

Naming, Describing, and Ideology in Crime Reporting: A Critical Stylistic Study of American Newspapers

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التسمية، الوصف، والإيديولوجيا في تقارير الجرائم: دراسة أسلوبية نقدية في الصحف الأمريكية

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Abstract

The current study explores how criminals in the American crime news reports are represented. Drawing on the textual conceptual function of naming and describing from Jeffries' (2010) critical stylistics, the paper investigates the way linguistic choices contribute to the construction and reproduction of ideology in media discourse. The study examined 52 crime reports from American newspapers to identify what lexical and syntactic patterns are used to name and describe criminals. The study found that naming practices shape readers' perceptions of criminality and reinforce certain social values. Hence, naming practices seemed to be ideologically motivated rather than being neutral. Accordingly, the study contributes to the growing body of research in critical stylistics by revealing the ideological effects of linguistic choices. Keywords: Critical Stylistics; textual conceptual functions; Ideology; Naming and Describing; Critical Discourse Analysis.

المخلص:

تستكشف هذه الدراسة كيفية تمثيل المجرمين في تقارير الأخبار الجنائية الأمريكية، معتمدةً على إطار "الأسلوبية النقدية" الذي قدّمته جيفريز (2010). ومن خلال أداة "التسمية والوصف"، تبحث الدراسة في كيفية إسهام الاختيارات اللغوية في بناء الأيديولوجيا وإعادة إنتاجها في الخطاب الإعلامي. وقد جرى تحليل مجموعة من التقارير الإخبارية المكوّنة من اثنين وخمسين قصة مأخوذة من أبرز وسائل الإعلام الأمريكية، بهدف تحديد الاستراتيجيات والتراكيب المستخدمة في تسمية الجناة. وتوصلت الدراسة إلى أن أنماط التسمية ليست محايدة، بل تحمل دوافع أيديولوجية تسهم في تشكيل تصوّر القراء للجريمة وتعزيز قيم اجتماعية معينة. وبذلك تسهم هذه الدراسة في إثراء الأدبيات المتعلقة بالأسلوبية النقدية من خلال إبراز القوة الأيديولوجية للاختيارات اللغوية. الكلمات المفتاحية: الأسلوبية النقدية؛ الأيديولوجيا؛ الوظائف المفاهيمية النصية؛ التسمية والوصف؛ تحليل الخطاب النقدي.

1.Introduction

The language of media is effective in shaping public perception of crimes and criminality. Crime news does not only inform readers about unlawful acts but also constructs offenders in ways that reflect ideological positions of writers. The words that name and describe offenders can influence how society interprets their actions, responsibility and social status. Such naming practices are noteworthy since they reveal how ideology operates through everyday language. Critical stylistics that is developed by Jeffries (2010) provides an analytical toolkit whose aim is revealing ideology in texts. Based on critical linguistics and critical discourse analysis, it offers ten textual conceptual functions which reveals who naming is constructed and communicated. One of these functions is naming and describing. It is significant in crime discourse since lexical and syntactic choices play a crucial role in constructing the identities of offenders. Accordingly, the current study analyzes the naming and describing practices in a selection of American crime news reports with the aim of revealing how offenders are represented and how ideologies are naturalized.

2. Research Questions

1. How are criminals introduced and identified in crime news reports?
2. How do journalists choose between different identifiers?
3. What information is usually included when presenting offenders?
4. How might different naming strategies shape readers' perceptions of criminals?

3. Critical stylistics

Critical stylistics refers to that stylistic work which investigates how social meanings are expressed through language. This approach is inspired by critical linguistics and critical discourse analysis. Jeffries (2010) merges critical discourse analysis and stylistics focusing on linguistic expression of social meanings (Nørgaard et al., 2010). Critical stylistics draws on Widdowson's criticism of critical discourse analysis (Tabbert, 2015). Jeffries (2010) states that the models of modality, transitivity, and pragmatic analysis that is proposed by Simpson (1993) is a satisfying approach that can be used to detect ideological structures in a text. Jeffries (2010) argues that critical stylistics aims at gathering the main textual functions that represent reality. Critical stylistics aims to propose a set of tools for analyzing how ideology works in language. Its contribution is a structured framework that considers word choice, structural, semantic, and pragmatic elements of a text. This framework is different from earlier approaches in that it addresses their limitations and lack of full linguistic scope. The comprehensive toolkit proposed by Jeffries helps analysts to examine ideological meanings systematically and reveal how texts form the perspectives of readers. The toolkit is called textual conceptual functions. They are designed to reveal how ideologies are created and expressed through language (Alaghbary, 2022). Each textual conceptual function can be realized through different linguistic forms as illustrated below (adopted from Jeffries 2010): The first textual conceptual function is naming and describing. It operates through noun choice, nominalization and noun phrase structure. The next function is representing actions, events and states. It works through Halliday's transitivity system shaping situations as either actions, events or states. In turn, this influences how readers interpret reality. The third function is equating and contrasting. It organizes the world view of the text by setting up oppositions and equivalences. These equivalences and oppositions can be achieved through structures like apposition, parallelism, metaphor or contrastive expressions. The fourth function which is exemplifying and enumerating is realized through markers such as for example or for instance. They introduce items in a list and suggest completeness. Prioritizing which is the fifth function highlights ideological preference by shifting focus through subordination, cleft sentences, or passive voice. The sixth function is implying and assuming. It presents debated ideas as accepted truths by using such devices as definite noun phrases, factive or change-of-state verbs, comparative structures, implicature, repetition, and cleft. The seventh function is negating. It holds persuasive force making writers able to construct hypothetical scenarios that evoke emotions such as fear, hope, or belief. Hypothesizing is the eighth function. It is conveyed through modal verbs, full verbs, adjective, adverbs, and conditionals. It enables writers to show various levels of certainty or desirability about propositions. The ninth function which is presenting the speech and thoughts of others involves different degrees of control over the way characters' voices and ideas are represented. It shapes how readers perceive the world of the text. The final function is representing time, space, and society. It relies on deictic expressions of person, place, and time to establish a textual viewpoint and guide the audience's perspective.

4. Ideology

According to Orelus (2017) language, power, and ideology are the basic components of discourse. they are found in almost all human communication. Blommaert (2005) argues that the field of ideology studies includes a mess of contradictory definitions, and a variety of approaches and disagreements over terms and analysis modes. According to Baker & Ellece (2011) and Bloor & Bloor (2013) ideology is the beliefs, ideas, and attitudes held by a person or a social group. Bloor and Bloor (2013) argue that most discourse is usually ideologically loaded but individuals may not always hold the beliefs or ideas that come from ideology consciously. These beliefs and attitudes can go deep in language and thought patterns to the extent that they are taken for granted and become hard to question (Bloor and Bloor). Fairclough (1992), on the other hand, understands ideology to be constructions of reality. In other words, ideologies are ways of how we understand the world including the physical world, social relations, and social identities. They are built into the meanings of our everyday discursive practices. Fairclough (2015) contends that those in power constantly strive to impose ideologies that everyone may hold. The invisibility of the workings of ideology makes it most effective. Its best work is when it is disguised as common sense. Texts usually build biases into the background assumptions. The text producer represents the world in a particular way which leads to a particular interpretation by readers.

Orelus (2017) compares ideology to an iceberg. He/she argues that ideology is the underwater part while language is the upper part. Therefore, we can see only the upper part. Accordingly, the identification of the upper part of the iceberg is the first step, then going underneath the water to locate the hidden part is the second step. Similarly, everyday discourse that people use reflects their ideologies. Jeffries (2010) argues that ideologies may be very clear in certain contexts while it is subtle when it is constantly repeated in different forms in all types of texts. In this way it becomes naturalized as common sense. Jeffries (2016) argues that critical stylistics shares the aim of uncovering the ideologies hidden in texts with CDA. Hence, the approach of critical stylistics is to discover the kind of world a text presents and deduce what is acceptable and what is not in this world.

5. Previous studies

Ulrike Tabbert (2015) investigates the linguistic representation of crime, offenders, and victims in the British and German newspapers combining corpus linguistics and critical stylistics. Large datasets were analyzed through using corpus linguistics to identify the most significant words used to describe crime. Specific textual features such as naming choices, transitivity and speech reporting were analyzed by using critical stylistic tools. The study found that perpetrators are usually reduced to their criminal deeds. Media separates the person from the crime using certain names such as “monster” or “beast”. They are typically presented as the actor in violent processes emphasizing their agency and guilt. Ulrike Tabbert (2012) conducts another study entitled “Crime through a Corpus: The Linguistic Construction of Offenders in the British Press” to explore how British newspapers language construct the identity of criminals. The study employs corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis together to ensure objective analysis. 143 articles which constitute approximately 75,000 words from The Sun, The Daily Mail, The Guardian and The Times were analyzed. The researcher identified most frequent nouns that name offenders like “man”, “killer”, “suspect”, “rapist”. These nouns were analyzed in 607 sentences using critical stylistics that reveals the way textual features construct meaning. Through naming, offenders are categorized by their gender, social roles or their criminal acts. In addition, nominalization constructs the individual as the personified crime. Judgements that would be taken for granted by readers are inserted by journalists using adjectives such as “notorious” or “predatory”. Tabbert arrives at the conclusion that these linguistic choices construct a deviant identity of the offender in addition to reporting facts. Another study was conducted by Nurhidayah et al. (2023). It investigates ideology in child-related crime news in online media. It adopts Roger Fowler’s approach of critical discourse analysis. the corpus of the study are articles from SINDOnews.com during November 2022 and April 2023. The main aim of the study was to reveal ideology through vocabulary and grammatical aspects. The vocabulary aspects included modality and classification while grammatical aspects included nominalization and passivization. The study identified four types of modality words to limit the view of the reader and ten instances of classifications such as “pedophile”, “redupaksa”, and “ODGJ”. Such terms direct the perspective of readers in a way that may justify the actions of the perpetrator. On the other hand, the function of passivization was to direct the reader’s focus towards the victim or event and eliminate the criminal while the function of nominalization was to direct the focus to the action rather than the performer of the action. The study concluded that news texts are ideological and never neutral. They manipulate how readers perceive reality.

6. Methodology

6.1. Research Design

The research design for this study follows a qualitative critical stylistic approach to examine how criminals are represented in American news media.

The study aims to reveal how offenders are represented and how ideologies are naturalized through specific naming and describing practices. It seeks to answer:

1. How criminals are introduced and identified in news reports.
2. How journalists choose between different identifiers.
3. What information is prioritized when presenting offenders.
4. The impact of naming strategies on reader perception.

The study is theoretically grounded in Jeffries’ (2010) framework, specifically focusing on the textual conceptual function of “naming and describing” to reveal how linguistic choices—such as noun choice, and noun phrase structure—contribute to the construction and naturalization of ideology.

6.2. Data Collection

The data analyzed in the current study consists of fifty-two reports collected from five major American news outlets. These newspapers are *Houston Chronicle*, *CNN*, *AP News*, *NBC News*, and *Fox News*. The choice of these newspapers is due to their national and international reach and regular coverage of events related to crimes. To collect the data, the official website of each newspaper was accessed. Then, using the built-in search function, the word crime was searched for. Relevant reports that appeared in the search results were manually selected if they met the following criteria:

- 1.The primary focus of the article is on crime case
- 2.The report contained naming and descriptive references to criminals.
- 3.The article was published within the specified timeframe.

The corpus that was produced consisted of roughly 27.000 words.

7.Data analysis

Across the news reports that have been gathered, the main pattern is introducing the criminal by using identifiers that are generic, role-based, or geographic. All the news reports name the offenders in the headlines and first mention in the body of the report using phrases like “a man”, “Houston man”, “Minnesota man”, or “woman accused of murder”, as in “*Houston man charged with murder after 11-year-old boy killed*” and “*Woman accused of murder after two Houston bus stop shootings*”. These phrases abstract the individual, and focus on the crime and the social role of the offender, rather than their personal biography. likewise, collective labels emerge in cases involving more than one criminal: “*Houston-area men could face up to life in prison*”, which position the criminals as a grouped social threat, de-emphasizing individuality while amplifying danger. Proper names are usually introduced later in the story, often with age or other demographic information, for example *Terry Rasmussen, Alexis Garcia, or the Australian woman convicted in the mushroom killings*. Information such as age, occupation, or geographic location specifies the offender. It serves to situate the offender in social and temporal context without really humanizing them. For instance, in “*By 2019, they had identified all but the ‘middle child’ and concluded...that the killer was her father, Terry Rasmussen*”, the proper name comes only after the offender is first described abstractly as “the killer” for few sentences. Numerous noun phrases are long and information-rich, embedding legal, social, and circumstantial details. for example, the sentence “*A Houston man indicted for murder over parking lot shooting of Afghan refugee who aided soldiers in war*” includes gender, city, criminal charge, victim identity, and context all in one phrase. Accordingly, the offender is constructed through the act, victim, and circumstances, ideologically presenting them as a dangerous figures whose identity is inseparable from their crime. Even relational nouns like “father” or “former Kentucky sheriff” are largely defined by the crime (“*Father pleads guilty to murder of 2-year-old Pasadena girl*”, “*A former Kentucky sheriff who fatally shot judge*”), reinforcing moral judgment and public concern. These naming patterns have consistent ideological effects. Initially, the personal details of the criminals are mostly absent to make sure that their identities are specified mainly through social risk and criminality. The personal identities are delayed and used selectively; therefore, they present criminals as abstract or role-based threat. Long descriptive noun phrases shape offenders as dangerous, morally culpable and socially disruptive by highlighting criminal acts, victim identities and social context. The other pattern that is spread across the stories is using full names, ages, and sometimes geographic or social identifiers. This pattern appears after the criminal is introduced by general labels as in “*Gonzalo Leon Jr., 42, is accused of killing elementary school student Julian Guzman*” or “*Katia Trevon Bougere, 31, of Houston, is accused of intentionally shooting and killing Abdul Rahman Waziri.*” This pattern gives a sense of accountability and precision. It helps the reader identify the suspect clearly, yet, the crime is still the center rather than details of personal life. Some offenders are described with relational and social markers. An example is “*The man, a 26-year-old from Hollow Water First Nation, an Anishinaabe community on the eastern shores of Lake Winnipeg.*” Here, the description anchors them inside a community and an ethnicity, but the narrative still highlights the act he committed—fleeing the scene and dying after a crash. In other cases, the focus of the news is on occupation or social status, like “*Donna Adelson, 75, once accustomed to a life of luxury in Miami*”, or “*Authorities have identified the suspect as a 50-year-old Saudi doctor.*” These descriptions add context about social life and profession framing the offender as a nameless criminal in addition to tying his/her social role to the crime as is the case of Bryan Kohberger. This offender is presented ironically. The ironical naming of Kohberger is evident in the sentence “*Then, nearly seven weeks later — with the community on edge and speculation swirling about who could commit such violence — police announced an arrest in Pennsylvania of a doctoral student in criminal justice.*” In this excerpt from the NBC news the criminal is not identified immediately by name. The report described him as a doctoral student in

criminal justice. This noun phrase constructs the suspect through a prestigious academic identity, foregrounding his institutional affiliation before his criminal act. It juxtaposes scholarly pursuit with criminal acts. Rather than presenting him directly as a murderer or killer, NBC constructs an initial image of legitimacy in education to emphasize irony. This construction tends to highlight contradiction. It constructs the offender as a deviant figure as well as someone whose social role makes his/ her actions more shocking. Contrary to expectations, this doctoral student is introduced as developing “*a reputation for being sexist and creepy while attending a criminal justice program in the months before he killed four University of Idaho students in 2022, fellow grad students told investigators.*” The use of the offender’s full name humanizes them. In addition, the emphasis on the offender’s personal characteristics such as sexist and unsettling positions them in the reader’s perspective morally and socially. They foreground moral and social characteristics instead of giving neutral observations. These personal descriptions foreshadow the crimes of the offender. They portray the murders as a result of behaviors evident in everyday life. The image of the criminal is constructed socially and morally through this practice of naming and describing. He/ She is framed in pre-criminal moral light, constructing perception prior to discussing any formal actions. Odd personality characteristics like sexist and creepy can prefigure criminality. They reinforce a worldview where the defects of characters are warning signs of serious crimes. Repeating the full names of criminals constantly without using other nouns such as the suspect or the accused reinforces their role as central figure of criminality in the readers’ minds. It doesn’t allow the reader to forget them. In this way, the criminal is personalized and violence becomes inseparable to their identity. Thus, the criminal is transformed from an individual into a symbol of deviance and merged with the crime itself. The case of the Saudi doctor represents another example on the powerful strategy of naming. He is introduced as “*a 50-year-old Saudi doctor who arrived in Germany in 2006 and had received permanent residency.*” He is identified by nationality, age and profession without mentioning his name. This strategy creates some distance. The suspect is presented as anonymous but he is still heavily socially marked. His nationality is highlighted. Thus, his foreignness is stressed and hence he is positioned as outsider. The noun *doctor* indicates respectability. However, in the context of murder it suggests a fall from social status. Extra details—arrival in 2006 and permanent residency—add biography, but they don’t humanize him. Instead, they reinforce the image of an immigrant, integrated yet criminal. There are also examples where the generic label comes before a proper name, as in “*The suspect, a 52-year-old resident of Lviv whose name has not been released by police, told journalists on Tuesday that he was responsible for Parubiy’s death.*” The use of “the suspect” makes the person appear first as an abstract social threat, before anything personal is revealed. Similarly, “*Multiple witnesses, including the mother, told authorities the mother and father would allegedly keep 4-month-old Brookelynn Fancher in a drawer*” defines the offenders only through their family roles, mother and father, rather than by their names. Ideologically, these patterns all function similarly. Criminals are named with full details when the purpose is accountability, but in many cases, they are described through role, age, nationality or profession. This links them to crime and to their social background rather than to individuality. Abstraction put emphasis on threat, blame and disruption shaping how a reader sees the criminal. It makes the reader see offenders mainly as agents of crime and danger in society. Sometimes the reports foreground relational roles instead of names. For example, “*The child’s mother, Destiny Campos 21*” or “*the father, Jeremy Fancher, 38.*” Here the role—mother, father—comes first, so the reader thinks of them in terms of responsibility and failure toward family roles. The ideological effect of this foregrounding is to strengthen moral blame since the act is seen as violating not only the law, but also social and parental duty. In general, these naming practices have consistent ideological effects. Reports that use full names and ages show accountability, but when they highlight roles like mother or father, they focus on moral shortcomings. The use of broad labels such as “the suspect” or “the man” positions the criminal as an abstract threat rather than an individual. Noun phrases that carry information such as age, nationality, occupation, and community present the criminal as a bundle of social markers tied to the crime rather than an individual. Framing the criminal as such guides the reader to see the offenders primarily as agents of crime disruption and danger within society. The following table summarizes the patterns of naming and describing criminals in the news reports: Table 1 *Summary of criminal Naming and Describing Patterns in News Reports*

Strategy	Example(s)	Linguistic Form	Function	Ideological Effect
Generic Abstract Labels	“a man”, “woman accused of murder”, “the suspect”	Indefinite or role-based NP	Presents offender without individuality	Frames offender as generic social threat

Strategy	Example(s)	Linguistic Form	Function	Ideological Effect
Geographic Labels	“Houston man”, “Minnesota man”	NP + location	Situates crime in community	Links threat to place; localizes danger
Collective Labels	“Houston-area men”	Plural NP	Groups offenders together	Erases individuality, amplifies threat
Proper Name (Delayed Use)	“Terry Rasmussen” (after “the killer”)	Proper noun	Adds specificity after abstraction	Names tied to crime, not humanity
Descriptive Noun Phrases	“A Houston man indicted for murder over parking lot shooting of Afghan refugee...”	Complex NP (age, gender, victim, context)	Bundles many details in one phrase	Constructs identity inseparable from crime
Relational Roles	“Father pleads guilty...”, “the child’s mother, Destiny Campos, 21”	Kinship / social role	Highlights family or social duty	Frames crime as moral failure and social betrayal
Proper Names + Social Anchors	“Gonzalo Leon Jr., 42”, “Donna Adelson, 75, once accustomed to a life of luxury”	Full name + age/status	Adds precision & accountability	Ties crime to age, lifestyle, or privilege
Ironical Contradictory Naming	“A doctoral student in criminal justice” (Kohberger), “50-year-old Saudi doctor”	Prestigious role foregrounded	Creates contradiction with crime	Highlights deviance, shock, fall from status
Repetition of Names	Kohberger’s name repeated 19 times	Recurrent proper name	Fixes identity in text	Personalizes deviance; binds crime to person
Nationality Profession without Name	“A 50-year-old Saudi doctor”	Age + nationality + profession	Identity marked but anonymized	Emphasizes outsider status; social labeling

8. Findings

The study has found a consistent patterns in the way of introducing and describing criminals in American newspapers. These patterns reflect journalistic conventions and ideological positioning. Headlines as well as introductory sentences in the body of the articles analyzed introduce the offender by using generic or role-based labels such as “a man,” “the suspect,” or “woman accused of murder.” This practice makes the individual abstract shifting the focus of the reader to the crime and the perceived social threat that the offender poses rather than to the criminal. Collective labels when multiple offenders are involved further reinforce the perception of danger by highlighting identity of a group rather than individuality. Noun phrases presenting the act, victim and circumstances construct the criminal as inherently tied to the crime. Likewise, relational markers such as “father” or “doctor,” tie social roles to criminal actions, reinforcing moral and social judgments. The offender is first presented through the use of generic or role-based labels. Proper names in addition to occupation or geographic identifiers are often used after generic labels. These details provide specificity in addition to primarily situate the offender within social context rather than humanizing them. After introducing the criminal by general names and descriptions, proper names are repeated consistently in the articles as in the story of Bryan Kohberger. It is a good example on the power of repeated naming with foregrounding negative personal traits. The repeated use of his full name with descriptors like “sexist” or “creepy” personalizes the crime while at the same time transforms the offender into a symbol of deviance. This repetition shows that the identity of the

criminal is associated with the crime in the worldview of the reader. Likewise, describing criminals through nationality, occupation, or social status, such as the "Saudi doctor" or "former Kentucky sheriff" emphasize their being outsiders, irony, or social fall which influences the perception of audience. Overall, these naming practices function ideologically, guiding readers to view offenders not simply as individuals who committed a crime, but as embodiments of threat, moral failure, and social disruption. Generic labels foreground criminality before personal identifiers are introduced, while detailed descriptors consolidate the offender's image as dangerous and morally culpable. This discussion underscores how linguistic choices in crime reporting shape social perception, reinforcing societal norms and moral judgments about criminal behavior.

9. Conclusions

The study of the news reports showed that naming criminals in certain ways have strong impact on the way readers see them. They are represented as social threat when they are introduced by generic nouns. Secondly, they are mostly placed in a social setting when introduced using full names, age, region or occupation. The crime, victim and the wider context are highlighted through long noun phrases. They link the offender's identity to the crime and to the idea of blame. Repeating full names and negative personal characteristics merge the individual with the crime making the criminal a symbol of deviance. Similarly, calling the criminal by his/ her role, profession or nationality frame them through social status, irony or outsider identity. These patterns intensify contradiction, moral judgement and public concern. In sum, such naming practices have the ideological effects of presenting criminals as symbols of danger and moral failure rather than human beings. Their function is to guide the reader toward viewing offenders as threats tied to crime and society.

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Appendix: websites

The following news articles that are collected between January and September 2025 from major U.S. newspapers constitute the primary data for the current study.

Houston Chronicle

<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/crime/article/tavores-henderson-trial-body-camera-21026867.php>

<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/crime/article/man-charged-murder-doorbell-prank-21026293.php>

<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/crime/article/man-arrested-murder-cyclist-stabbing-bike-trail-20815974.php>

<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/crime/article/indictment-murder-parking-abdul-waziri-20795768.php>

<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/crime/article/southwest-freeway-carjacking-murder-20766357.php>

<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/crime/article/houston-metro-bus-stop-shootings-20775675.php>

<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/crime/article/houston-men-attempted-murder-silencer-20773055.php>

<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/crime/article/houston-infant-dead-drawer-hotel-murder-20387785.php>

<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/crime/article/oscar-rosales-trial-verdict-deputy-shooting-20364407.php>

<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/crime/article/jyron-lee-murder-plea-nadia-daughter-20360590.php>

CNN

<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/09/09/sport/basketball-nba-naz-reid-sister-death-intl>

<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/09/09/us/new-hampshire-bear-brook-murder-girl-identified-hnk>

<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/09/09/us/charlotte-train-stabbing-ukrainian-victim>

https://edition.cnn.com/2025/09/04/americas/mass-stabbing-canada-first-nation-latam-intl?iid=cnn_buildContentRecirc_end_recirc&recs_exp=up-next-article-end&tenant_id=related.en

<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/09/07/australia/australia-erin-patterson-murder-sentencing-intl-hnk>

https://edition.cnn.com/2025/08/21/us/donna-adelson-murder-trial-dan-markel?iid=cnn_buildContentRecirc_end_recirc&recs_exp=up-next-article-end&tenant_id=related.en

https://edition.cnn.com/2025/07/12/europe/guede-sexual-assault-trial-intl?iid=cnn_buildContentRecirc_end_recirc&recs_exp=up-next-article-end&tenant_id=related.en

<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/09/03/us/montana-michael-paul-brown-arraignment>

https://edition.cnn.com/2025/09/06/us/mickey-stines-mental-health-report-kentucky?iid=cnn_buildContentRecirc_end_recirc&recs_exp=up-next-article-end&tenant_id=related.en

<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/09/02/europe/andriy-parubiy-ukraine-shooting-suspect-intl>

<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/09/02/europe/andriy-parubiy-ukraine-shooting-suspect-intl>

Associated Press (AP)

<https://apnews.com/article/gilgo-beach-serial-killings-rex-heuermann-43e894183a93a2c991f90500dd099bc5>

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