten about the incident. *Courting Chaos. Newsweek (April 17, 95. p.28)*
46. One source told Newsweek that Marcia Clark insisted during Jury selection that black women would relate to spousal abuse and be sympathetic to the prosecution's case. *Courting Chaos. Newsweek (April 17, 95. p.28)*
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witness Rod Englert, a blood-splatter-expert. *Courting Chaos. Newsweek (April 17, 95. p.29)*

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55. Mitsubishi Bank and the Bank of Tokyo (BOT), which announced last week they will merge within a year, are industrial blueblood in a nation where the logo on one’s business card can mean the difference between a deep bow and a slight one. *Rising Above the Wreckage. Newsweek (April 17, 95. p.40)*
56. At a joint news conference on March 28, the presidents of Mitsubishi Bank and BOT implied that the merger was motivated

by foreign competitors as much as anything. *Rising Above the Wreckage*. **Newsweek (April 17, 95. p.40)**

57. Mitsubishi Bank itself announced last Friday it expects to post a \$ 1 billion loss for the second half of fiscal 1994 stemming from its support of ailing financial affiliates. *Rising Above the Wreckage*. **Newsweek (April 17, 95. p.41)**
58. At a seminar convened by Greenpeace last week, representatives of some of the world's largest insurance companies said that they have become converts to the cause of reducing the earth's temperature. *While the Earth Burns*. **Newsweek (April 17, 95. p.41)**

APPENDIX TWO

DATA CLASSIFICATION

I – Reporting verb + Present Perfect

1. Administration narcotics experts say heroin production in Myanmar, formerly known as Burma, **has doubled** since 1988 and now accounts for 60 to 70 percent of the American supply. *Burmese Lead in Heroin Supply and U.S. Tries to Respond* ; **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.3.)**
3. As a result, he said, there has been a surge in overdoses, especially in the Northeast, where heroin use is concentrated. *Burmese Lead in Heroin Supply and U.S. Tries to Respond* ; **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.3.)**
7. In the past few months, Mr. Mayor said in an interview at Unesco's New York office, the agency has established an International Literacy Institute at the University of Pennsylvania and co-founded the International Institute for Theoretical and Applied Physics at Iowa State University. *Unesco Woos Washington. To No Avail.* **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.8)**
20. A man has been arrested in an investigation of counterfeit Similac baby formula that turned up on Northern California store shelves last week, the Federal Food and Administration says. *Baby Formula Counterfeited ; Man Arrested.* **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.29)**
22. If there have been any other cases, they have not been documented, said Steve Scott, a researcher at the People's Place, an Amish and Mennonite educational center in Intercourse, Pa. *With Sympathy for Killer, Amish Are Coping With Rare Murder.* **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.33)**
24. Mr. Gallagher has been in prison five times and has 21 felony convictions said an assistant United States attorney, Lance Caldwell, *Woman Missing Bank Card Finds She Is Overdrawn \$ 346, 770.* **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.36)**

The Washington Post

40. He replied that the poor could be given a tax rebate, or that some items such as food and medicine could be exempted from the federal levy, without expressing a preference for either course. In an interview later, he acknowledged there could be some validity to suggestions he has not thought through the tax plan idea with the same caution and thoroughness for which he is known on Capital Hill. *Lugar Banks on Radical Tax Plan to Break Out of Preidential Pack*. **The Washington Post (April 16, 95, p.A10)**

NEWSWEEK

48. Newsweek learned that the defense has used an Oregon private investigator to examine the background of potential prosecution witness Rod Englert, a blood-splatter-expert. *Courting Chaos* **Newsweek (April 17, 95, p.29)**
58. At a seminar convened by Greepeace last week, representatives of some of the world's largest insurance companies said that they have become converts to the cause of reducing the earth's temperature. *While the Earth Burns*. **Newsweek (April 10, 95, p.44)**

II . Reporting Verb + Present

2. In the latest human rights report, the State Department said Myanmar has “a highly authoritarian regime” that has killed and jailed its political opponents, squelched free speech and demonstrations and pressed thousands of people into forced labor to assist the military. *Burmese Lead in Heroin Supply and U.S. Tries to Respond*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.3)**

6. On Friday, a State Department official said that while the United State is heartened by Vietnam’s increased cooperation, returning 61 sets of remains of Americans over the past year, “the remains of 2.100 servicemen are still missing and further steps towards diplomatic normalization will not continue unless there is a tangible progress”. *Vietnamese Open Office To Improve U.S. Ties*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.4)**

9. He said peacebuilding and non-violence projects are the hardest to evaluate. *Unesco Woos Washington. To No Avail*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.8)**

10. Mr. Mayor noted that from his experience in science and medicine, success in preventing something is often intangible. *Unesco Woos Washington. To No Avail*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.8)**

13. In view of their sufferings, he said, it is legitimate for muslims to enslave their prisoners and force their wives and daughters to engage in sex. *Muslim Edicts Take on New Force*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.14)**

14. Imed Falouji, publisher of Hamas newspaper, and a leader of the movement, said Palestinian television and radio boycott the Islamic opposition. *Gazans get Own TV, Filtered By Arafat*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.15)**

16. There are many lessons to be learned from the Pickett case, Mr. Jaffer said An incorrect picture of the cowboy had appeared in history books

for years and the Postal Service fell victim to that error, he said. *Postal Service Calls In Experts to Avoid Error in New Stamp Issue*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.21)**

17. The problem with the agency is managerial, not fundamental, she said. *F.D.A. Becomes Target Of Empowered Groups*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.24)**
18. The organizations in the coalition are ideological groups that take on a variety of social issues in which the government is involved, working from ideology toward policy, Mr. Villford of the drug law institute said. *F.D.A. Becomes Target Of Empowered Groups*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.24)**
21. There are just too many people in the payroll, he said although it is a measure of the government's chaos that nobody seems to know the exact number. *The District of Colombia Struggles Under Burden of Self-Government*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.30)**

The Washington Post

30. Clinton said he assigns the highest priority to welfare reform, targeted tax cuts and a crime bill that preserves the assault weapons ban. *President Spells Out Legislative Must List For GOP Congress*. **The Washington Post (April 16, 95; p.A 8)**
31. Clinton said he wants to preserve these programs from the legislative scramble sure to occur when Congress reconvenes after Easter recess and Republicans press their agenda. *President Spells Out legislative "Must List" For GOP Congress*. **The Washington Post (April 16,95 ; p.A 8)**
32. The president said many of the proposals advocated by the GOP go too far, asserting that they make extreme cuts in education, undermine environmental protection, sidetrack his efforts to put 100.000 new police on the streets and repeal the assault weapons ban. *President Spells Out Legislative "Must List" For GOP Congress*. **The Washington Post (April 16, 95 ; p.A 8)**

33. First, Clinton said, he wants a welfare reform plan that avoids “proposals that punish children for their parents’ “mistakes”. He said such a bill must “demand work and responsibility by setting definite term limits for welfare recipients and enforcing strict work requirements”. Tax reductions must be targeted to the middle class, be fully paid for by spending cuts and include a deduction for the cost of college or other post secondary education, he said. *President Spells Out Legislative “Must List” For GOP Congress. The Washington Post (April 16,95 ; p.A 8)*
34. And he said that while he is open to proposals for tougher penalties, “they must not be a cover for cutting back our commitment for 100.000 new police officers on the street or for repealing the assault weapons ban”. *President Spells Out legislative “Must List For GOP Congress”. The Washington Post (April 16,95 ; p.A 8)*
35. In a GOP response, Rep. Bill Archer (Tex.) said the package of tax reductions approved by congress trims the budget deficit by \$ 30 billion more than Clinton’s proposal. He said tax reduction must go beyond simply easing the burden on taxpayers and make it easier for workers to save their earnings. *President Spells Out Legislative “Must List” For GOP Congress. The Washington Post (April 16,95 ; p.A 8)*
38. Dole himself, aboard his chartered campaign plane on Tuesday, said the conservative politician on display much of the week is an authentic, if not well known Dole. *Dole’s Right Turn : Real or Opportune ? The Washington Post (April 16,95 ; p.A 9)*

NEWSWEEK

43. Newsweek learned that the juror in question is No. 353. A 38-year-old phone company employee, and that she will be investigated in the incident. *Courting Chaos. Newsweek (April 17,95 ; p.28)*
51. Numerous polls show that voters are more concerned with cutting the federal deficit than taxes ; in the new Newsweek Poll, a majority – 53 percent – say that any budget savings should go to reducing the deficit, not a tax cut. *The Trouble With Taxes. Newsweek (April 17,95 ; p.32)*

57. Mitsubishi bank itself announced last Friday it expects to post a \$ 1 billion loss for the second half of fiscal 1994 stemming from its support of ailing financial affiliates. *Rising Above the Wreckage*. **Newsweek** (April 10,95 ; p.41)

III . Reporting Verb + Modals

4. Bermese military officials have told Washington that they can do little to suppress heroin production because so much is taking place in areas controlled by rebellious ethnic minorities. *Burmese Lead in Heroin Supply and U.S. Tries to Respond*. **New York Times** (April 02/14/95 ; p.3)
11. Mr. Wiktorin said he could confirm that since 1992 at least, there had been no intrusions into Sweden's territorial waters. *Sweden Says Those Russian Subs Were Minks*. **New York Times** (April 02/14/95 ; p.10)
12. Mr. Carlson said a submarine commission would review all aspects of Sweden submarines's hunts. He added that he did not think it was necessary for Sweden to apologize to Russia, although he said he regretted some comments made in recent years. *Sweden Says Those Russian Subs Were Minks*. **New York Times** (April 02/14/95 ; p.10)
15. The Pentagon's chief budget planner, John Hamre, appearing Friday before the Senate Budget Committee, said an accurate AIDS test must be developed because blood transfusions must be conducted on the battlefield, but he said the Pentagon did not support the breast cancer research, which has been criticised as unrelated to the military. *Pentagon Rebuked On Research Funds*. **New York Times** (April 02/14/95 ; p.20)
19. Next week, he will begin courtesy calls to Senators, they added. *White House Widens Effort On Behalf Of Its Nominee*. **New York Times** (April 02/14/95 ; p.25)

23. The most sympathy must be felt for the youth, said Terry Zimmerman ... *With Sympathy for Killer, Amish Are Coping With Rare Murder.* **New York Times The Washington Post (April 02/14/95 ; p.20)**
25. Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan), said yesterday he will oppose the nomination of Henry W. Foster Jr. President Clinton's choice to be surgeon general. *Dole Opposes Foster As Surgeon General.* **The Washington Post (April 16, 95 ; p.A8)**
26. Another presidential candidate, Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex), said last month that he would block the nomination by filibustering if it reaches the floor. *Dole Opposes Foster As Surgeon General.* **The Washington Post (April 16, 95 ; p.A8)**
27. Dole said in the interview to broadcast today he did not believe the nomination would clear a senate committee but if it did he might not bring it to the floor for a vote. *Dole Opposes Foster As Surgeon General.* **The Washington Post (April 16, 95 ; p.A8)**
36. Gramm spokesman Gray Koops said Friday the documents candidates must file with the Federal Election Commission will show that the Texan raised about \$ 8.7 million and spent about \$ 4.7 million. *Gram Outspends Next Two Competitors Combined.* **The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p.A8)**
37. Gramm has said that he will raise \$20 million in bid for the White House and the figure immediately became a standard for those considering serious 1996 bids. *Gram Outspends Next Two Competitors Combined.* **The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p.A8)**
39. Lugar will be the "serious" candidate in the field, said Mark Helmke, his longtime senate press secretary who has assumed that role in the campaign. *Lugar Banks on Radical Tax Plan to Break Out of Presidential Pack.* **The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p.A10)**
40. He replied that the poor could be given a tax rebate, or that some items such as food and medicine could be exempted from the federal levy, without expressing a preference for either course. In an interview later, he acknowledged there could be some validity to suggestions he has not thought through the tax plan idea with the same caution and

thoroughness for which he is known on Capital Hill. *Lugar Banks on Radical Tax Plan to Break Out of Presidential Pack. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p.A10)*

41. He has said deficit reduction should come before tax cuts and is pushing a plan for a \$ 11.5 billion cut in farm subsidies over the next five years. *Lugar Banks on Radical Tax Plan to Break Out of Presidential Pack. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p.A10)*
42. Such an approach may not appeal to his party's dominant conservative wing but Lugar's allies are hoping his reputation for integrity and thoughtfulness and a personal style GOP consultant Eddie Make said has "almost a sense of gentleness" will count for more. *Lugar Banks on Radical Tax Plan to Break Out of Presidential Pack. The Washington Post (April 16, 95. p.A10)*

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IV . Reporting Verb + Past

5. The guerrillas said government forces in myanmar, formerly Burma, had been ordered to capture their base at kawmoora at any cost. *Burmese Press Rebels*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.3)**
8. Officials in the Clinton administration say that the \$ 65 million needed to pay the first year’s dues was cut from a second budget review after last November’s election, but insist that the reason was not political. *Unesco Woos Washington, To No Avail*. **New York Times (02/14/95 ; p.8)**

THE WASHINGTON POST

28. Foster initially said he had performed fewer abortions. *Dole Opposes Foster As Surgeon General*. **The Washington Post (April 16, 95 ; p. A8)**
29. During the interview in a middle school auditorium, Dole also said he had regretted having suggested that Clinton was not a “real president”, *Dole Opposes Foster As Surgeon General*. **The Washington Post (April 16, 95 ; p. A8)**

NEWSWEEK

44. Harris also contended that sheriff's deputies treated blacks differently allowing, for instance, white jurors more shopping time than blacks. *Courting Chaos. Newsweek (April 17, 95 ; p.28)*
45. She claimed that her husband had forced her to engage in sex and she was afraid of being beaten. She later said she had forgotten about the incident. *Courting Chaos. Newsweek (April 17, 95 ; p.28)*
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