EVIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTIONS AS DEICTIC MARKERS OF A COMMUNICATIVE SUBJECT IN NEWSPAPER POLITICAL NARRATIVE

ALEXANDRA MILOSTIVAYA
North-Caucasus Federal University, Stavropol, Russia
xyscha@mail.ru

Abstract
The article is dedicated to studying communicative and pragmatic evidential constructions in newspaper political narrative. Based on the assumption that a communicative subject is represented as chain cooperation ("orderer" – editor – journalist – source – journalist), markers of evidentiality are matched with reference to the information about the events described on behalf of the source of relevant information. Correlation between an evidential discourse marker and an indication of the source of information in the narrative, as well as the possibility of indirect deictic reference to second-hand information with the help of modal verbs and lexical markers have been identified. Using evidential constructions in newspapers is determined pragmatically and connected with the narrator's desire to distance him- or herself from unreliable or axiologically negative factors.

Keywords: evidentiality, journalese, narrative, role deixis, information agency

1. Introduction

At the current stage, modern linguistics faces shifting priorities, which is manifested, first of all, through its tendency towards expansionism and, as a consequence, towards interdisciplinarity, on the one hand, and returning to studying the structure and functions of a separate element in its self-organizing language value system, on the other hand. The first of these tendencies manifests itself in consolidation of the object of linguistic description: from a word to a sentence, a sequence of sentences, a supraphrasal unit, a text, a discourse, and a narrative. In a way, it reduces linguistic analysis to a description of parameters of a communicative interaction and brings it together with other humanities and social sciences, such as sociology, psychology, theory of communication, cognitive science, etc., as far as the subject and the method are concerned.

The other approach mentioned above is not a renaissance of systematic-structural linguistics, a forerunner of pragmalinguistics in the sense in which it has been considered above. It is a return to the earlier subject of study, but with a new quality; it is a research of an element, a system and a milieu in the context of anthropocentric linguistics. In the recent years, a tendency to expansionism can be clearly seen in linguistic research, and it expresses itself in transposition of

traditional categories of systematic-structural, and typological linguistics to the sphere of critical, cognitive and communicative text analysis, discourse and narrative studies.

The aim of this research is to study structural-semantic and communicative-pragmatic characteristics of evidential constructions of newspaper political narratives that give us a possibility to attain information about the heterogeneous communicative subject involved in the communicative event.

2. Theoretical basis for extrapolation of the concept of evidentiality to the sphere of communicative and pragmatic interpretation of political newspaper narrative

As any other phenomenon that appears in the sphere of reflection, newspaper political narrative that I have chosen as my object of research implies presence of a certain starting point, some theoretic basis. Analysis of theoretic literature makes it possible to make the conclusion about the necessity of its analysis in a broader sociocultural and cognitive context. Taking the above mentioned into account, I think it rational to analyze classic works on this question focusing attention on the point of contact of discourse theory (including discourse of mass media) in its application to the interpretation of the theory of evidentiality. All the above mentioned determined the compositional structure of this section of the article.

2.1. Structural and semantic, communicative and pragmatic study of evidentiality in modern linguistics

Evidentiality is one of relatively new categories that characterize both structural-functional peculiarities of a statement, and its communicative-pragmatic potential. Boas, an American linguist, was the first to speak about it. He mentioned that in some languages verbal marking of the source of information is possible (1911: 496). He viewed such constructions mainly as morphosyntactic forms, related to the grammatical system of a language. Later Jacobson introduced the term "evidentiality" in his research, describing forms of the Russian verb (1990: 392).

In modern linguistic literature, evidentiality means indication of "firsthand and non-firsthand sources of information" (Aikhenvald 2006: 1). Markers of the source of information in a statement are viewed as evidentiality, connected with its visual, sensory, inferential, assumptive, hearsay, and quotation arrangement (Aikhenvald 2004: 3). W. Chafe views evidentiality as a series of linguistically encoded epistemological judgements (1986: 262). Such an approach is also present in the research of D. Weber, who analyzes constructions of the language of Quechua and comes to the conclusion that suffixes in this language can bear information of the following types:

- the evidential type, that is, information about the way the speaker comes to know about this or that event (first- or second-hand);
- the validative (affirmative) type, that is, the way the speaker estimates the reality of the described events (fact/fantasy/hypothesis);
- the intentional type, that is, what the speaker intends to say to the listener, that means, to cause trust, a reciprocate action or doubt what is being said. (1986: 137)

M. Hardman gives a definition of evidentiality from the viewpoint of pragmalinguistics, which is especially valuable for my research. She points out that evidentiality makes it possible to identify the way the speaker gets information about the subject of his speech (1986: 115). Kozintseva, a well-known Russian linguist, also stresses that evidentiality is connected with "transmission of some objective information, expressing the speaker's position as the author, his subjective attitude to the message" (1994: 92). According to this author's vision, this attitude can be expressed one of the following ways:

> 1. The speaker has an opportunity to construct his statement without mentioning the source of his knowledge.
> 2. In some circumstances the speaker must name the source, on which his information is based. Such a source can be; a) direct observation of the speaker (direct evidence); b) second-hand information, conclusion (indirect evidence). (ibid)

Modern communicatively oriented research more and more often views evidentiality as a textual or discursive category. In particular, in Y.G. Balabayeva's work we can read about the evidential specificity of a German scientific text. Among the means of realization of this functional parameter footnotes, references, remarks, inserted constructions and examples are mentioned (Balabayeva 2010: 23). In Astakhova's article there are observations of specific evidential markers in German mass media. Mainly such categories, important for mass media communication, as evidentiality and credibility, are in the focus of the researcher's interest. A conclusion is made about a close relationship between these categories that makes a message credible. At the same time evidential "markers of disbelief are a sign of instability of the authority of this or that source of information" (2014: 71). Thus, the research postulates the pragmatic shade of evidential choice in mass media, which is relevant in the context of our analysis of presentation characteristics in mass media content by different subjects of narrative.

In the current research tradition political discourse is more and more often viewed as a sphere of functioning and specification of the semantics of evidential markers. Thus, E. Reber analyzes the role of evidential constructions in interviews of the British prime-minister (2014), R. Berlin and A. Prieto-Mendoza study the role of these objects in election campaigns in the USA (2014), E. Oishi (2014) and M. Sbisa (2014) describe the role of evidentiality in the reception of credibility of newspaper articles. We can see that analyzing evidential forms in press in general and in newspaper narrative in particular is, no doubt, actual.

2.2. Newspaper narrative as social milieu for functioning of evidential constructions: Correlation of evidentiality and role deixis

The starting point for thinking about the communicative and pragmatic potential of evidential elements in mass media texts is the concept of "newspaper political narrative". By newspaper political narrative I mean the "total sum of political texts of different genres centered around a certain political event" (Chudinov 2006: 77-78). Narrative presents itself as a kind of "more than a text", combining quanta of information about a socially relevant event in its structure and texture. Thus, a description of any event does not, in most cases, take just one article, which is rather a frame of a communicative process. That is why I consider not a separate newspaper article but a whole narrative describing a political event as a unit of analysis.

In this research I start from the assumption that the process of creation of a newspaper text is a complex intermingling of actions of various people, that can be schematized in the form of such a communicative chain: "orderer" of the information – editor – journalist – source – journalist – editor – text of the newspaper message.

Further, I am going to characterize the functions and characteristics of the links of this chain in detail, which is relevant for a discursive characteristic of evidential constructions in newspaper political narrative.

"Orderer" of the information, as a concept, correlates with the host of the intention, though some linguists state that extrapolation of intentionality to mass media texts is impossible, which is connected with absence of a single subject, who has and realizes it (Burger 1984:30).

Sociological concepts differently define the role of **a journalist** in the process of creating a newspaper. W. Donsbach differentiates the following social roles:

> 1. journalist as a "discoverer" of new topics and ideas;
> 2. journalist as a teacher;
> 3. journalist as a mediator. (1981:45)

W. Hömberg and H. Fabris differentiate three models of interaction of journalists with readers and social institutions:

> 1. The technocratic model (technokratisches Modell). The journalist is an expert, acts autonomously and independently both with "information orderers" (Auftraggeber) and with sources and the reading audience.
> 2. The contractural model (dezisionistisches Modell).The journalist depends on politicians and providers of information.
> 3. The democratic model (demokratisches Modell). Relations between polititians and mass media institutes are determined with an active participation of the reading public. (1976: 262)

I think that the position of viewing the journalist as a mediator in the process of information transmission, close to the contractural model of W. Hömberg and H. Fabris is the most acceptable.

Let us consider one more peculiarity of a newspaper text production, that is

relevant socio-pragmatically from the viewpoint of its sender. It is **the editor's work**. When the newspaper text was appearing, the journalist was a writer, who chose language means himself for the most effective transmission of the communicative contents. Now it is the turn of editorial journalism.

The pragmatics of editing as a communicative activity has not yet been properly considered. Feller distinguishes three aspects of influence of editing:

1. The political aspect implies evaluation and enhancing the effectiveness of publications;
2. the scientific aspect is connected with some certain scientific validity of the message and making for its consistency;
3. the literary aspect: evaluation and improvement of the communicative features of the message. (1991:12)

The main task of editing seems to be improving a newspaper text for the clearest expression of the intention of the "orderer".

Together with editing, there is another important stage in making a newspaper text, that is the journalist's work with the **source of information**. It is improper to equate this source with the subject (communicator). It can be an information agency, a staff reporter or some social institution. Two or more sources of information can provide information to one communicator; one source of information can work for two communicators. As a rule, the journalist turns to a source of information that has an ideology nearest to his edition. **Figure 1** schematically presents my heterogeneous model of the sender of a newspaper text.
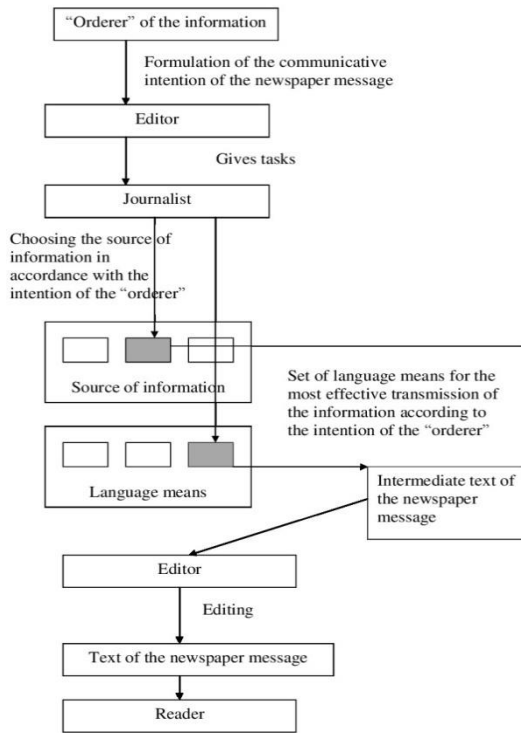
Figure 1: Heterogeneous model of the sender of a newspaper text (Milostivaya 2006: 42)

Using this model, I can correlate evidential markers with the reference to the information about the described events from:

1. the journalist (a staff correspondent or a reporter, who is a witness of the described events);
2. the source of information.

Interpretation of the role of the source of information in political newspaper narrative permits us viewing evidential constructions as one of the kinds of role deixis that "shows the subject participating in a newspaper communicative situation" (Klein 2001: 582).

3. Analysis of evidential constructions as role deictics in the German-language political narrative "A Terrorist Attack against Foreign Tourists in Tunisia" (2015)

This section of the article is dedicated to studying the communicative-pragmatic aspect of functioning of evidential constructions in newspaper political narrative "A Terrorist Attack against Foreign Tourists in Tunisia" (2015), and the following positions are accentuated:

• Analysis of sociocultural role deixis in newspaper political narrative as an evidential marker of the source of information about the described event;

• Studying the communicative-pragmatic potential of grammatical and lexical evidential discourse marker s in German and Austrian newspapers.

The materials for the research are publications of different genres from leading centrist and liberal newspapers of Germany and Austria. The factor of the modern press being divided into quality and mass-scale is also considered. The amount of the sample is 65 articles (March – May 2015).

The social context of the described events is the following: on the 18 of March 2015 Islamic militants seized the building of the Bardo National Museum. At first they were planning to attack the building of the Parliament that is next to the museum, where laws of fighting against terrorism were just being discussed. The terrorists began firing in the direction of the tourists who were getting out of a bus. There were not less than 100 tourists in the museum and near it at the moment, most of them were promptly evacuated. Having broken through into the building of the museum, the Islamists detained there about 40 hostages. On the same day, two terrorists were liquidated. As a consequence of the terrorist attack, 21 people were killed and about 40 were wounded. Among the people who were killed there were 17 foreign tourists from Australia, Russia, Italy, Spain, Columbia, Poland, France and Japan. The Islamic State acknowledged responsibility for the attack. Materials from German ("Süddeutsche Zeitung", "Frankfurter Allgemeine" and "Handelsblatt") and Austrian ("Kurier", "Die Presse" and "Salzburger Nachrichten") newspapers were examined.

3.1. Sociocultural role deixis in newspaper political narrative as a deference to a source of information of the described event

Let us consider more thoroughly characteristics of the sociocultural specificity of the text marking of the activity of the communicative process participants in newspaper political narrative. I believe that such marking is possible when evidential constructions are used that here have the function of reference to the participants of the speech act. That is, evidentiality, to my mind, is identified with the role deixis, indicating separate components of the communicative chain of participants of communicative actions in media. I shall enumerate types of deixis in newspapers, explicitly represented in newspapers as indications to the authorship:

1. The author of the article is an information agency
In the analyzed narrative, materials of the following information agencies are presented: DPA: Deutsche Presse-Agentur, AP: Associated Press, RTR: Reuters News Service, VWD: Vereinigte Wirtschaftsdienste, AFP: Agence France-Presse, KNA: Katholische Nachrichten-Agentur, *APA*: *Austria Presse Agentur*. Journalistic work of an information agency is anonymous. As a rule, when a message from an information agency is received, the editorial staff of a newspaper does not know the name of the correspondent who is behind "AP" or "AFP". But the staff has such a powerful means of optimal expression of its position on the

issue under discussion, as choice of information sources in accordance with its ideological aims and attitudes of a certain printed publication (Milostivaya 2006: 81).

Editorial staffs of newspapers use services of information agencies that have values and attitudes similar to theirs. Thus, I have not found a single fact of reference of German-language newspapers to Tunisian information agencies (TAP: Tunis Afrique Presse) or information agencies of Arabic countries (MAP: Maghreb Arabe Presse or MENA: Middle East News Agency) or Turkey (AA: Anadolu Ajansı). In certain cases, a journalist uses information received from several agencies to make the narration look more credible. Thus, data got from two agencies, APA/AFP are used in the article *Attentäter von Tunis erhielten Kampfausbildung in Libyen* ("Tunisian Terrorists Had Been Trained in Libiya") from the Austrian newspaper "Die Presse" (Attentäter von Tunis erhielten Kampfausbildung in Libyen 2015). An example can be found in the German newspaper "Handelsblatt", where materials of two information agencies with similar positions are used (AP and AFP) and form the basis of the publication *Zahlreiche Touristen bei Schießerei in Tunis getötet* ("Many Tourists Were Killed in the Shooting in Tunisia"), which is explicitly marked in the text (Zahlreiche Touristen bei Schießerei in Tunis getötet 2015).

2. To indicate the author of the article, references to the staff correspondent and the information agency are used at the same time
When the editors do not find the necessary scope of data or a clear expression of their attitude, they use materials provided by staff correspondents in addition to the data provided by information agencies (Milostivaya 2006: 82). As a rule, their full names are not indicated, they are hidden behind the author's marks. The author's marks can include:

-      The last letters of the author's surname:
ack. (Renate Schostack);
-      The first letters of the author's name and surname:
ahe. (Anno Hecker)
ajw. (Anton Jakob Weinberger);
-      The first letters (or one letter) of the author's surname:
bar. (Hans D. Barbier)
b. (Heinz Brestel);
-      Different unmotivated combinations of letters of the correspondent's name/surname:
mag. (Angela Maier)
Me. (Ernst-Otto Maetzke).

Thus, in the article *Was wir über den Anschlag von Tunis wissen* ("What We Know about the Terrorist Attack in Tunisia") in the newspaper "Süddeutsche Zeitung" the source is marked (Sz.de/dpa/AFP/afis/olkl/mike). "afis/olkl/mike" are encrypted marks of staff correspondents, "Sz.de" is the marker of the newspaper as a social subject providing information, "dpa", "AFP" are information agencies (Was wir über den Anschlag von Tunis wissen 2015). Here is one more example of such marking of an information source from the article

Anschlag auf Museum in Tunis forderte 21 Tote ("21 People Killed in a Terrorist Atteck in a Tinisian Museum") in the newspaper "Salzburger Nachrichten". "Ag" is the encoded name of the staff correspondent and "APA/ dpa" are information agencies (Anschlag auf Museum in Tunis forderte 21 Tote 2015). Though the given examples are about the certain person who has written the text, this person is not, however, the subject of the information that has the character of collective, or social, subjectivity. That is why it expresses axiological attitudes of other subjects, creators of the newspaper material (the "orderer" or the editor). It can be signaled by the fact that the journalist's name remains unknown to most readers, because it is hidden behind the author's sign or the nomination of the agency. The journalist's name deciphering is possible only with the help of a special key that is kept by the editors.

3. The author of the article is a staff correspondent of the newspaper
In the article *Der Flüchtling, der ein Terrorist sein soll* ("The Refugee Who Can Turn Out to Be a Terrorist") from the "Süddeutsche Zeitung**"** (21.05.2015) there is the following deictic marker of the source: "Oliver Meiler, Rom". It is a staff correspondent of the newspaper in Rome, who was present at the place where the possible terrorist from Bardo Museum, by the name of Abdel Majid Touil, was arrested. The correspondent had a possibility to contact with his relatives and representatives of law enforcement agencies, which means that the information about the event can be as full and credible, as possible. At the same time, the axiological tonality of the newspaper article corresponds with the editorial attitude of "Süddeutsche Zeitung", as in this case its staff the "orderer" of the information.

Thus, the source of information that correlates with the explication of the category of evidentiality in newspaper narrative can be an information agency, a staff correspondent of a periodical or any social institution. Several information sources can be used by one subject, one information source can cooperate with different media. In most cases, the subject of newspaper communication chooses this or that information source that has a similar ideological orientation with the editorial staff of the newspaper.

3.2. Communicative-pragmatic potential of grammar and lexical evidential discourse markers

Now let us analyze the narrative of "Terrorist Attack on Foreign Tourists in Tunisia" (2015) to show the specific character of evidential constructions functioning as deictic markers of the subject of narration. In narratives where the structure is similar to a series of shots (articles) we can see great variety in explication of evidential markers. Among them, a group of role deictics dominates, with evidential semantics that aims at optimizing epistemic responsibility of a participant of some communicative act. First of all, it is the "orderer", the journalist, the editor. Furthermore, in this article epistemic responsibility is associated with "responsibility for reliability of the transmitted information" (Čepurnaja 2014: 100).

Let us consider the main types of evidential means in newspaper political narrative:

1. A person: the subject and an expert as the source of information
In a number of cases the position of an expert in the problem under discussion, who knows all the details, is relevant. In the article *Tunis-Anschlag: "Viele Terroristen stammen aus der Mittelklasse"* ("Terrorist Attack in Tunisia: "Many Terrorists Belong to middle class"") from the newspaper "Die Presse". It contains reasoning of an expert in struggling terrorism, Alaya Allani, about those who initiated the attack in the National Museum in Tunisia, an evidential reference to the source of information is given by its direct lexical nomination using a possessive pronoun:

(1)   Example 1
          Hinter dieser Operation stehen *nach meiner Einschätzung* die Extremisten von Okba Ibn
          Nafaa, einer Terrorzelle der al-Qaida im Islamischen Maghreb. (Tunis-Anschlag: "Viele
          Terroristen stammen aus der Mittelklasse" 2015)
          '*In my estimation*, there were Islamists of Okba Ibn Nafaa, a terrorist group in al-Qaida
          in Islamic Maghreb.'

2. A witness as a source of information in press
The terrorist attack in the National Museum in Tunisia is just the case when it is possible to use eyewitness testimony as a source, and it makes the picture of the event more illustrative. In this case, the audience hears not an impersonal voice of a reporter, who is hidden behind references to official persons and grammatical passive constructions, but an emotional and authentic characteristic of the event. In the narrative under discussion, "Terrorist Attack on Foreign Tourists in Tunisia" (2015) there are people who witnessed it and give first-hand information. Their words are presented in the form of direct or indirect speech. One of them is a guide from the Bardo museum, who was conducting an excursion at the time of the attack:

(2)   Example 2
          Hamadi Abdelsalem ist Fremdenführer, er war hier, als die Dschihadisten vergangene
          Woche das Feuer auf die Touristen eröffneten. "Ich hörte die Schüsse, dann habe ich
          meine Gruppe durch einen Hinterausgang in Sicherheit gebracht", *sagt er*. (Ehrhardt
          2015)
          'Hamadi Abdelsalem is the guide who was at the scene when the jihadis opened fire at
          the tourists. "I heard shots and led my group to a safe place near the emergency exit", -
          said he.'

To this kind of information belong memories of deputies of the Tunisian Parliament that is situated in the next building to the museum, attacked by the terrorists:

(3)   Example 3
          Nach den Schüssen vor dem Gebäude sei unter den Parlamentariern "Panik"
          ausgebrochen, berichtete *eine Abgeordnete über den Kurznachrichtendienst Twitter.*
          (Präsident will Terroristen 2015)
          'After the shots in front of the building, many deputies began to "panic", as *one of the*

deputies on Twitter informed.'

3. Data from cameras showing the moment of the attack as a source of information

The National Bardo Museum in Tunisia is an object of public infrastructure equipped with a security system, including security cameras. Surveillance footage is a completely authentic source of reliable information about the attack described in press:

(4)   Example 4
        Auch das tunesische Innenministerium veröffentlichte *Überwachungsbilder des Anschlags,* auf dem insgesamt drei Personen zu sehen sind. (Anschlag in Tunis: Video zeigt unbekannten Dritten 2015)
        'Besides, the Ministry of foreign affairs of Tunisia published the *surveillance footage of the time of the attack*, and we can distinguish three people.'

4. Evidential markers in the form of sayings of official persons

In the narrative about the terrorist attack in the National Museum in Tunisia in March 2015 there is a wide range of nominations of official persons as markers of origin of newspaper information. Depending on the context the choice can be different, but in general a reference to them is relevant in the cases in which the author of the article (narrative), due to the social status and awareness, has no right to make certain kinds of comments. Further, I am going to show the main types of journalist nominations of official persons as evidential markers:

- Citing what was said by the Tunisian government at the beginning of the attack; the choice of such a source of information is natural, because the attack took place on Tunisian territory:

(5)   Example 5
        Mit Kalaschnikow-Gewehren bewaffneten Männer brachten danach im Museum zahlreiche Touristen in ihre Gewalt, *wie ein Sprecher des tunesischen Innenministeriums bestätigte*. (Terror in Tunis: Mindestens 17 Urlauber getötet 2015)
        'People armed with Kalashnikovs captured many tourists in the building of the museum, *said a representative of the Tunisian interior ministry.*'

- Citing what was said by official persons of Tunisia, at the beginning of the events connected with the attack. These are primary assumptions. Maybe, this will be denied later, but at this stage the choice of a Tunisian official person who happened to be on the spot, is quite relevant:

(6)   Example 6
        Unter den Opfern sind ein tunesischer Zivilist und ein Polizist sowie 20 ausländische Touristen – darunter nach *Angaben des tunesischen Regierungschefs* auch vermutlich ein Deutscher. Ferner Franzosen, Kolumbianer, Spanier, Italiener, Japaner und Polen. *Das sagt zumindest der tunesische Regierungschef Habib Essid.* (Was wir über den Anschlag von Tunis wissen 2015)
        'Among the victims there is one civilian and one Tunisian policeman, there are foreign tourists, and among them, *according to what the government says*, there can be one German. Besides, among the victims there are French people, Columbians, Spaniards,

Italians, Japanese and Poles. *At least, this is what said by the head of the Tunisian government Habib Essid.*'

This example tells us about the primary information about the victims of the attack that is going to be corrected later.

Here is a similar situation with information about capturing the terrorists who had attacked the museum:

(7)   Example 7
           Ministerpräsident Essid sagte, es werde nach drei Personen gefahndet, die *möglicherweise* an dem Anschlag beteiligt gewesen. Die Angreifer hätten die Wirtschaft des Landes treffen wollen, die zu einem hohen Maße vom Tourismus abhängt. (Präsident will Terroristen "endgültig ausschalten" 2015)
           '*Prime Minister Essid said* that three people are wanted, who have probably taken part in the attack. According to his words, terrorists tried to damage the economy of Tunisia that depends on tourism.'

At the beginning there is an assumption of the Tunisian president about three possible terrorists marked in the speech with a modal lexeme, the connotation of assumption *möglicherweise* ("probably"). Later the number of suspects grew up to twenty.

- Citing of sayings of official persons of the countries of the tourists who were in the Bardo Museun at the time of the attack. These sources specify the primary data from the Tunisian government, making the newspaper material more credible. They either give specific information about the number of those who were killed, or deny the information about victims from Tunisia:

(8)   a.   Example 8a
                      Unter den Opfern des Anschlags in Tunis waren *nach Angaben des Auswärtigen Amtes* keine Deutschen. (Kusicke 2015)
                      '*According to the German foreign ministry*, there are no Germans among the victims of the attack.'

           b.   Example 8b
                      Das Außenministerium bestätigte gegenüber der APA, dass es wohl keine Österreicher unter den Todesopfern gebe. (Anschlag auf Museum in Tunis forderte 21 Tote 2015)
                      '*According to the information agency APA, the foreign ministry of Austria informs*, that among the victims of the attack there are no Austrians.'

           c.   Example 8c
                      Am Donnerstag *erklärte das* Außenministerium *in* London, auch eine Britin sei unter den Todesopfern. *Nach Angaben der Regierungen in* Rom*, Tokio und* Warschau vom Donnerstag starben zudem vier Italiener, drei Japaner und zwei Polen. (IS-Terrormiliz bekennt sich zu Anschlag in Tunis 2015)
                      'On Thursday *the Foreign Office declared* in London that among the victims of the terrorist attack there is one British woman. *According to the data provided by governments in Rome, Tokio and Warsaw* on Thursday, also four Italians, three Japanese people and two Poles are killed.'

- Citing sayings of official persons of Tunisia, to whom power structures in this country are answerable. Turning to this information source seems quite reliable in this situation, as it is about functioning of structures of the same state:

(9)   Example 9
        Ein ranghoher tunesischer Politiker hatte am Freitag erklärt, dass die Wachmänner, die das Museum und das nahegelegene Parlament schützen sollten, zum Zeitpunkt des Anschlags nicht auf ihren Posten waren. Von vier Polizisten seien zwei in einem Cafe gewesen, der dritte habe sich etwas zu essen geholt und der vierte sei gar nicht zum Dienst erschiennen. (Anschlag in Tunis: Video zeigt unbekannten Dritten 2015)
        '*On Friday, a high-level Tunisian politician said* that the guards who were to protect the museum and the parliament that is situated next to it, were not on the spot at the time of the terrorist attack. In his words, two of the four policemen were in a cafe, the third one was eating at his workplace, and the fourth one was not at work at all.'

In this kind of texts, a negative assessment is given to inactivity of the guards.

- Citing sayings of official persons of Tunisia as a source of information in which they declare their intention concerning fighting terrorism, as here we can see convergence of the subject of newspaper speech and a participant of the events described in the article:

(10)   a.   Example 10a
               Nach dem Angriff auf ein Museum in Tunis hat *die tunesische Führung* einen "gnadenlosen" Kampf gegen den Terror angekündigt. *Präsident Béji Caïd Essebsi sagte*, das Land werde "bis zum letzten Atemzug" gegen seine Gegner kämpfen. (Tunis jagt die Komplizen der Terroristen 2015)
               'After the attack on a museum *in Tunisia the government* of this country declared "merciless" war against terrorism. *President Béji Caïd Essebsi declared* that the country will fight its enemies "to the last breath."'

        b.   Example 10b
               Bei einer Fernsehansprache versprach Essebsi, Tunesiens Bürger werden "über diese kriminellen Minderheiten" siegen. (Tunesien will Terror gnadenlos bekämpfen 2015)
               '*In his television speech, Essebsi promised*, that people of Tunisia will defeat "this criminal minority."'

5. Evidential markers in the form of references to Tunisian mass media as a source of information
When they speak about Tunisian people who suffered during the terrorist attack, media of this country are often cited, which is due to the heightened interest of these media to the inner life of Tunisia, relevant for the reader:

(11)   Example 11
        Neben den Touristen kam *Medienberichten zufolge* auch eine tunesische Putzfrau im Museum ums Leben. (Zahlreiche Touristen bei Schießerei in Tunis getötet 2015)
        'Besides tourists, *according to what media report*, a cleaning lady from Tunisia was killed in the museum.'

6. References to online resources as sources of information about the terrorist attack

In the narrative under discussion, "A Terrorist Attack Against Foreign Tourists in Tunisia" (2015), there are references to data from independent experts. This should include SITE (Search for International Terrorist Entities) Intel Group, an influential non-profit organization, observing actions of the jihadi. This American company follows online activities of jihadist organizations. Its headquarters are in Bethesda, Maryland. Data given by SITE provide media with necessary information with reliable information about terrorist organizations, which is especially relevant when it is impossible for objective reasons to obtain this information directly from members of terrorist organizations:

(12)   Example 12
           Die Dschihadisten-Beobachterplattform Site meldete unterdessen, kurz vor dem Terroranschlag habe sich ein bekannter Rapper des Landes der Terrormiliz "Islamischer Staat" (IS) angeschlossen. Maurouane Douiri, bekannt unter dem Pseudonym "Emino", habe mit im Internet veröffentlichten Bildern dem IS die Treue geschworen, *meldete Site* am späten Mittwochabend. (Kusicke 2015)
           'Meanwhile, *the platform "Site" that observes jihadists` actions, gave information* about a well-known Tunisian rapper, had joined ISIS not long before the attack. Maurouane Douiri, known as "Emino" on the photos that were published in the Internet, swore allegiance to ISIS, *reported "Site"* on Wednesday evening.'

7. Reference to gossip in descriptions of the terrorist attack in mass media

This type of evidential relations is possible in the analyzed material when the text is about a negative axiological evaluation of the actions of power structures fighting terrorism. The next example shows us such a reference to a text in which the actions of the guards in the National Bardo Museum during the attack are viewed critically.

(13)   Example 13
           Gerüchte zufolge haben die Sicherheitskräfte jedoch keineswegs optimal gehandelt. So *sollen* Wachmänner, die das Museum und das nahegelegene Parlament schützen sollten, zum Zeitpunkt des Anschlags nicht auf ihren Posten gewesen sein. (Behörden fahnden nach drittem Attentäter von Tunis 2015)
           '*According to gossips*, Tunisian armed forces, could not optimally react to the attack. It is stated that the guards who were to protect the museum and the parliament that is near it, were not at their post during the attack.'

8. Taking responsibility for the terrorist attack as the only permissible way of using terrorists as a source of information

Usually terrorist organizations put this information officially on their websites and inform various media. It means just what this phrase means. That is, an open acknowledgement of this organization that it is it that had committed the terrorist attack and takes all the responsibility for it. As a rule, such declarations are made by organizations that cannot be punished immediately. They are either very numerous, or stay somewhere beyond the reach of justice.

In the case with the Tunisian terrorist attack the information about taking the responsibility for it appeared in the Internet in the form of text messages and audio declaration. This is how it looks in analyzed materials from the press:

(14)   a.   Example 14a
Die Terrormiliz Islamischer Staat (IS) hat sich im Internet zu dem blutigen Terroranschlag auf das tunesische Nationalmuseum bekannt. Die Bluttat sei "der erste Tropfen eines Regengewitters", *drohten die Extremisten in einer am Donnerstag verbreiteten Audio- und Textbotschaft.* (IS-Gruppe bekannte sich zu Anschlägen in Tunis 2015)
'The terrorist group "Islamic State" (ISIS) took responsibility in the Internet for having carried on a bloody attack on the National Museum of Tunisia. The spilled blood is "the first drop of the downpour", *threatened terrorists on Thursday in the Internet in the form of audio and text messages.*'

         b.   Example 14b
Die Terrormiliz Islamischer Staat (IS) hat sich zu dem Terroranschlag in Tunis bekannt. *Die Extremisten veröffentlichten dazu am Donnerstag im Internet eine Audio- und Textbotschaft.* Dies berichtete am Donnerstag die Webseite SITE, die sich auf die Beobachtung von Extremisten spezialisiert hat. In einer IS-Erklärung war die Rede von einer "geheiligten Invasion in einen Unterschlupf der Ungläubigen und des Lasters im muslimischen Tunesien." (IS bekennt sich zu Anschlag in Tunis 2015)
'The terrorist group "Islamic state" (ISIS) took responsibility for having committed an attack. On Thursday *the extremists published an audio message and a text message in the Internet.* SITE, a web-based facility that specializes in observing extremists, reported about it. The message of ISIS was about, inter alia, about a "sacred intrusion into a shelter of non-believers and evils in the Muslim Tunisia."'

It is remarkable that, besides optimizing the credibility of the narratives, they are enclosed in quotation marks, as an evaluation of the event made by those who had attacked the museum. Therefore, their axiological orientation is explicated. The narrator evaluates it negatively; that is why he distances himself from it by using the brackets.

9. Reference to second-hand information when describing the Tunisian terrorist attack with the help of the verb "sollen"
In the case with the modal verb *sollen* the evidential meaning is connected not with the speaking person but somebody else. This person it not characterized thoroughly. Communication of another person's words forms the basis of evidential semantics of the verb *sollen*. In this meaning, *sollen* together with an infinitive is synonymous with indirect speech. But in the case of standard indirect speech having the structure of a complex sentence such verbs are used to express someone's speech in the structure of a simple sentence. Synonymy of expressing of evidential meaning of predictability is confirmed by the fact that sentences with *sollen* can be substituted by complex sentences with indirect speech:

Er soll in Berlin sein. = Man sagt (Es wird gesagt), er sei in Berlin.

In the description of the terrorist attack in the National Museum of Tunisia the modal verb *sollen* in its evidential meaning has a number of communicative functions:

- Evading from acknowledging the guilt of those suspected in terrorism before the court decision. In particular, Western journalists try to stick to the presumption of innocence, not qualifying the actions of the suspect as a terrorist attack before the decision of the court:

(15)   a.   Example 15a
                    Tunesische Sicherheitskräfte haben den Kopf der Terrorzelle gefasst, die hinter dem Attentat auf das Nationalmuseum in Tunis stecken *soll*. (Mutmaßlicher Anführer einer Terrorzelle gefasst 2015)
                    'Tunisian armed forces captured the head of the terrorist group, that, *as it is stated*, *must* have been involved in the attack on the National Museum in Tunisia.'

          b.   Example 15b
                    Bei einer landesweiten Razzia hat die tunesische Polizei mehrere Personen festgenommen. Sie *sollen* mit dem tödlichen Anschlag auf das Bardo-Museum zu tun haben, bei dem am Mittwoch 21 Menschen starben. (Mehr als 20 Verdächtige nach Anschlag festgenommen 2015)
                    'At the time of the special operation on the territory of the country Tunisian police арестовала arrested several people. They *must* be connected with the terrorist attack in the Bardo Museum, leading to the death of tourists; 21 people perished there on Wednesday.'

- Trying to distance oneself from information coming from questionable sources that the narrator does not view as quite credible. This is the way H.P. Grice's maxim of quality is realized; you should not say what the communicator thinks a lie and what the communicator has no grounds to say. Thus, in the narrative under discussion the journalist, as a rule, uses the verb *sollen* to distance from what is said about great influence of ISIS in Tunisia:

(16)   Example 16
          Rund 1500 bis 3000 Tunesier *sollen* sich dort extremistischen Gruppen wie der Terrormiliz Islamischer Staat (IS) angeschlossen haben. (IS-Terrormiliz bekennt sich zu Anschlag in Tunis 2015)
          'In particular, it is stated that from 1500 to 3000 Tunisians *must* have joined this or that extremist group, along with "Islamic State" (ISIS).'

10. Reference to second-hand information when describing the Tunisian terrorist attack in mass media with the help of modal words or references to the information source, using the verb "sollen"
In some cases of describing the Tunisian terrorist attack, to optimize the credibility of what is reported, the author of the newspaper material complements second-hand information using the verb *sollen*. Such a technique is often used in characterizing avoidance from admitting the suspect's quilt before the court decision. In particular, the following example shows us the verb *sollen* used in

combination with a reference to the position of the Tunisian government as a source of information:

(17) Example 17
      Touil *soll* ein islamistischer Terrorist sein. *So jedenfalls sehen es die tunesischen Behörden*. (Meiler 2015)
      'It is said that Touil *must* be an Islamic terrorist. *Such is, at least, the opinion of the Tunisian government.*'

Now let us consider an example of distancing from unreliable sources of information:

(18) Example 18
      Angeblich soll nur Stunden vor dem Angriff ein Antiterror-Einsatz im Norden der Hauptstadt *über die Bühne gegangen sein*. (Terror in Tunis: Mindestens 17 Urlauber getötet 2015)
      'It is stated that *allegedly* several hours before the attack on the museum, an anti-terrorist operation *must* have been conducted.'

Together with the modal verb, the intention of the subject of narration is expressed by the modal word *angeblich* ("allegedly"), to intensify the hint at possible incredibility of the reported data about Tunisian government's efforts to fight terrorism.

4. Conclusions

Concluding the reasoning on evidential constructions in the function of deictic markers of the subject of narration in newspaper political narrative, let us note the possibility of correlation between markers of evidential semantics (including a nomination of an information agency) and indication of the source of information about the event described in the article. Besides, there is a range of indirect deictic references to the source of information using modal verbs (first of all, *sollen*) and lexical markers of the fact that the correspondent has an idea of the event but has not witnessed it and the information is "second-hand". In such cases, we can only speak about the presence of another person, not the author of the text, an actor in the communicative chain of mass media information; sometimes it is impossible to identify that actor. The observation of newspaper political narrative has shown that using evidential constructions and having in mind a deictic reference to a nominated or anonymous information source is pragmatically conditioned and determined by an effort of the narrator to distance from a number of facts that are either not quite credible at the time of the publication of the article as a frame of the continuum of the narrative, or connected with an axiological evaluation of the event, that is alien to the subject.

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