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points in online newspapers; 4.3 Temporal anchorage on the home page; 4.4 Temporal anchorage in article previews  
4.5 Temporal anchorage on article web pages  
4.6 Hypertextuality and temporal mapping in online articles; 4.7 Temporal deixis and internal hyperlinks; Part II. Textual rhetoric of headlines; 5. Temporal deixis in headlines; 5.1 Material for analysis; 5.2 Headlines and the expression of time; 5.3 Adverbials of time in headlines; Absence of adverbials of time from headlines; Presence of adverbials of time in headlines; 5.4 Expressing the setting and location of the story; 5.5 Verbal tenses in headlines; 5.6 Tense in headlines in the data; 5.7 Headline conventions; Grammatical features  
Lexical features  
Non-linguistic features; 6. The present tense in headlines; 6.1 The defaultness of the present tense in news headlines; 6.2 Deictic and non-deictic tense; 6.3 Present time reference of the simple present tense; State present; Habitual present; Instantaneous present; 6.4 Past-time reference of the simple present tense; Semantics of the past-time reference of the present tense; Historic present; Tense as an evaluation device; Deictic centre projection; 6.5 Future time reference of the simple present tense; 6.6 Potential ambiguity of the simple present tense in headlines  
Manipulation of temporal deixis  
7. Other tenses in headlines; 7.1 Expressing futurity; To-future; Modal auxiliaries; Will-future; Lexically expressed future; 7.2 The present perfect; Headlines marking trends and changes; Heteroglossic headlines; Dual headlines; 7.3 The simple past tense: From heteroglossia to information flow management; The past tense in the non-authorial accessed voice; The past tense in the paper's authorial voice; The past tense as a marker of non-recency; The past tense, subordination and information flow; The past tense as a marker of accessed voice  
Other uses of the simple past tense - the non-factive presupposition

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## Sommario/riassunto

This book provides the first comprehensive account of temporal deixis in English printed and online news texts. Linking the characteristic usage of tenses with the projection of deictic centres, it notes how conventional tenses, particularly in headlines, are affected by heteroglossia arising from various accessed voices. The resulting tense shifts are interpreted pragmatically as a conventional reader-oriented strategy that creates the impression of temporal co-presence. It is argued that since different tense choices systematically correlate with the three main textual segments of news texts

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