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| 1. Record Nr. | UNISALENTO991002763349707536 |
| Autore | Demartini, Silvia |
| Titolo | Grammatica e grammatiche in Italia nella prima metà del Novecento : il dibattito linguistico e la produzione testuale / Silvia Demartini ; prefazione di Giuseppe Patota |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Firenze : Franco Cesati, [2014] |
| ISBN | 9788876674747 |
| Descrizione fisica | 336 p. ; 23 cm |
| Collana | Strumenti di linguistica italiana ; Nuova serie, 1 |
| Soggetti | Lingua italiana - Grammatica - Storia |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Italiano |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Nota di bibliografia | Bibliografia: p. 297-327. Indice |

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| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910966551203321 |
| Autore | Williams Leslie <1941-2001., > |
| Titolo | Daniel O'Connell, the British press, and the Irish famine : killing remarks / / Leslie A. Williams ; edited by William H.A. Williams |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | London : , : Routledge, , 2016 |
| ISBN | 1-351-94636-6 1-315-25854-4 |
| Edizione | [1st ed.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (399 pages) : illustrations |
| Collana | Nineteenth Century Series |
| Altri autori (Persone) | WilliamsW. H. A |
| Disciplina | 941.5081/092 |
| Soggetti | Famines - Ireland - Press coverage Public opinion - Great Britain - History - 19th century Ireland Foreign public opinion, British Ireland History Famine, 1845-1852 Press coverage Great Britain Relations Ireland Ireland Relations Great Britain |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | First published 2003 by Ashgate Publishing. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | 1. The times, O'Connell and Repeal, 1843 -- 2. Punch, 'Rint' and 'Repale', 1843 -- 3. Traversers and priests, 1844-1845 -- 4. 'The commissioner', 1845 -- 5. Imagining a famine-imaginary famine, 1845 -- 6. 'The battlefield of contending factions', January to June 1846 -- 7. Parsing Pharaoh's dream, July to December 1846 -- 8. 'A transition of great difficulty', January to March 1847 -- 9. The death of Daniel O'Connell, May 1847 -- 10. 'A conspiracy against life', June to December 1847 -- 11. Charles Trevelyan and the 'great opportunity', January 1848 -- 12. The uprising at Boulagh, 1848 -- 13. A dream of the future, 1849. |
| Sommario/riassunto | Through an investigation of the reportage in nineteenth-century English metropolitan newspapers and illustrated journals, this book begins with the question 'Did anti-O'Connell sentiment in the British press lead to "killing remarks," rhetoric that helped the press, government and public opinion distance themselves from the Irish Famine?' The book explores the reportage of events and people in Ireland, focussing first on Daniel O'Connell, and then on debates about |

the seriousness of the Famine. Drawing upon such journals as The Times, The Observer, the Morning Chronicle, The Scotsman, the Manchester Guardian, the Illustrated London News, and Punch, Williams suggests how this reportage may have effected Britain's response to Ireland's tragedy. Continuing her survey of the press after the death of O'Connell, Leslie Williams demonstrates how the editors, writers and cartoonists who reported and commented on the growing crisis in peripheral Ireland drew upon a metropolitan mentality. In doing so, the press engaged in what Edward Said identifies as 'exteriority,' whereby reporters, cartoonists and illustrators, basing their viewpoints on their very status as outsiders, reflected the interests of metropolitan readers. Although this was overtly excused as an effort to reduce bias, stereotyping and historic enmity - much of unconscious - were deeply embedded in the language and images of the press. Williams argues that the biases in language and the presentation of information proved dangerous. She illustrates how David Spurr's categories or tropes of invalidation, debasement and negation are frequently exhibited in the reports, editorials and cartoons. However, drawing upon the communications theories of Gregory Bateson, Williams concludes that the real 'subject' of the British Press commentary on Ireland was Britain itself. Ireland was used as a negative mirror to reinforce Britain's own commitment to capitalist, industrial values at a time of great internal stress.
