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A Comparative Study of the Representation of Princess Diana After her Death in the British 'SkyNews', the Australian 'The Nine Network' and the American 'NBC News' Television Channels Discourses

Presented by:

- Nassima BENTCHAKAL

- Yasmine ZEKRI

Supervised by:

- Ms. Houria TACINE

Board of Examiners:

Chairwoman: Dr. Katia BERBAR, M.C.B, MMUTO

Supervisor: Ms. Houria TACINE, M.A.A, MMUTO

Examiner: Dr. Radia KASDI, M.A.B, MMUTO

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Dedications

I dedicate this work to

My supportive parents, Djamel and Fatima

My caring brothers, Yasten and Yacine

My dear ZED family , especially my dear Amel, Ferroudja and Tinhinane

Special thanks to Anis Toudji

Last but not least my dear friend and binominal Nassima Bentchakal

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My lovely brother Rayane

and my parents

To all my beloved ones

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Abstract

The present dissertation aims to conduct a comparative study of the representation of Princess Diana in the British 'Sky News', the Australian 'The Nine Network' and the American 'NBC News' television channels discourses. With two primary objectives, the study seeks to first, analyze and evaluate how Princess Diana's image was constructed and how her legacy was maintained in the discourses of these three selected television channels. Second, the study aims to identify the convergences and divergences between the three aforementioned TV discourses. To achieve these objectives, one television channel discourse is selected from each of the chosen television channels via their respective YouTube channels, serving as the corpus for this study. Following Fairclough Critical Discourse Analysis Approach, the analysis of the selected television channels' discourses is categorized into two main areas: vocabulary and grammar. This research takes a qualitative approach, and the results are interpreted through Qualitative Content Analysis (QCA). The analysis of the three television channels discourses on Princess Diana reveals a convergence in their portrayal of her as a beloved and influential figure with a profound and enduring legacy. Despite variations in linguistic emphasis and language usage, there is a consensus on key aspects of her life and contributions, including her humanitarian work, emotional connection with the public, and transformative impact on the monarchy and society. Finally, the study offers suggestions for further research for future researchers interested in exploring the field of media.

Key Words : Critical Discourse Analysis, Princess Diana, Television Channel Discourses, Television Channels.

List of Abbreviations

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AT&T: American Telephone and Telegraph

CDA: Critical Discourse Analysis

CLS: Critical Language Study

FCC: The Federal Communications Commission

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IMRAD: Introduction, Methods, Results, And , Discussion

NBC: National Broadcasting Company

QCA: Qualitative Content Analysis

RCA: Radio Corporation of America

SFG: Systemic Functional Grammar

UK: United Kingdom

USA: United States of America

US: United States

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General Introduction

Statement of the Problem

By creating images and influencing how people view different subjects and individuals, the media significantly shapes public opinion. The media's ability to reach a large audience and deliver information in a way that can influence public attitudes and view, is what gives it its power. The media's reach is one of its key characteristics that makes it powerful. Local, national, and international audiences can be reached by the media via both traditional and digital platforms. It can influence and mould public attitudes, ideas, and opinions in addition to informing them. One of the media's greatest strengths is its ability to create and promote images. Certain characteristics, events, or opinions may be emphasized while others are ignored, avoided or completely suppressed according to the framing and storytelling strategies used by the media. This selective representation has a significant effect on how individuals perceive the world around them. For instance, even though there may be good news about a group or an organization yet the media only covers bad news about it as a result, the public can form a negative opinion of the former. Ballan (2023)

Constructing public figures' images is one area where the media's effect is most noticeable. The media, including newspapers, television networks, and online platforms, have the ability to influence how the public views individuals, including celebrities like Princess Diana. An interesting topic for research is how Princess Diana is portrayed on, British, Australian and American television, mainly after her death, since it enables us to evaluate how media representations can vary throughout these nations. The way people perceive Princess Diana, understand her contributions, and interpret her legacy, can be influenced by how she is portrayed in the media.

Diana, a Princess, actively participated in humanitarian activities, visiting and entertaining AIDS and leprosy patients, homeless people, and supporting human welfare. Her

legacy, which she taught her children, continues to influence society today Mangolo (2021) . Princess Diana's life was significantly affected by the media, both during and after her marriage to the then Prince Charles, “The life of Princess Diana cannot be separated from the media...Anywhere she went, the media would go and publish news of her as a headline” (Rohman, 2014). Diana struggled to handle the constant paparazzi pursuit and heavy media scrutiny to which she was subjected. Her feelings of discomfort and vulnerability were made more acute by the media's obsession with her private life and excessive pursuit of stories, which frequently breached her privacy “...In essence, Princess Diana was consumed by the media when she was alive” (Rohman, 2014) . The untimely passing of Princess Diana in 1997 not only affected England but also other nations. Her passing was extensively covered in the media, with regular updates, burial arrangements, and widespread mourning. Following Princess Diana's passing, the media played a crucial role in constructing her image and preserving her legacy. Her personal life no longer received as much of the intense media attention as her humanitarian and fundraising efforts, the difference she made on different social issues “She is an icon in life, a legend in death” Mangolo (2021). Her legacy was carefully preserved by the media, which also helped to solidify her "People's Princess" status. “...and because of her high social spirit in society she is referred to as "The People's Princess” Mangolo (2021).

The media's portrayal of Princess Diana has been the subject of numerous studies. Two significant examples include Harris, B. O.'s (1998) academic study, “Media and the Myth of Diana,” which looked at the strategies used to control the public's perception of Diana following her death and the quick spread of rumours through the media. In addition, Princess Diana was the subject of Rohman's (2014) essay, “The Media and Academic Representation of Princess Diana,” which tried to shed light on how Diana was portrayed in the media and its

long-lasting influence on public discourse. To our knowledge, no comparative analysis has been done on this subject in our department.

Therefore, this study for its part seeks to explore the representation of Princess Diana after her death in three distinct TV channels from different nations: “Sky News” representing the British corpus, “The Nine Network” representing the Australian corpus, and “NBC” News representing the American corpus, in order to identify both convergences and divergences between the three selected TV discourses in Diana's representation.

Aims and Significance of the study

The death of Princess Diana, often referred to as the beloved 'people's Princess,' was a moment that shocked the world. Being referred to as the “people's princess” was more than simply a title; it represented the profound love and respect that the public had for her. In 1997, her unexpected passing resulted in a global overwhelming outpouring of grief for days, weeks and months which demonstrated her remarkable impact and connection with people all around the world. Media outlets, particularly television, extensively covered her death and continue to discuss her impact and legacy until today. They have played a crucial role in preserving her memory and ensuring her impact remains alive in the collective memory. By constantly revisiting and discussing Diana's life and legacy, the media perpetuates her story, making sure she remains a relevant and influential figure. Retrospectives on her life, interviews with those who knew her, and documentaries became recurring features. Her influence on fashion, her contribution to charity causes, and her particular approach to Royal duties all continued to be discussed. Therefore, the media's role in constructing Diana's image and maintaining her legacy is significant and cannot be understated.

The importance of this study lies in its ability to highlight the crucial role that television channels—including British TV “Sky News,” Australian TV “The Nine Network”, and American TV “NBC News”—played in the construction of Princess Diana's image and maintaining her legacy after her death. This research intends to conduct a thorough analysis of the way the three selected television channels portrayed Princess Diana following her passing, emphasizing both the similarities and differences in their representations.

This study is noteworthy since it may have an effect on how society perceives certain issues. It is a notable example of how the media can affect public opinion and convictions, having a significant impact on society as a whole. Princess Diana's posthumous representation serves as an ideal instance of how her image was moulded and her memory maintained through television discourses, significantly influencing public perceptions.

As a result, the study is driven by two main objectives. First, it aims to conduct a thorough analysis and evaluation of how Princess Diana's image was constructed and how her legacy was maintained inside the aforementioned TV discourses. Second, it looks into the convergence and divergence of elements in these TV representations across the three different countries.

Research Questions and Hypotheses

This study aims to address the following questions in order to identify, explain, and understand how the media, particularly television, represented Princess Diana after her death across three distinct television channels: the British “Sky News,” the Australian “The Nine Network”, and the American “NBC News” channels.

1) How do the media, particularly television, constructe Princess Diana's image? and how do they contribute to maintaining her legacy?.

2) In what ways do the discourses presented by these three selected TV channels converge and diverge in their representations of Princess Diana after her passing ?.

One hypothesis is suggested for each question asked above:

1) The three selected TV channels will construct a positive image of Diana by emphasizing her positive qualities and portraying her as a modern, humanitarian, and compassionate figure. By celebrating her humanitarian endeavors and reporting on her lasting influence on the public, the media, particularly television, will actively maintain her legacy and ensure that she is still alive in the collective memory of the public.

2) The representations of Princess Diana after her death in the selected television channels will both converge and diverge in various aspects. While they may share common themes in portraying Diana, differences may emerge in the emphasis placed on these aspects, reflecting the unique perspectives and priorities of each channel and their respective audiences.

Research Techniques and Methodology

As previously mentioned, this study aims to compare the representation of Princess Diana after her death on three distinct television channels. The selected corpus which consists of television discourses, is obtained by consulting the official YouTube channels of these TV networks and selecting one discourse sample from each channel. This study will, therefore, conduct a comparative, qualitative, corpus-based analysis of the TV discourses, involving organizing, categorizing, and critically analyzing them.

The data will be examined using a qualitative content analysis approach, following Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), and his three dimensions of discourse: social practice, discourse practice, and text. Although we acknowledge the importance of the social

practice, and the discourse practice dimensions of the model, the primary focus of this study remains only on textual analysis. The reason we opt for an emphasis on textual analysis is that this study seeks to understand how Princess Diana is portrayed after her death and to reveal the ideologies behind these representations as well as to identify the convergences and divergences between them.

Structure of the Dissertation

The dissertation follows the simple traditional IMRAD framework, comprising four chapters in addition to the General Introduction and the General Conclusion. It starts with the General Introduction, which offers an overview of the research topic, its aims, and objectives. This chapter also provides a background, of the study, and highlights its significance. The first chapter, dedicated to a Review of the Literature and the introduction of the theoretical framework that underpins this research. It includes previous studies in the field and identifies gaps in the literature, which this research aims to address. The second chapter is focused on the Research Design, this chapter describes the procedures used for data collection and analysis, as well as the corpus which is the core of this study. The dissertation proceeds with the Results chapter, which aims to present the findings obtained from the examination of the television discourses under study. The Discussion chapter takes center stage. In this section, the study analyzes, and interprets the results obtained from the collected data in line with the selected theoretical framework. A general conclusion aims to provide answers to the research questions, to confirm or to refute the research hypotheses, and offers suggestions for further studies in the same area of research.

Chapter One

Review of the Literature

Introduction

This chapter is theoretical in nature; its purpose consists of presenting a review of the key concepts that will be addressed throughout this research. This chapter, which serves as a foundation for our analytical framework, is divided into three sections. The first section is going to delve into the background of Princess Diana's life as well as her death, since our analysis focuses on the representation of Princess Diana after her death in the British "Sky News", the Australian "The Nine Network", and the American "NBC News" television channels. In the second section, we will establish a set of definitions for key concepts, along with an overview of notable academic works concerning Princess Diana after her death and highlight the key findings and contributions of those studies. In the last section, we will present a description of the theory that will underpin our analysis, consisting of Critical Discourse Analysis with a particular emphasis on Fairclough's "*Social Theory of Discourse*" (2001), as our research will specifically focus on the analysis of television channels' discourses about Princess Diana after her death to figure out the different hidden ideologies.

I Background of Princess Diana's Life

From a beautiful young shy lady, to 'The People's Princess'. She was a beauty icon, a loving wife, a caring mother, and a humanitarian figure. She broke with all the norms of the British Royal family. She was nicknamed 'The Queen of the Hearts'. She died at 36. This is Lady Diana Spencer (America, 2020).

I.1 Early Life and Family

Diana, Princess of Wales (formerly known as Lady Diana Frances Spencer), was born on July 1, 1961, at Park House near Sandringham, Norfolk. She was the youngest daughter of the then Viscount and Viscountess Althorp, who married in 1954, separated in 1967, and

divorced in 1969. This is one of the reasons why Diana described her childhood as ‘very unhappy’ and ‘very unstable’. “It was a very unhappy childhood. Parents were busy sorting themselves out. Always seeing my mother crying. Daddy never spoke to us about it” (Morton, 1992/2011, p. 22). Diana, together with her two elder sisters Sarah, Jane, and her brother Charles, continued to live with her father at Park House in Sandringham. Lady Diana received a good education and studies. At school, she excelled in music, dancing, and domestic science, and she received the school's prize for the girl who contributed the most to the school and her classmates. In 1977, she attended finishing school at the Institut Alpin Videmanette in Switzerland. (Goodey, 2016).

After completing her studies in Switzerland, and became independent from her family (Goodey, 2016) added “she moved into a flat in Coleherne Court, London and worked as a kindergarten teacher at Pimlico's Young England School”.



Figure 1 Young Diana and Her Brother Figure 2 Young Lady Diana

I.2 Marriage and Divorce

In November 1977, Prince Charles first met Lady Diana at Althorp House, her family estate in Northamptonshire, England. At the time, Charles was dating Diana's older sister, Sarah. However, their relationship was short-lived, and Charles ended it soon after Sarah made a comment to the press stating that she wouldn't marry Charles "if he were the dustman or the King of England". In July 1980, both Charles and Diana were invited to stay at the house of their mutual friend, Diana later mentioned in Andrew Morton's book, "Diana: Her True Story 1992," that their relationship started to build from that point. In February 1981, Prince Charles proposed to Diana at Windsor Castle, and their engagement was formally announced to the world on February 24, 1981. The press attention on Diana reached a fever pitch, and she sometimes found it overwhelming, even bursting into tears at times (Taylor, 2022). "sort of like the press were being unbearable following my every move. I understood they had a job, but people did not understand they had binoculars on me the whole time".(Morton, 1992/2011, p. 31) . The Royal wedding took place on July 29, 1981, at Westminster Abbey, with an estimated 750 million people watching the nuptials. In June 1982, Charles and Diana welcomed their first child, Prince William Arthur Philip Louis. Their second child, Prince Henry Charles Albert David, commonly known as Harry, was born in September 1984. However, their marriage was marked by unhappiness, and both Charles and Diana had extramarital affairs (Taylor, 2022). In a 1995 interview with the BBC, Diana said "well there were three of us in this marriage so it was a bit crowded" (dollyrhizz vlog tv, 2021) In 1992, Prime Minister John Major announced to the House of Commons that the Prince and Princess of Wales were separating. Their divorce was finalized in August 1996, with Diana receiving a significant financial settlement but being stripped of her 'Her Royal Highness' status (Taylor, 2022). In the same interview , Diana declared that she felt “deep, deep,

profound sadness” about their decision. “We had struggled to keep it going, but obviously we both run out of steam.”



Figure 3 Princess Diana’s Marriage With Prince Charles in 1981



Figure 4 Princess Diana With Her Two Little Princes

I.3 The People's Princess and Charity Work

Princess Diana was beloved by millions for more than her royal status and sophisticated fashion sense: She was a compassionate philanthropist set on making a difference she met people from all walks of life, including the poor and downtrodden,(Mallenbaum,2017a) Throughout her life, Princess Diana was a dedicated humanitarian who championed causes in the UK and overseas(British red cross, 2017).For example, she was known to talk with Londoners living on the street, and she advocated for the homeless. Mallenbaum (2017b). "I'm going to break away from this set-up and go and help the man on the street"(Morton, 1992/2011, p. 61). In 1987, the Princess of Wales opened an HIV/AIDS unit in London's Middlesex Hospital and shook hands with a patient, helping to change the public's perception of AIDS. Diana not only removed the stigma from the disease with a simple, glove-free greeting, but she also raised millions of dollars for AIDS and cancer charities and made regular visits to HIV-positive patients in hospitals (Mallenbaum,2017c). In a 1995 speech for the homeless charity Centrepoin, a youth organization for which she was a patron, that every "young person deserves a proper start in life, and those who have no family to turn to, need to rely on us as a society (to give) the help, the encouragement they need."

Princess Diana's philanthropic efforts and sympathy for the less fortunate made her a symbol of empathy. Her initiatives, such as advocating for the homeless and challenging the AIDS stigma, have left a lasting influence on the world, encouraging future generations to raise awareness and support for numerous causes.



Figure 5 Princess Diana with a Child with Cancer

Figure 6 Princess Diana in a Visit to Angola's Landmine



I.4 Death of the Princess

The sudden death of Princess Diana on August 31, 1997, sent shockwaves around the world, resulting in a remarkable outpouring of popular grief. According to Morton (1992, p. 7), "This spontaneous eruption of anguish was a sign not only of her enormous personal impact on the world stage but of the potency of her position, of what she represented as a woman and as a flag-bearer for a new generation, a new order, and a new future". Diana, then 36, was an elegant celebrity known for her humanitarian actions, including supporting the rights of AIDS patients and advocating for the removal of land mines in developing nations. She was known as the "People's Princess". However, she was tragically killed in a car accident in Paris. The tragedy, which also killed her romantic partner, Egyptian-born Dodi Fayed, and driver Henri Paul, raised significant questions about how the tabloid press covered her life. The accident happened while they were escaping a crowd of paparazzi on motorcycles after leaving the Ritz Paris and heading to Dodi's apartment. In the early aftermath of the tragedy, numerous photographers on the scene received criticism for preferring to photograph rather than to give help. Initially, many people blamed the paparazzi for the accident, but a French judge acquitted them in 1999. Further investigations found that

Paul, the driver, had a blood alcohol level three times the national limit. Following an extensive investigation, Scotland Yard considered the car crash to be a "tragic accident" in 2006. However, in April 2008, a British jury concluded that both the driver and the paparazzi were to blame for their careless driving. Despite these verdicts, Diana's close family members continue to criticize the paparazzi (Mansour, 2022). In an emotional eulogy, Charles Spencer spoke at Diana's funeral and said "of all the ironies about Diana perhaps the greatest was this, a girl given the name of the ancient goddess of hunting was in the end the most hunted person of the Modern Age" (Aryan, 2023).



Figure 7 Princess Diana's Funeral Procession in 1997

II Definitions of key Concepts

Our aim in this section, is to explore the intricate dynamics of mass media , journalism, and mass communication, for, it is crucial to provide clear and consistent definitions of these key concepts, this will serve as a foundation for understanding and analyzing their roles, impacts and interdependencies in the current study.

II.1 Media Discourse

In the field of communication and public discourse, media discourse includes the controlled exchange of information and opinions through broadcast platforms, operating as a manufactured yet significant channel for framing topics and molding public conversation. As (Comrade, 2022) asserts, Media discourse refers to interactions that occur via a broadcast platform, whether spoken or written, and in which the discourse is directed at a non-present reader, listener, or viewer. Media discourse can be defined as "the parameters within which a particular issue is publicly discussed or framed by the media"; in other words, media discourse is a public manufactured on record form of interaction that is not spontaneous in the same way that casual speaking or writing is. It is neither private nor off the record. Newspapers provide an example of media conversation. Media discourse refers to how news sources, publishers, and others frame issues and stimulate public discussions.

II.2 Journalism

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, journalism is “the work of collecting, writing, and publishing news stories and articles in newspapers and magazines or broadcasting them on the radio and television” (Cambridge Dictionary, 2024). In alignment with this definition, (Webster, 2024) claims that journalism is “is designed to appeal to current popular taste or public interest”. Furthermore, she states :

Journalism is the collection and editing of news for presentation through the media. It is also an academic study concerned with the collection and editing of news or the management of a news medium. Journalism can be writing designed

for publication in a newspaper or magazine, characterized by a direct presentation of facts or description of events without an attempt at interpretation.

II.3 Media Framing

Media framing is how the media packages and delivers information to the audience, it draws attention to specific occurrences and then sets them inside a specific context of meaning to encourage or discourage certain perspectives. In this way, the media has a selective influence on how individuals see reality. Framing is influenced by several factors , as for instance in the newsroom ,it is influenced by both internal and external factors, such as editorial policies, news values, space or airtime constraints, and, in some cases, the influence of media owners comes in, as (Khan, 2022) has explained it.

According to Arowolo (2017), framing theory suggests that the presentation of information to an audience, known as "the frame," influences how people process that information and the choices they make. Frames serve as abstractions that organize or structure the meaning of a message. In the context of news and media, frames are commonly used to shape the information conveyed. The media create frames by introducing news items with predefined and narrow contextualization. These frames can be designed to foster understanding or serve as cognitive shortcuts, connecting stories to a broader perspective.

II.4 Sensationalism

Sensationalism in media is the use of appealing, frightening, or emotionally charged content to capture and hold the audience's attention. (Vanacore, 2021) defines sensationalism as being “a tactic used in an attempt to gain an audience’s attention. Media outlets resort to the use of shocking words, exaggeration and sometimes blatant lies”. Alison Dagnes, a professor of political science at Shippensburg University in Pennsylvania, described some of

the ways sensationalism is used, he says, As quoted by (Vanacore, 2021),"Amplifying language, trying to use very big words that are exacerbating,... "Something that invokes ... a whole lot of emotion." The reference to lies, exaggeration and amplifying language in the above mentioned definitions, imply that sensationalism often involves manipulating or distorting facts to create a more sensational story. Its objective is to elicit powerful emotional reactions or responses from the audience.

II.5 Tone

Tone in the context of media involves the emotional quality, attitude, and personality conveyed through the content and communication style. In the light of this definition (Selby, 2023) claims that Communication relies heavily on tone of voice. It describes how we utilize our voices to transmit meaning, emotions, and attitudes. Our tone can either help or impede the effectiveness of our message, thus influence how others perceive and understand it. Tone of voice indicates how we use our voice to convey meaning, emotions, and attitudes. It consists of multiple components, including pitch, volume, rate or speed of speech, intonation, and emphasis. Tone of voice enables us to convey a wide range of emotions and attitudes, such as happiness, anger, sadness, excitement, and empathy. By using tone properly, we may authentically communicate our feelings and connect with others on a deeper level.

In conclusion, tone is a complex and dynamic component in media that determines how messages are communicated and interpreted in various contexts.

III Previous Studies in the Field

In the context of understanding the effects of media portrayal on public perceptions of iconic figures, it is crucial to examine how the media influences the social construction of reality. The academic research conducted by, "Harris, B. O. (1998)", "*Media and the Myth of*

Diana” is relevant in this regard. This study looked into how quickly rumors may spread through the media as well as the strategies used to control how the public views Diana after her passing.

In order to answer these research questions, the study examined how Diana's life and death were covered in the media. Harris’ research revealed that media has a significant role in myth-making and its impact on society beliefs, “ media can exert great influence on society. Media can have an impact on how a society views itself and other societies” (Harris, 1998, p. 79). As we delve into the portrayal of Princess Diana in the media, Rohman's (2014) analysis entitled “*The Media and Academic Representation of Princess Diana*” revealed that Princess Diana was portrayed in the media as an idealized model of femininity and a childlike figure. She was represented as a compassionate, charitable woman with integrity, frequently contrasted with the Royal Family's education. In addition, the media portrayed her as a friend to the poor and as a wife who supported her husband, creating a lasting image. However, these representations sparked both admiration and mistrust. While some considered her as a perfect example of a woman battling for "freedom," others questioned the authenticity of this image. This analysis highlights The complex nature of Diana's media image and its lasting impact on public discourse .

In our research, we're building upon the principles from the two previous studies. We are looking at how the media, especially television, represented Princess Diana after her death and how media influence and shape opinions and worldviews. Interestingly, in the department of English, no one has ever done a similar study. So, the gap we are filling is that we are the first to tackle this important topic in our department.

We are doing this because we believe it is crucial to understand and be aware of how the media can shape our opinions and influence the way we see the world. In order to make

the study even more interesting and gain a richer insight on the topic , we are conducting a comparative study, where we compare three representations of princess Diana in three distinct TV channels. (More explanation about the TV channels will be provided in what is coming).

IV Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Critical Discourse Analysis has gained much of attention beyond just Linguistics and Language Studies. This is due to the variety of uses to which CDA has been applied like Sociology, Cultural Studies, Media Studies, Politics, for research and teaching purposes (Fairclough,2001).Thanks to its adaptability to various standpoints, CDA is considered as a multidisciplinary approach instead of a method or a theory. In this regard (Wodak & Meyer, 2009) define CDA as an interdisciplinary approach to the study of discourse that focuses on power relations, ideology, and social structures within language use. It aims to uncover hidden meanings, ideologies, and power dynamics present in texts and discourses, with a critical perspective that seeks to challenge dominant narratives and promote social change. CDA examines how language is used to shape and maintain social inequalities, influence perceptions, and reinforce existing power structures . Moreover, (Wodak, 2014) states that , Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is recognized as a problem-orientated research program that encloses multiple disciplines. It consists of numerous approaches , each with unique theoretical models, research methods, and agendas The common feature that links all these approaches in CDA is a common interest in the semiotic dimensions of power, injustice, and political-economic, social, or cultural change in society .

Instead of focusing on individual linguistic components, CDA primarily investigates complicated social phenomena. These investigations demand a comprehensive approach that transcends boundaries of various disciplines and employs multiple approaches.

IV.1 The Aim of Critical Discourse Analysis

As previously mentioned, CDA focuses on the social functions of language and its connection to unequal power relations. In line with this, (Van Dijk, 2015a) asserted that Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a research approach that focuses on the analysis of text and talk in the social and political context to understand how social-power abuse and inequality are enacted, reproduced, legitimated, and resisted. Therefore, according to (Fairclough, 1995a) the aim of CDA is to “systematically explore the opaque relationship of causality and determine between a) discursive practices, events, and texts, and b) wider social and cultural structures, relations, and processes”. In other words, CDA aims to explore how certain practices, events, and texts are both influenced by and a product of power dynamics and power struggles. It also examines how the hidden and complex relationships between discourse and society can contribute to maintain power structures and perpetuate dominant ideologies. (pp. 132–133)

IV.2 The Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis

According to the scholar Van Dijk (2015b, p.467), Fairclough and Wodak (1997) summarize the main tenets of CDA as follows: 1) CDA addresses social problems; 2) power relations are discursive; 3) discourse constitutes society and culture; 4) discourse does ideological work; 5) discourse is historical; 6) the link between text and society is mediated; 7) discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory and 8) discourse is a form of social action. In fact, the study relies on some of these principles , which will be highlighted later in the analysis.

V The Theoretical Framework

V.1 Fairclough's Social Theory of Discourse

The focus of this research is on the third significant approach within Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), as developed by Fairclough. His research has been heavily influenced by the ideas of many former scholars such as Halliday, known for his Systemic-Functional Grammar (SFG), as well as Foucault, Gramsci, Habermas, and others (Sheyholisami, 2001). In his earlier work, Fairclough (1989) defined the approach to language and discourse as "Critical Language Study _CLS_", where he referred to the objective of this approach as "a contribution to the general raising of consciousness of exploitative social relations, through focusing upon language" (Fairclough, 1989, pp. 4–5).

According to (Fairclough, 2001), language is an essential component of social life, and there is a dialectical relationship between language and society (language is influenced by society, and society is shaped by language). Actually, there are three key elements that make this dialectical relationship possible: social events (texts), social practices (orders of discourse), and social structures (languages). Fairclough defines the relationship between power and language (social power and ideology), drawing heavily on Foucault's theories. He believed that power ultimately affects and controls how individuals produce and interpret language. He argues that the way people produce and interpret language is influenced by their experiences, and experiences are influenced by social structure which in turn, is influenced and controlled by power.

Fairclough designed his three-dimensional analytical framework to analyze any discourse or communicative event (text) spoken or written. His CDA approach divides discourse into three different elements. Text 'a news story', discourse practice, 'the

production and consumption process’, and sociocultural practice, ‘the social and cultural institutions that give rise to the communicative event’ (Fairclough, 1995b).

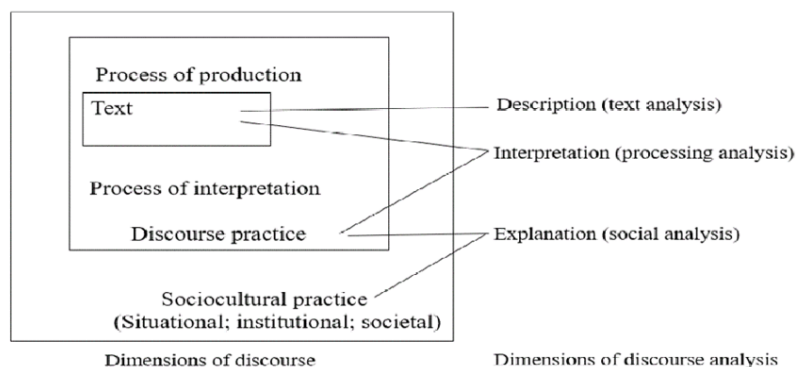


Figure 8 The Three Dimensional Analytical Framework (Fairclough,1995)

V.2 Text and Textual Analysis

The first level of analysis is the descriptive level. It is related to the linguistic analysis in terms of grammar, vocabulary, semantics, sound system, and cohesion above the sentence level (Sheyholislami, 2001, p. 7). As was previously said, the aim of textual analysis is to analyze linguistic features; however, because there are many linguistic features in language, its analysis can be quite challenging. As a result, they have been separated into three primary categories by Fairclough (2001) vocabulary, grammar, and textual structure. Using three types of value, Fairclough (2001, p.112) argues that these three categories—vocabulary, grammar, and textual structure are related to social reality. Experiential value refers to the producer's experience of the natural and social world (contents, beliefs and knowledge). Relational value is concerned with relationships that are enacted via the text in the discourse. Expressive value represents the producer's evaluation of reality through attitudes towards subjects and social identities. As the current study only focuses on the two first categories (grammar and vocabulary), they will be further discussed in what is coming.

V.2.1 Vocabulary

The analysis of the lexis of texts goes through asking questions such as what experiential, relational, or expressive values do words have? (Fairclough, 2001). This category encompasses the choice of vocabulary in a text, and how that specific choice can convey particular ideologies. Experiential value is related to some significant stylistic devices such as synonyms, hyponyms, antonyms, and metaphors which may reflect ideological values. Relational value focuses on how word-choice (formality, politeness, etc.) helps create and reflect social relationships between participants. As for the expressive value of words, it focuses on persuasive language, which signals the attitudes, towards a particular aspect in the text, therefore, bringing an ideological significance (Fairclough, 2001). Van Dijk (1988), has made a good instance of this, as he gave an explanation of the representation of the self and the other in texts (US versus THEM) where the positive values are attributed to US whereas the negative values are attributed to THEM.

V.2.2 Grammar

In a similar vein to vocabulary, the analysis of grammatical structures involves the study of the experiential, relational and expressive values. The experiential values have to do with 1) the types of process and participants mainly agency i.e. the use of active or passive voice to emphasize the agent or what or who is affected by the action; 2) sentence connections i.e. the role of connectors in linking sentences, and coordination and subordination in complex sentences (Fairclough, 2001). As for the relational values, they focus on modes of sentences (declarative, grammatical question, and imperative), modality, and the use of pronouns. They determine the participants' positions and the different relations between them Fairclough, explains the expressive value as the use of expressive modality which is different from relational modality. In simpler words, expressive modality, is about how the speaker uses language to convey his attitudes, emotions and subjective evaluations (Fairclough,2001).

V.3 Discourse Practice

This dimension is related to the production (composition), distribution (readership /audience), and consumption (the manner of interpretation) of the text. It is also related to the comparison of a group of similar texts, thus , leading to the rise of the notions of intertextuality (Fairclough, 1992), and intertextual analysis (Fairclough,1995). According to Fairclough (1995), the discourse practice dimension of communicative events encompasses various aspects of text production and consumption including institutional routines and narrower discourse processes. Institutional routines refer to editorial procedures in producing media texts, while discourse processes involve text transformations in production and consumption. Fairclough highlights the fact that discourse practice connects two different things i.e. how society and culture work and how people use language to communicate, “discourse practice straddles the division between society and culture on the one hand, and discourse, language, and text on the other” (Fairclough, 1995, p. 60)

V.4 Ideology

According to Van Dijk (2008), ideologies usually control the thoughts of a social group which then represent the basic social characteristics of a group based on their identities, goals, norms, values, positions and resources. On the other hand, (Fairclough, 2003) connects ideology to power in relations , as he defines ideology ,

Ideologies are representations of aspects of the world which contribute to establishing and maintaining relations of power, domination and exploitation. They may be enacted in ways of interaction (and therefore in genres) and inculcated in ways of being identities (and therefore styles). Analysis of texts [...] is an important aspect of ideological analysis and critique (p.9).

The term 'ideology', refers to 'the word', 'the idea', 'the thing' according to (Macherey, 2008). In the same vein with Van Dijk, Eagleton, (1991), defines ideology as "ideas and beliefs (whether true or false) which symbolize the conditions and life experiences of a specific, socially significant group or class". (Hamilton, 1987) defines ideology as ,

A system of collectively held normative and reputedly factual ideas and beliefs and attitudes advocating a particular patterns of social relationships and arrangements and/or aimed at justifying a particular pattern of conduct, which its proponents seek to promote, realise, pursue or maintain.

Conclusion

This chapter has reviewed three main parts of the research, it has first presented a detailed background on princess Diana's life, death, marriage and charity works. It has then reviewed the key concepts related to mass communication field more specifically to mass media along with a review of previous literature done in the field around the same topic. Finally, the theoretical framework which is the primary part of the chapter, in it "The Critical Discourse Analysis" theoretical framework has been discussed in detail.

Chapter Two

Research Design and Methodology

Introduction

This chapter is methodological in nature as it presents the research design and methodology for the current study, which aims to compare the representation of Princess Diana after her death in British, American, and Australian TV channels. The chapter is divided into three major parts. The first part will provide contextual information about the study, emphasizing its comparative nature across three distinct TV channels in three different countries. The second part will encompass a detailed description of both the data collection procedures and the corpus of the study. The data collection procedures will involve selecting specific speeches from each TV channel, transcribing them, and preparing them for analysis. Additionally, the corpus, encompassing the selected speeches, will be discussed in this section. The third and final part will provide a comprehensive account of the data analysis procedure used in the study. This will involve applying Fairclough's "*A Social Theory of Discourse*" framework to analyze the data. The study opts for a qualitative analysis, thus, will be conducted using Qualitative Content Analysis (QCA).

I Data Collection Procedure

The present study is corpus based regarding a comparative study of the role of media in the representation of Princess Diana after her passing in the British, American and Australian television channels. For the data collection, one TV channel has been selected from each of these countries: 'SkyNews' from the UK, 'The Nine Network' from Australia and 'NBC News' from the United States. One discourse has been selected from each television channel, achieving the total of three discourses. All the source materials were accessed via the official Youtube channels of each television network. In order to analyse the selected materials. The

study relies upon Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis in order to examine the discursive practices and hidden ideologies that underpin the media representations of Princess Diana. The study heavily focuses on textual analysis which is subcategorized in the previous chapter.

I.1 Description of the Corpus

The corpus used in this study includes discourses from television channels collected from their official YouTube channels. As the study is comparative in nature, the corpus includes materials from three TV channels representing different countries. The first channel is "SkyNews" from the UK. On August 24th, 2017 ahead of the 20th anniversary of Diana's death, this channel broadcasted a documentary of 44 minutes and 13 seconds that features moving accounts from witnesses of the events surrounding Princess Diana's death. Titled "Diana: The People's Princess," the documentary examines Diana's final hours, the remarkable events leading up to her funeral, and the enduring legacy of her charitable work.

The second channel is the Australian television channel "The Nine Network" in which a TV program titled "60 Minutes Australia," was aired on July 16th, 2019. More information about this TV program are going to be provided in what is coming. "60 Minutes Australia" broadcasted a documentary titled "Princess Diana's legacy: Her true story." The documentary, that lasts for 15 minutes and 05 seconds, was originally recorded in 1997, just days after the tragic death of Princess Diana.

The last channel is the American "NBC News" which, on the 25th anniversary of Princess Diana's passing, broadcasted a documentary that lasts for 15 minutes and 46 seconds on September 9th, 2022. The documentary looked back at Diana's life and legacy, covering everything from her marriage and divorce from the then Prince Charles, to her commitment to humanitarian causes as well as her impact as an advocate, fashion icon and a mother.

1.1.1 British TV Channel : “SkyNews”

“Sky News”, headquartered in Isleworth , England, operates a 24-hour news channel that is available in the United Kingdom via broadcast, cable, and satellite transmission, as well as in 127 other countries via cable, satellite, and streaming devices. “Sky News” was inspired by the “Cable News Network” (CNN) in the United States, which started a 24-hour cable news channel in 1980. Rupert Murdoch, the founder and CEO of “News Corporation”, announced in June 1988 that he planned to launch the “Sky Television network”, which would include four new satellite television channels in the United Kingdom: “Sky Channel”, “Sky Movies”, “Eurosports”, and “Sky News”, a 24-hour news channel. “Sky News” made its inaugural broadcast on February 5, 1989. The channel adopted the motto “we're there when you need us” and found favor with UK viewers. It was voted best new media product of 1989 by the business magazine “Management Today” (Dinger, 2017).

1.1.2 Australian TV Program : “ 60 Minutes Australia” from “The Nine Network” TV Channel.

“60 Minutes” TV program began in the USA in 1968 as a new way to address issues that were too complex for a brief news segment but not complex enough for a full-hour documentary. At first, people were unsure of the show’s format and purpose, but it quickly became a groundbreaking new type of magazine show (Bartone, 2017). An Australian version of the popular American news show “60 Minutes” premiered in 1979. According to the (Nine Entertainment Company, 2024), “60 Minutes” is Australia's most popular current affairs program and a cherished Sunday night tradition, illustrating the lasting power of investigative journalism. With a long history of almost four decades, since its launch in 1979, “60 Minutes” has gone beyond just reporting stories to creatively create narratives that shape attitudes, spark conversations, and motivate action.

I.1.3 American TV Channel : “National Broadcasting Company (NBC)”

“The National Broadcasting Company” was founded in 1926 when the “Radio Corporation of America” (RCA) bought radio station “WEAF” in New York from the “American Telephone and Telegraph” Company (AT&T), taking over the station's programming as well as that of many other independent radio stations. On November 15, 1926, “NBC” started broadcasting over its newly established network. The company's goals were to enhance the quantity and quality of radio programs in the United States, to expand the distribution of national programs and events, and to establish a “democracy of the air.” Television arrived to “NBC” in 1939, when the company launched its first television station. “The Federal Communications Commission” (FCC) issued the first commercial license to “NBC's” television station in 1941. By 1945, “NBC” aired an average of 12 hours of television programming across five evenings per week. By 1948, the “NBC” television network consisted of 47 stations. In 1966, striving to be at the forefront of television development, “NBC” became the first network to broadcast all of its programs in color (Fishman, 2018).

II Data Analysis Procedure

II.1 Qualitative Content Analysis

This study aims to analyze TV discourses in order to investigate the representation of Princess Diana after her death in the previously mentioned TV channels. Relying on “Critical Discourse Analysis” theoretical framework. To this purpose, the qualitative analysis which will be conducted through qualitative content analysis (QCA) is found to be the most appropriate method for interpreting the texts of the corpus (i.e. the TV discourses) in order to identify and examine the themes and patterns in the selected TV discourses, and to explore how they construct Princess Diana's image and legacy after her death.

Qualitative Content Analysis (QCA), represents a qualitative approach to data analysis as opposed to typical quantitative methods. Content analysis is a research tool that identifies the presence of specific words, themes, or concepts in qualitative data (text). Content analysis allows researchers to quantify and analyze the presence, meanings, and relationships of specific words, themes, or concepts (Columbia University, 2019). On the one hand, according to (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005) QCA can be characterized as “a research method for the subjective interpretation of the content of text data through the systematic classification process of coding and identifying themes or patterns” (p.1278). On the other hand (Mayring, 2000), defines QCA as “an approach of empirical, methodological controlled analysis of texts within their context of communication, following content analytical rules and step by step models, without rash quantification”.

Moreover, Patton (2002), elucidates that QCA is “any qualitative data reduction and sense-making effort that takes a volume of qualitative material and attempts to identify core consistencies and meanings” (p.453). This approach delves into the exploration of meanings, themes, patterns, and strives to uncover core consistencies and meanings latent within a given text, allowing researchers to apprehend social reality in a subjective yet scientific manner. Furthermore, the qualitative approach usually produces descriptions or typologies, as well as utterances from participants expressing how they perceive the social world. The viewpoints of the text's producers can thus be better understood by the investigator as well as the readers of the study's findings (Bruce Lawrence Berg, 2001). It simply means that instead of simply counting how frequently specific words or ideas appear. Qualitative Content Analysis focuses on uncovering interesting themes that illustrate the various meanings of a subject. Hsieh and Shannon (2005) define three approaches to qualitative content analysis. First, conventional Qualitative Content Analysis draws coding categories directly and inductively from raw data, which is consistent with the development of grounded theory. Second, directed content

analysis begins coding with an established theory or relevant research findings, after which themes emerge from the data throughout analysis. This method is frequently used to validate or extend an existing conceptual framework or theory.

Finally, summative content analysis begins with word counting or apparent content, but its ultimate purpose is to investigate the use of words and indicators inductively, digging into underlying meanings and themes. As our study draws from Critical Discourse Analysis and the Social Construction of Reality theoretical frameworks, it will primarily apply the Directed Content Analysis approach which fits most accurately the methodology of our research.

II.1.1 Fairclough's "A Social Theory of Discourse"

Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) provides a comprehensive theoretical framework for unraveling the complex relationship between language, power, and society. Fairclough proposes three dimensions for analysing this complex relationship within this framework: Textual analysis, Discourse practice and Social practice to properly analyse any discourse (Fairclough,1995). The present research, as already mentioned in the previous chapter, focuses on the two first dimensions. "Text and Textual Analysis," carefully analyses the linguistic components found in texts. This entails analysing vocabulary choices that can reflect experiential values, such as formal and informal expressions, euphemistic language, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, metaphors and hyponyms. It also looks at the use of positive and negative expressive values and investigating how metaphors embedded in text could convey particular ideologies. In addition, this dimension examines grammatical structures, including elements like the use of active and passive voice, sentence moods, modalities. These elements emphasise agency and provide insight into the relationships between discourse participants (Fairclough,2001). "Discourse Practice", explores the complex processes of text production, distribution and consumption in many social and cultural contexts

(Fairclough,1995). Finally, Fairclough's CDA emphasises its relationship to "Ideology." In this dimension, language and discourse are deeply linked to the representation and perpetuation of ideologies that shape societal power dynamics (Fairclough,2003). Our analysis focuses on the way specific language choices within discourse reflect and reinforce prevailing ideologies.

Conclusion

This chapter has outlined the research methodology employed to investigate Princess Diana's posthumous representation across three distinct TV channels' discourses from three different countries. It started with contextualizing the study, providing insight into the research's background. Subsequently, it has delved into the description of the data collection procedure and the corpus itself. The third and major part of this chapter, has elucidated the rationale behind the chosen data analysis approach. The Qualitative Content Analysis (QCA) appears to be the most appropriate method for interpreting the TV channels' discourses within the corpus. Lastly, this chapter reintroduced the analytical framework underpinning this study, including Fairclough's "*A Social Theory of Discourse*".

Chapter Three

Presentation of the Findings

Introduction

This chapter is empirical in nature, it is devoted to the analysis of the gathered data from the selected corpus related to television channels discourses. This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part presents the corpus of the study, while the second part focuses on the findings obtained from the selected corpus. The analysis employs Qualitative Content Analysis (QCA), specifically relying on Fairclough's Textual Analysis Dimension as developed in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The analysis revolves around two main categories: vocabulary related to the terminology used to express different themes. Grammar consisting of the analysis of the types of process and participants in terms of agency, with a particular emphasis on the use of active and passive voice, sentence connections focusing on the role of connectors in linking sentences, coordination and subordination in complex sentences, finally, sentence moods and modality.

The Presentation of the Corpus

The current study examines a corpus of three distinct television channels discourses, which are obtained from different internet-based TV channels. Notably, these discourses are distinguished by different chronological contexts, with one taking place two decades after Princess Diana's death, another was broadcasted 22 years after her death, and the final 25 years after her death. It is worth noting that each television channel had a different style and viewpoint, by engaging a wide range of specialists and commentators when discussing Princess Diana.

I The Most Prominent Themes in Every TV Channel Discourse

Table 1

The Most Prominent Themes in Every TV Channel Discourse

TV Channel	SkyNews (UK)	The Nine Network: 60 Minutes Australia (Australia)	NBC News (USA)
The Themes discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Diana's humanitarian work - Diana's legacy through her sons -Diana's compassion and empathy - Public reaction and mourning of Diana - Diana's impact on individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Public mourning and emotional connection -Diana's impact and legacy - Marriage and divorce -Elton John's tribute - Earl Spencer's tribute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Princess Diana's early life and background -Public perception and icon status - Marriage and family life -Charity and humanitarian work -Fashion icon and personal expression -The royal family and divorce -Tragic death and public reaction - Legacy

Despite the different themes discussed in the three TV channels' discourses concerning Princess Diana, and time gaps between them, certain themes persistently emerge as central and universal. These common themes include Diana's Impact and Legacy, Public Reaction to Her Death, Diana's Global Influence.

II The Presentation of the Results

II.1 The Presentation of the Results of the Discourse of ‘Sky NEWS’ TV

Channel

II.1.1 Vocabulary

In our analysis, we first considered the predominant themes in each discourse and then analyzed the vocabulary, relying on Norman Fairclough's criteria. In order to identify experiential values, we explored verbs, adverbs, adjectives, idioms, nouns, and metaphors. We also considered formal and informal language to identify relational values, and we analyzed expressive values whether positive or negative in order to evaluate attitudes toward a certain aspect in the text, in this case, the TV discourses.

II.1.1.1 The Theme of ‘Diana’s Humanitarian Work’

The Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 2

The Lexical Types and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘Diana’s Humanitarian Work’

Experiential Values					Expressive Values
Lexical Types					Positive Expressive Values
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	Metaphors	
Raised	Credibility	Alive	Nearly	‘Fighting the corner’	“her ability to want to help a cause to understand a cause to provide publicity for a cause to use the power the status she had” “she was incredibly helpful on a number of occasions that relate to donations and fundraising events” “that was real courage”/“care for the uncared for”
Start	Charity	Interested	Never		
Help	A billion	Helpful	Certainly		
To want	Children	Humanitarian	Very		
Provide	Work	Phenomenal	Incredibly		

Involved	Ability	Tremendous	Easily		<p>“destroyed in a gesture that do not touch taboo”</p> <p>“the most important person of the 20th century where charities are concerned”</p> <p>“she had a tremendous gift for really engaging staff and patients in a really positive way”</p>
Was promoting	A cause	Great	Probably		
	Publicity		Hugely		
	Donations				
	Visit				
	Relief				
	Fighting				

As shown in Table 2 above, the prominent words related to Diana's humanitarian work are nouns and adverbs, indicating her actions. Besides, the theme predominantly conveys positive attitudes toward Diana and her work.

II.1.1.2 The Theme of ‘Diana’s Legacy Through her Sons’

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 3

The Lexical Types and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘Diana’s Legacy Through her Sons’

Experiential Values						Expressive Values
Lexical Types						Positive Expressive Values
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	Metaphors	Idioms	
Instilled	Legacy	Savior	Undoubtedly	“come full circle”	“speak your mind”	“her work and her approach to things definitely lives on in her sons”
Has been deploying	Irony	Complete	Effectively	“The savior of the monarchy”		“William and Harry they are now deploying it very effectively”
Lives			Definitely			
Secure						

Table 3 displays the lexical items used to discuss Diana's legacy through her sons. It is noticed that the vocabulary used reflects a positive light on Diana's legacy.

II.1.1.3 The Theme of ‘Diana’s Compassion and Empathy’

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 4

The Lexical Types and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘Diana’s Compassion and Empathy’

Experiential Values				Expressive Values
Lexical Types				Positive Expressive Values
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Metaphors	
Touched	Princess	Kind	“her connection with the minds”	“The compassion from Princess Diana was extraordinary I’ve never met anybody that cared like she did” “she had a persona of graciousness love compassion beyond measure.” “Had felt the anguish” “my mum was always at ease with Princess Diana” “there was no protocol there was no oh you know”
Had left		Touching	“came from her heart”	
Cared		Warm extraordinary		

Table 4 displays the results of the prominent vocabulary related to Diana's compassion and empathy. It is crystal clear that emotional and positive vocabulary is widely utilized in this context.

II.1.1.4 The Theme of ‘Public Reaction and Mourning of Diana’

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 5

The Lexical Types and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘Public Reaction and Mourning of Diana’

Experiential Values					Expressive Values
Lexical Types					Positive Expressive Values
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Metaphors	Euphemistic	
					“people were just throwing flowers at the car and there was this guy trying to

				expressions	drive this car and his windscreen was being obscured just by flowers”
Was crying	Flowers	Moving	“wave of applause”	“princess diana's final resting place.”	“how much of an iconic figure she was.”
Clapping	Grief	Sad	“ a sea of flowers”		
Had	Tears	Emotional			
See	Emotions	Iconic	“the grief etched onto people's faces”		
Are bringing	Charities	Incredible			
Cheering	Response	Silent			
	The atmosphere	Stunned			
	Crowds	Terrible			
	Outpouring	Quiet			
	People	Dazed			
	Country	Distraught			
	Wail	Furious			
		Hysterical			“it was cheering there's people clapping”
					“all you could hear was the the clip-clopping of the horse's hooves on the tarmac.”
					“a million people came to the funeral that day”
					“ their grief was real”
					“I can’t believe the news I've just heard Princess Diana's died she's dead.”

Table 5 shows the results of the vocabulary used in referring to the public reaction and mourning of Diana, and as it is shown, the vocabulary of sadness and grief is most recurrent and prominent.

II.1.1.5 The Theme of ‘Diana’s Impact on Individuals’

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 6

The Lexical Types and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘Diana’s Impact on Individuals’

Experiential Values	Expressive Values
Lexical Types	Positive Expressive Values

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	Metaphors	
Touched	Credibility	Tremendous	Always	“ lit up a room”	“you always capture that moment when they go wow.”
Had	Lives	Aware	Never		“she made my life”
Raise	Impact	Positive	Easily		“the credibility that we had was only because of princess Diana”
	Inspiration		Really		“she touched the lives of everybody she met”
					“ she was such an inspiration for so many moms”
					“she had a tremendous gift for really engaging staff and patients in a really positive way”
					“aware of the impact she was having”
					“you could raise the issue much more easily because of her publicity”
					“she lit up a room”

Table 6 displays the results of dominant lexical types and expressive values used to consider Diana’s impact on individuals.

II.1.2 Grammar

With this second category, we analyze the grammar of the Sky News TV discourse using Fairclough's criteria. This analysis particularly focuses on the experiential, relational and expressive values. The experiential aspect involves examining the active and passive voice usage, as well as sentence connections, coordination, and subordination. On the other hand , the relational and expressive values entail examining sentence modes (declarative,

grammatical questions, interrogatives, and imperatives) and modality expression within the discourse.

II.1.2.1 Agency of Experiential Value

Active and Passive Voice

Table 7

Agency in Terms of Active and Passive Voice as Reflecting the Experiential Value

Active Voice	Passive Voice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The queen was in Balmoral; we fully expected her to come back to London. -That's how she will stay, how she will remain in our hearts and in our memories forever. - She was perfectly aware of the impact she was having by touching a person with HIV. - She did secure their future because they learned a lesson from that week. - She was such an inspiration for so many moms. - Diana represented the fairy story. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The first bunch of flowers was laid at the center gate of Buckingham palace - An outpouring was expected. - The most famous photographed person in the world was put next to one of the world's most serious problems.

Table 7 displays the results of the use of active and passive voice. As shown in the table above, active voice is the predominant choice, whereas passive voice is sparingly employed. This reflects the predominantly descriptive narrative nature of the discourse.

II.1.2.2 Complex Sentence Connections : Coordination, and Subordination.

Table 8

Agency in Terms of Sentence Connection as Reflecting the Experiential Value.

Complex sentence	Coordination	Subordination
<p>Excerpt from the Discourse</p>	<p>“We went to the um hospital at Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital and um the body was in a coffin”</p> <p>“her legacy is undoubtedly William and Harry and what is really really touching is...”</p> <p>“We work with a whole generation of young people who only know her as a historic figure, yet are committed to continuing this legacy”</p> <p>“I wouldn't say they were hostile, but they weren't friendly.”</p> <p>“it's unthinkable but that's what people say she made my life.”</p> <p>“they had never been within 20 yards of her and yet their grief was real.”</p>	<p>“The royal standard, which had been draped on the coffin”</p> <p>“When the coffin passed the gates of Buckingham Palace, the Queen bowed her head”</p> <p>“I was so proud to be sitting in a seat, which I thought I shouldn't be sitting in”</p> <p>“When the princess arrived at Althorp, the car was covered with flowers”</p>

Although there are some subordinate sentences in the discourse, coordinate sentences clearly predominate. This prevalence can perhaps be explained by the discourse's conversational and narrative tone.

II.1.2.3 Relational and Expressive Values

Sentence Modes

Table 9

The Three Sentence Modes Present in the 'Sky News' Discourse.

Declarative sentences	Interrogative sentences	Imperative sentences
<p>“The Royal family completely misjudged the mood of the nation...”</p> <p>“she did say to people that she was not a republican”</p> <p>“we'll have come full circle and Diana's mission will be complete.”</p> <p>“Diana's legacy is her boys”</p> <p>“the credibility that we had was only because of Princess Diana”</p> <p>“Diana was extraordinary I've never met anybody that cared like she did.”</p> <p>“ she flirted with men she had men friends”</p> <p>“she looked as though she was asleep”</p>	<p>“god what's happened here.?”</p> <p>“which flag should we put on the coffin sir?”</p> <p>“what flag have you got?”</p>	<p>“put on the Royal standard?”</p> <p>“Do not put it in Charles's bed when you get home.”</p>

In this discourse, there are three sentence modes: declarative, interrogative and imperative (two WH questions). Imperative and interrogative sentences are used sparingly, in contrast to the declarative mode which is the most recurrent mode. This may be due to the conversational and descriptive nature of the discourse.

Modality

Table 10

Modality as Referring to Expressive and Relational Values

Modal Verb	Excerpt from the discourse
Would	<p>“they would have no conception now of just how big a story she was”</p> <p>“mommy would want that”</p> <p>“Diana would have been perfectly aware of the impact she was having”</p>
Wouldn't	<p>“I wouldn't say they were hostile but they weren't friendly”</p>
Could	<p>“we could have been so great together”</p> <p>“you could tell from sort of half five in the morning it was going to be a glorious day”</p> <p>“we could see the mass of people in front of us”</p>
Couldn't	<p>“I couldn't have imagined that there was anybody in the car”</p> <p>“it was so shocking that you couldn't believe”</p>
Should	<p>“he felt why should he be imprisoned”</p> <p>“which flag should we put on the coffin?”</p>
Shouldn't	<p>“I shouldn't be sitting in”</p>
Can	<p>“I can remember that moment”</p> <p>“you can see by just emotions”</p>
Can't	<p>“I can't get the image of this woman out of my mind”</p>

	<p>“I can't believe”</p> <p>“you can't be fidgeting”</p>
Will	<p>“I will take responsibility”</p> <p>“that's how she will stay how she will remain in our hearts and in our memories forever”.</p> <p>“the Queen will be there”</p> <p>“Prince Harry and prince William and Prince Charles will join us”</p>
Must	<p>“I must do something”</p>

Through the analysis of the “Sky news” TV discourse, the notion of modality is recurrent in the whole discourse. A large number of sentences are identified to have different modal verbs of the English language.

II.2 The Presentation of the Results of the Discourse of ‘The Nine Network’ TV Channel “60 Minutes Australia”

II.2.1 Vocabulary

II.2.1.1 The Theme of ‘Diana’s Impact and Legacy’

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 11

The Lexical Items and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘Diana’s Impact and Legacy’

Experiential values	Expressive values
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Lexical types					Positive expressive values
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	Idiom	
Gave	Shape	Mighty	Possibly	Stiff upper lip	“The end of a settler certainly, but probably not the end of the book”
Damaged	Death	Bewildered	Now		“ if Diana represented anything, she represented showing your emotions”
Reopened	Wounds	Unguided	Highly		“ she reinvented the art of Royalty”
Outshine	Emotions	International			“ she recreated what it meant to be Royal”
Involved	Causes	Superstar			“ she associated the monarchy with urgent contemporary issues”
Reinvented	Royalty	Interesting			“ she changed government policy on both sides of the Atlantic”
Recreated	Monarchy	Controversial			“ the problem with Diana was that as long as she was around she was an unguided missile”
Associated	Issues	Contemporary			“ we all know could just totally outshine them”
Changed	Policy	Relevant			“ whatever they did just one photo opportunity would knott them off the front pages no matter what they did”
Represented	Government	Modern			“ she nevertheless captured public affection on a scale that eclipses the house of Windsor”
				“ the institution was damaged by Diana’s being”	
				“ Diana and her modern ways gave the Royal tree a	

					mighty shape” “ in her passing she leaves the Queen and Charles with one of their greatest challenges ever”
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II.2.1.2 The Theme of ‘Public Mourning and Emotional Connection’

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 12

The Lexical Items and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘Public Mourning and Emotional Connection’

Experiential values					Expressive values	
Lexical types					Positive expressive value	Negative expressive value
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	Euphemistic expressions		
					“ Diana is finally at peace”	“Sad day for everyone”
Left	Mourners	Quiet	arguably	‘Diana has now been laid to rest’	“ when the people looked at Diana and he looked at Camilla Parker Bowles , they could understand what he was about, what’s his problem”	“it’s been a turbulent week for Britain’s Royal family”
Watch	Flowers	Sad				
Captured	Thousands	Public				
Come out	Funeral	Strong				
Wept	Affection	Turbulent				
Said	Streets				“the end of a settler certainly but probably not the end of the book”	
	Feeling					
	People					
	Expression of love					

II.2.1.3 The theme of ‘ Marriage, Family and Divorce’

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 13

The Lexical Items and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘ Marriage, Family and Divorce’

Experiential values				Expressive values	
Lexical types				Positive expressive values	Negative expressive values
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs		
Tried	Children	Normal	Loyally	<p>“Diana herself the daughter of divorced parents was determined that William and Harry should have a more realistic experience of life”</p> <p>“she tried to introduce them to what she considered was the real world”</p> <p>“when Charles married the shy country girl became a princess and took on the duties that go with royalty and loyally supported her husband”</p>	“it was no secret that they didn’t enjoy a happy relationship with Diana”
Bring	Baseball caps	Real	Privately		“privately she became increasingly unhappy”
Take	Jeans	Shy	Increasingly		“you are the people that threw her out and your other people that ruined her life”
Married	Amusement	Country girl	Very		“if anything it’s against you”
Became	Parks	Unhappy	Irretrievably		“ until it became irretrievably broken down”
Took on	Princess	Lonely			
Produced	Duties	Brutal			
Supported	Royalty	Broken down			
Threw	Heir	Realistic			
Stripped	Husband				
Scrapped	Prayers				
Rebounded	Treatment				
Ruined	Divorce				
Was wooing	Settlement				
Engaging	Honeymoon				
rearing	Experience				

II.2.1.4 The Theme of ‘John Elton and Earl Spencer Tributes’

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 14

The Lexical Items and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘John Elton and Earl Spencer Tributes’

Experiential values					Expressive values
Lexical types					Positive expressive values
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	Metaphors	
Grow	Hearts	Culpable	Truly	“England’s rose”	“she was a symbol of selfless humanity”
Placed	Grace	Selfless	Very	“whispered to those in pain”	“a standard-bearer the rights of the truly downtrodden”
Were	Lives	Downtrodden	Nearly	“you belong to heaven”	“a very British girl who transcended nationality”
Torn apart	Country	British		“the stars spell out your name”	“someone with a naturalness who was classless”
Called out	Death	Naturalness		“transcended nationality”	“she nearly pipe off to continue to generate a brand of magic”
Forgive	Sister	Classless		“you lived like a candle in the wind”	“Goodbye England’s rose May you ever grow in our hearts”
Forget	Representative			“never fading with the sunset”	“You were the grace that placed itself Where lives were torn apart”
Believed	Family				
Stand	Grief				
Was	Humanity				
pipe off	Standard-bearer				
continue	Girl				
generate					

II.2.2 Grammar

II.2.2.1 Agency of Experiential Value

Passive and Active voice

Table 15

Agency in Terms of Active and Passive Voice as Reflecting the Experiential Value

Active voice	Passive voice
“Millions of mourners have gone home”	“Diana has now been laid to rest”
“Spencer family decided to bury her”	“the Queen’s silence was seen as well...”
“she leaves the Queen and Charles with one of their greatest challenges”	“never until now has she ever been criticized”
“she has done what she considers to be her duty”	“it’s the way he was brought up”
“Diana’s death has reopened the old wounds”	
“he’s going to be thinking these are the people who killed my mother”	
“she arrives at a train...”	
“she never lost her capacity to smile”	
“I admired and respected her”	
“she tried to bring them up as normal children”	
“she reinvented the art of royalty”	
“she chose him he chose her”	

II.2.2.2 Complex Sentence Connections : Coordination and Subordination

Table 16

Agency in Terms of Sentence Connection as Reflecting the Experiential Value.

Coordination	Subordination

<p>“the end of a settler certainly, but probably not the end of the book”</p> <p>“they didn’t understand her in life and they are bewildered by her death”</p> <p>“as your Queen and as a grand mother”</p> <p>“the speech was regal and dignified but unemotional”</p> <p>“loyally supported her husband but privately she became increasingly unhappy”</p> <p>“ it was a brutal treatment a year ago the divorce settlement and that’s rebounded on them now”</p>	<p>“ a famous photograph of the Queen when he was a tiny little boy”</p> <p>“If there was any lingering hostility to the Royals, it wasn’t apparent”</p> <p>“she was an unguided missile because she was an international superstar”</p> <p>“despite the glare of publicity , the cameras intruded into almost every moment of her life”</p> <p>“as if to show the house of Windsor what they should be doing”</p> <p>“I often wonder she realized the enormity of being a Princess because I mean she was ...”</p> <p>“ never fading with the sunset when the rain set in”</p> <p>“if Diana represented anything she represented showing your emotions”</p>
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II.2.2.3 Experiential and relational values

Sentence Modes

Table 17

Sentence Modes Present in the Discourse

Declarative sentences	Interrogative sentences
<p>“Today the pomp and ceremony is over, the millions of mourners have gone home”</p> <p>“in the quiet English countryside Diana is finally at peace.”</p> <p>“in the last five years of her life Diana and her modern ways gave the Royal tree a mighty shape.”</p>	<p>“what do you think of the way Charles has handled himself ?”</p> <p>“what do you think of the role Charles played in all of this?”</p> <p>“was Charles the right man for her?.”</p> <p>“do you think being brought up out here in the country prepared her for her duties her life as a Princess?”</p>

<p>“I admired and respected her for her energy and commitment to others and especially for her devotion to her two boys”</p> <p>“she was a Princess a great beauty”</p> <p>“as long as she was around she was an unguided missile because she was an international superstar”</p> <p>“she reinvented the art of Royalty she recreated what it meant to be Royal”</p>	<p>“did you try to be faithful and honorable to your wife when you took on the vow of marriage?”</p> <p>“and you were?”</p> <p>“why has Charles been condemned for simply loving another woman?”</p>
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Modality

Table 18

Modality as Referring to Expressive and Relational Values

Modal verb	Excerpt from the discourse
May	“ may you ever grow in our hearts”
Would	<p>“ there was doubt whether Elton John would sing that at Diana’s funeral”</p> <p>“ just one photo opportunity would knott the rest of them off the front pages”</p>
Could	<p>“ a woman with the graduate we all know could just totally outshine them”</p> <p>“they could understand what he was about, what’s his problem”</p>
Should	<p>“to show the house of Windsor what they should be doing”</p> <p>“William and Harry should have a more realistic experience of life”</p>

Have to	“he’s going to have to spend the rest of his life in a media age”
Might	“ a pop star in Westminster Abbey might be undignified”.

II.3 The Presentation of the Results of ‘NBC News’ TV Channel Discourse

II.3.1 Vocabulary

II.3.1.1 The Theme of ‘ Princess Diana’s Early Life and Background’

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 19

Lexical Types and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘ Princess Diana’s Early Life and Background’

Experiential values				Expressive values	
Lexical types				Positive expressive values	Negative expressive values
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	“She was born into a very aristocratic family.” “The press, photographers and paparazzi started to take a keen interest in her”. “She loved playing with children”.	“Diana she was often called a commoner”
Became	Background	Commoner	Very		
Grew up	Family	Aristocratic	Really		
Surrounded	Lady	Young			
Started Working	Teacher	Malleable			
	Kindergarten	Keen			
Came	Pre-school				
Loved	Children				
Playing	Interest				
Was born					

To take	Prominence				
Escalated					

The table above displays the results about Princess Diana's early life and background. It is noticed through the vocabulary that the media started chasing her at a very early stage of her life.

II.3.1.2 The Theme of 'Public Perception and Icon Status'

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 20

Lexical Types and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of 'Public Perception and Icon Status'

Experiential values					Expressive values	
Lexical types					Positive expressive values	
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	Idiom		
Felt	Photograph	Beautiful	Very	"to speak her mind"	"many people thought she was the most beautiful woman in the world"	
Knew	Cindrella	Famous	Incredibly		"A much more confident woman who was able and willing to speak her mind"	
Understood	Princess	Iconic	Considerably		"She is not quite Cindrella , but close enough"	
known	Hope	Confident				"The royal family got itself a new princess who was going to be their great hope for the future"
	A woman	Able				"She was very very beautiful"
	Commitment	Willing				"A woman who has had a tireless commitment to the homeless, to aids , cancer,
	Fashion	Great				
	Commoner	Tireless				
	Icon	Controversial				
		Popular				

		Fashionable Smart Mature			leprosy and other health issues” “She was known around the world as a fashion icon”
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The table above shows the public perception of Diana. It is clear through the vocabulary that public approached Diana positively.

II.3.1.3 The Theme of ‘Marriage and Family Life’

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 21

Lexical Types and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘Marriage and Family Life’

Experiential values				Expressive values
Lexical types				Positive expressive values
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	
Met	Courtship	Whirlwind	Completely	“she wanted to be a young active mother”
Started	Wedding	Fairy tale	Seemingly	“she was seen taking her own boys to school”
Dating	Relationship	Active	Very	“ she didn’t want to be the stuffy very formal mother”
Seemed	Mother	Young	Formal	
Have been	Fun	Beautiful		“she wanted those boys to know how much she loved them, how much she wanted them, how much she wanted to

Wanted	Children	Happy		have fun with them”
Have	Marriage	stuffy		“two beautiful young children, seemingly a happy marriage”
Loved				
Was				
Didn't want				

The table above identified the words and the expressions used in considering Diana's marriage and family life, focusing on her relationship with her two boys.

II.3.1.4 The Theme of 'Charity and Humanitarian Work'

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 22

Lexical Types and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of 'Charity and Humanitarian Work'

Experiential values					Expressive values	
Lexical types					Positive expressive value	Negative expressive value
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	Metaphor		
Wanted	Publicity	Professional	Ultimately	“Throwing herself into it”	“ she did it because she cared”	“ this was very very controversial”
Carve out	Supports	Huge	Figuratively			
To do	Money	Homeless	Literally		“ she wanted to give so much love”	
To support	Donations	Massive	Famously			
Embrace	AID-sufferers	So big				
Sit	Commitment	Public				
Hug	Cancer					

Hold	Health				needed it”	
Cared	Care				“she was the first royal to embrace literally and figuratively aids as a charity”	
Give	Issues				“she famously would sit with AID- sufferers... she would hug them”	
Needed	Work Charity				“she is a woman who has had a tireless commitment to the homeless, to AID, cancer, leprosy and other health issues”	

The table 22 represents vocabulary related to Diana’s philanthropic work. As it is shown, positive vocabulary is still the most recurrent.

II.3.1.5 The Theme of ‘ Fashion Icon and Personal Expression’

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 23

Lexical Types and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘ Fashion Icon and Personal Expression’

Experiential values	Expressive values
Lexical types	Positive expressive value

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	
Known	Fashion	Icon	Always	“she was known around the world as a fashion icon”
Has	Sense	Private	Certainly	“she decided what she wanted to wear”
Reflected	Choice	Casual	Completely	“be incredibly fashionable and incredibly smart in stunning ball games”
Was going on	Clothes	Different	Incredibly	“This was very much Diana saying I am a modern woman this is the first day of the rest of my life”.
Wore	Life	Astonishing	Casually	
Became	Divorce	Black	Very	
Did	Dress	Plunge		
Tell	Woman	Modern		
Wanted	Jeans	Demure		
To wear		Fashionable		
Decided		Stunning		
See				

The table 23 displays a positive vocabulary used to approach Diana’s fashion and appearance.

II.3.1.6 The Theme of ‘The Royal Family and Divorce’

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 24

Lexical Types and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘The Royal Family and Divorce’

Experiential values				Expressive values	
Lexical types				Positive expressive value	Negative expressive value
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	“the Royal Family was	“they thought she was

Thought	War	Pleased	Very	very very pleased”	malleable”
Not to have	end	Malleable	Quickly	“she turned into a much	“they thought not to
Was told	Divorce	Young	Clearly	more confident woman	have very strong
Turned out	Royal	Strong	Silently	who was able and	opinions of her own to
Have been	Family	Wrong		willing to speak her	sort of do what she was
Speak	Opinions	Confident		mind”	told”
Got	Princess	Able			“she wasn’t getting
Unraveled	Hope	Willing			much care behind the
Getting	Future	New			scenes at home”
Started	Rumors	Great			“very few people
To fall		Public			would have predicted
apart		Painful			how quickly it all
Weren’t		Messy			unraveled”
Began		Unfaithful			“the war of words
Betrayed					began”
Admitted					“they weren’t happy”
					“the divorce was
					clearly painful for all
					involved”

The table above shows lexical items and expressions related to Princess Diana’s divorce and her relationship with the Royal Family. It is noticed that negative vocabulary is predominant.

II.3.1.7 The Theme of ‘Tragic Death and Public Reaction’

Experiential and Expressive Values

Table 25

Lexical Items and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘Tragic Death and Public Reaction’

Experiential values				Expressive values	
Lexical types				Positive expressive value	Negative expressive value
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	“there are tears and an	“it was that shocking”

Died	Death	Incredible	Untimely	overwhelming	<p>“there is a real anger at the fact that the press may have had a hand in driving this Princess to her death”</p> <p>“people got very very angry at the seemingly insensitive disregard for the death of Diana”</p> <p>“it was an extraordinary time where the Royal Family stumbled for a while”</p>
Hasn't gone	Outpouring	Shocking	Really	“people pouring into London to lay flowers at Kensington palace”	
Remember	Grief	Overwhelming	Very	“for the British public to see the Royal Family in some ways come together as a sign of respect was quite healing”	
Were	Shock	Huge	Already	“we have had an exceptional and memorable mourning here filled with emotion and passion”	
Escape	Flowers	Real		“a great outpouring of love for the woman who did become in her own phrase “queen of the hearts in the hearts of the people”	
Went	Attention	Angry		“I still think 25 years later , that grief hasn't really gone away”	
Came	Paparazzi	Exceptional		“people came from all over the world not just from all over this country to lay flowers”	
Lay	Accident	Memorable			
Begun	Tears				
To stake out	Story				
Filled	People				
Commenting	Emotion				
got	Passion				
	Love				
	World leaders				

The table 25 above shows a mix of positive and negative (sad) vocabulary in approaching Princess Diana's death.

II.3.1.8 The Theme of ‘Diana’s Legacy’

Experiential and Expressive Value

Table 26

Lexical Items and Expressive Values Involved in the Theme of ‘Diana’s Legacy’

Experiential values				Expressive values
Lexical types				Positive expressive value
Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	
Think	Presence	Constant	Always	<p>“Diana left a legacy which was not just the way she looked but the causes she took to her heart and the role of mother which of course to her was the most important role”</p> <p>“you always will remember how much she hanged the royal family , how she modernized it”</p> <p>“I feel her presence almost in everything that I do now”</p> <p>“she did in some way rip up the rule book... did make life easier for those female Royals that followed her”</p>
Feel	Legacy	Important	Very	
Remember	Causes	Easier	Almost	
Changed	Role	Constricted		
Modernized	Mother			
Left	Rule book			
Took	Life			
Looked				
Was				
Rip up				
Did				
Make				
Don’t seem				

The table 26 above shows the vocabulary employed in considering Diana’s legacy.

Positive vocabulary is the predominant one.

II.3.2 Grammar

II.3.2.1 Agency of Experiential Value

Active and Passive Voice

Table 27

Agency in Terms of Active and Passive Voice as Reflecting the Experiential Value

Active voice	Passive voice
<p>“she understood them”</p> <p>“people felt they knew her”</p> <p>“Diana and Charles started dating”</p> <p>“the British public got to know Diana”</p> <p>“the press, the photographers, the paparazzi really started to take a keen interest in her”</p> <p>“ a much more confident woman who was able and willing to speak her mind”</p> <p>“the Royal Family had got itself a new Princess”</p> <p>“she wanted those boys to know how much she loved them”</p> <p>“she wanted to do something that other Royals weren’t doing”</p> <p>“I am a modern woman”</p> <p>“Britain is a nation in shock”</p>	<p>“she was often called a commoner”</p> <p>“she grew up surrounded by the Royal family”</p> <p>“to sort of do what she was told”</p> <p>“she was seen taking her own boys to school”</p> <p>“some of those images to be seen publicly”</p> <p>“Royals hadn’t really been seen in that casual way before”</p> <p>“it is believed they may have been trying to escape the attention of paparazzi”</p> <p>“... had to be led by politicians and told what to do”</p>

II.3.2.2 Complex Sentence Connections : Coordination and Subordination.

Table 28

Agency in Terms of Sentence Connection as Reflecting the Experiential Value.

Coordination	Subordination
<p>“Diana’s fashion sense and choice of clothes”</p> <p>“Royals hadn’t really been seen in that casual way before and she could also go completely the other side of the spectrum... incredibly smart... but I think the fact that she did in some way rip up the rule book”</p> <p>“this has become the norm but it wasn’t particularly for a future monarch”</p> <p>“she loved playing with children and can see that right through her life”.</p> <p>“... not just the way she looked but the causes she took to her heart”</p>	<p>“it was the demure clothes that she wore when she first came onto the public scene”</p> <p>“when you think about Diana, you always will remember how much she changed the Royal Family”</p> <p>“many people when they think of Diana , they not only think about her life...”</p> <p>“when the British public got to know her Diana she was often called a commoner”</p> <p>“when you look at her background she was born into a very aristocratic family”</p>

The use of coordination, mainly "and" and "but," is predominant in the discourse and reflects its conversational and descriptive tone.

Relational and Expressive Values

Sentence Modes

Table 29

Sentence Modes Present in the Discourse

Sentence mode	Declarative sentences
	<p>“25 years ago, Diana was rumored to be going out with Egyptian millionaire Dodie Fayed.”</p>

Excerpts from the discourse	<p>“the ripples spread out for days and days, national grief, people pouring into London to lay flowers at Kensington Palace, world leaders all commenting on the death of Diana, it was a huge story”</p> <p>“People got very, very angry at the seemingly insensitive disregard for the death of Diana”</p> <p>“Britain is a nation in shock this morning and as word spreads of Princess Diana's death there are tears and an overwhelming outpouring of grief”</p> <p>“I am a modern woman this is the first day of the rest of my life”</p>
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Modality

Table 30

Modality as Referring to Expressive and Relational Values

Modal verb	Excerpt from the discourse
Can	<p>“we can all remember where we were”</p> <p>“you can see that right through her life”</p> <p>“you can see her legs”</p>
Could	<p>“ a visit from her could bring a huge amount of publicity”</p> <p>“you could see through her choice of clothes”</p> <p>“she could dress very casually”</p> <p>“she could also go completely the other end of the spectrum”</p>

Will	<p>“always have been and always will be”</p> <p>“will always remember how much she changed the Royal Family”</p> <p>“I hope that my visit will encourage others to join the campaign”</p>
Would	<p>“I think very few people would have predicted how quickly it all unraveled”</p> <p>“ she famously would sit with AID sufferers”</p> <p>“she would hug them”</p> <p>“she would hold their hands”</p>
Couldn't	<p>“many people couldn't have imagined what was really going on behind closed doors”</p>
May	<p>“they may have been trying to escape attention”</p> <p>“they may have been trying to escape the attention of paparazzi”</p>
Must	<p>“you must wear gloves”</p> <p>“you must always wear a hat”</p>
Might	<p>“to put an end to what might be called the Windsor hassle”</p>

Conclusion

In this chapter, we have introduced the core of our study, which is the content of the three selected TV channel discourses. We have highlighted the prevalent themes in all the chosen TV channel discourses. These findings have been analyzed through two key lenses :

vocabulary and grammar, following Fairclough's approach to unveil the concealed ideologies embedded in these discourses. The results of these analyses will be in detail discussed and interpreted in the upcoming chapter.

Chapter Four

Discussion of the Findings

Introduction

This chapter aims to discuss the results obtained after analyzing the selected TV channel discourses, following the theoretical framework of Fairclough's "A Social Theory of Discourse," with a focus on textual analysis including grammar and vocabulary in order to answer the questions asked, and confirm or refute the suggested hypotheses in the general introduction. Therefore, this chapter delves into the discussion and interpretation of the findings related to the vocabulary and grammar as well as additional elements such as tone, framing, and sensationalism of the selected discourses.

I Discussion and Interpretation of the Findings Related to Vocabulary

The discourse surrounding Princess Diana, a figure of global fascination, has been shaped and molded by various media outlets around the world. This analysis examines the contrasting representations of Princess Diana in Australian, American, and English media, focusing on the vocabulary employed and the ideologies conveyed.

Australian media, particularly "The Nine Network", constructed Diana as a transformative and emotionally connected figure who reinvented the monarchy and fostered a deep bond with the public. The use of phrases like "she reinvented the art of Royalty" and "she associated the monarchy with urgent contemporary issues" highlights her role in modernizing the institution. Moreover, the emphasis on her ability to "outshine" other Royals suggests a narrative of her as a dominant figure within the family. The theme of "Public Mourning and Emotional Connection" underscored the strong bond between Diana and the public, using words like "wept," "affection" and "streets" to convey the depth of public mourning.

American media, exemplified by “NBC News”, portrayed Diana as a relatable and accessible figure, highlighting her aristocratic birth while acknowledging her commoner status. The emphasis on her beauty, confidence, outspoken personality, independence and personal choices, aligns with the American ideal of a strong, independent woman as well as individualism and self-determination. Additionally, “NBC News” focused on Diana's humanitarian work, solidifying her legacy as a compassionate and tireless figure.

Furthermore, The expressive values used in these discourses significantly shape the representations of Princess Diana. The Australian channel's negative expressive values create a sympathetic and critical portrayal, while the American channel's positive expressive values present a more idealized and romanticized image. These contrasting representations reflect the cultural, political, and social contexts in which the discourses were produced, shaping how audiences perceive and remember Princess Diana's legacy.

English media, represented by “Sky News”, emphasized Diana's humanitarian efforts, using action verbs like “Raised,” “Start,” and “Provide” to portray her as an active force in charitable initiatives. The use of positive expressive values like “she was incredibly helpful” and “she had a tremendous gift” highlights her compassion and impact. Additionally, “Sky News” emphasized the continuation of her influence through her sons, suggesting a lasting legacy.

While all three discourses present a positive image of Diana, there are notable differences in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of her life. Australian media focused on her emotional connection with the public and her role in modernizing the monarchy. American media emphasized her relatability, independence, and humanitarian work. English media highlighted her compassion, humanitarian efforts, and enduring legacy.

These differences can be attributed to cultural and historical factors. Australia, as a former British colony, may have a stronger connection to the monarchy and a more emotional attachment to Diana. The United States, as a more independent nation, may focus on Diana's individual qualities and her ability to challenge traditional norms. England, as the country where Diana lived and died, may have a more nuanced and personal perspective on her legacy.

In conclusion, the discourse surrounding Princess Diana in Australian, American, and English media reflects the unique cultural and historical contexts of each nation. While all three discourses present a positive image of Diana, the emphasis placed on different aspects of her life varies significantly.

II Discussion and Interpretation of the Findings Related to Grammar

Active and Passive Voice: While both the American “NBC News” and the Australian “The Nine Network” discourses frequently used active voice to portray Diana as an active and influential figure, the English “SkyNews” discourse employed passive voice to highlight her global prominence and the issues she tackled. For example, “Diana and her modern ways” (Australian) and “Diana and Charles started dating” (American) emphasize her agency, whereas “The most famous photographed person in the world was put next to one of the world's most serious problems” (English) underscores her impact without making her the subject of the sentence.

Sentence Structure: Similarly, both the American “NBC News” and the Australian “The Nine Network” discourses used coordination to link different aspects of Diana's life and highlight her multifaceted identity. In contrast, the English “Sky News” employed subordination to add depth and context, linking events and providing background information.

For example, “She not only captured the hearts of the British people but also those around the world” (Australian) and “Diana’s fashion sense and choice of clothes”(American) use coordination, while “When the coffin passed the gates of Buckingham Palace, the Queen bowed her head” (English) uses subordination which serves to reinforce the legitimacy of the monarchy, positioning the Queen as a compassionate and accessible leader who despite being a Queen and a public figure, she is also a human being who experiences grief and loss.

Sentence Modes: The American “NBC News” and the Australian “The Nine Network” discourses used declarative sentences to make definitive statements about Diana's qualities and impact, while interrogative sentences were used to engage the audience and prompt reflection. The English “SkyNews” also used declarative and interrogative sentences, but with a slightly different emphasis. Interrogative sentences were used to question and clarify details surrounding her funeral, reflecting their engagement with the event.

Modality: While both the American “NBC News” and the English “SkyNews” discourses used modality to convey certainty and responsibility, Australian “The Nine Network” employed it to express doubt or uncertainty, suggesting openness to different interpretations. For example, “you could see the crowds when she arrived” (American) and “Diana would have been perfectly aware of the impact she was having” (English) imply confidence in the media's account, whereas “there was doubt whether Elton John would sing that at Diana's funeral” (Australian) suggests a more speculative approach.

The use of active voice in the Australian “The Nine Network” and the American “NBC News” discourses positions Diana as a powerful figure, while the use of passive voice in English “SkyNews” suggests a more impersonal and objective perspective. The emphasis on Diana's agency and impact in Australian “The Nine Network” and the American “NBC News” discourses aligns with Western values of individualism and achievement. In contrast,

the English “SkyNews” use of passive voice may suggest a more traditional view of the monarchy and the role of public figures.

In conclusion, the grammatical devices used by Australian, American, and English TV channels in their representations of Princess Diana reveal distinct ideological and cultural perspectives. While all three channels presented a positive image of Diana, the ways in which they used grammar to construct this image varied significantly, reflecting the unique values and perspectives of each nation.

II.1 The Divergence and Convergence of the Three TV Discourses

II.1.1 Divergence of the Three Discourses

While there were similarities in the portrayal of Diana, each discourse had its unique focus. “Sky News” emphasized Diana's humanitarian work and impact on her sons, accentuating her role as a compassionate figure and a mother. “NBC News”, on the other hand, provided a comprehensive coverage of various themes including her early life, marriage, fashion, and legacy, presenting a multifaceted image of Diana. “The Nine Network” chose to center its narrative on the themes of public mourning and emotional connections, highlighting the profound emotional bonds she formed with the public. Divergences in their specific linguistic choices, metaphors, and sentence structures were evident, showcasing their distinct approaches. Nevertheless, in conclusion, all the three media channels effectively constructed and maintained Princess Diana's image and legacy by emphasizing key elements such as her humanitarian work, emotional connection with the public, enduring impact, complex life journey, and iconic virtues. These shared elements, despite linguistic differences, converged in presenting Diana as a beloved and influential figure with a lasting legacy.

II.1.2 Convergence of the Three Discourses

The three TV channel discourses on Princess Diana, despite variances in linguistic emphasis and language usage, converge in their portrayal of her as a beloved and influential figure with a profound and enduring legacy. This convergence reflects a consensus on Diana's image, with shared recognition of key aspects of her life and contributions, such as her remarkable humanitarian work, her deep emotional connection with the public, and her transformative impact on both the monarchy and society. While there is an acknowledgment of her complex life journey, these channels consistently highlight her enduring legacy and enduring influence, underscoring the enduring admiration she elicits. The differences in focus and language, as evident in the distinct approaches of each channel, allow for a multifaceted understanding of Diana's legacy, catering to varied audience preferences and highlighting different facets of her life and impact. This collective portrayal of Diana is marked by a balance between traditional and contemporary elements, recognizing her as an iconic and universally revered figure who transcends national boundaries. This balance is important in recognizing her as a bridge between the old and the new within the monarchy. In essence, the convergence and divergence in these discourses ultimately present Princess Diana as a symbol of compassion, selflessness, and enduring impact, resonating with a global audience and perpetuating her image as an enduring cultural icon.

III Sensationalism

Sensationalism is evident to varying degrees in the three discourses from “Sky News”, “The Nine Network”, and “NBC News”. “Sky News” strikes a balance between an emotional and empathetic tone, avoiding excessive sensationalism. While it acknowledges Princess Diana's emotional connection with the public and her humanitarian focus, it opts for a more factual and objective reporting style, focusing on presenting information with empathy rather

than dramatic language. “The Nine Network”, on the other hand, known for its Australian TV sensationalism, employs highly emotional and sensational language with phrases like “England's rose” and “you belong to heaven” to create a dramatic and sentimental portrayal of Diana. This sensationalism is intentional, aiming to evoke strong emotions and maintain Diana's image as a beloved and tragic figure. In contrast, “NBC News” maintains an analytical and informative tone, making it the least sensational of the three. It reports on Diana's impact and legacy without resorting to emotional or sensational language, prioritizing factual reporting. This divergence in sensationalism levels reflects the distinct editorial styles and objectives of each media outlet, catering to their respective audience preferences and expectations.

IV Framing in the Three TV Discourses

The framing of Princess Diana in the three TV discourses – “Sky News”, “The Nine Network”, and “NBC News” - exhibits distinct characteristics tailored to their respective editorial styles and audience preferences. “Sky News” adopts an emotional and humanitarian frame, portraying Diana as a deeply empathetic and compassionate figure with a profound emotional connection to the public. It contrasts her open emotional expression with the traditional reserved nature of the monarchy, emphasizing her role in challenging Royal norms. Additionally, “Sky News” highlights Diana's lasting legacy and ongoing impact, particularly in the transformation she brought to the Royal family and societal expectations. On the other hand, “The Nine Network”, an Australian TV channel, employs a sentimental and emotional frame, using metaphors and euphemisms to evoke strong emotions. It portrays Diana as a symbol of change and compassion. Meanwhile, “NBC News” opts for a global and analytical frame, providing a balanced and informative perspective. It delves into Diana's impact on the monarchy, discussing her challenges to Royal norms and traditions. While it does cover

tributes and commemorations, “NBC News” places a greater emphasis on analytical context. These differing frames reflect the unique editorial styles and objectives of each media outlet, offering viewers varied insights into Princess Diana's life and legacy.

V Tone in the Three Discourses

The tone in the three TV discourses, namely “Sky News”, “The Nine Network”, and “NBC News”, is markedly distinct, reflecting the unique approaches of each media outlet. “Sky News” adopts an emotional and empathetic tone throughout its discourse, emphasizing Princess Diana's profound emotional connection with the public and portraying her as a compassionate figure who challenged traditional Royal norms. This tone evokes sympathy and admiration for Diana and her legacy, engaging the audience's emotions. In contrast, “The Nine Network” employs a deeply sentimental and poetic tone. Through the use of metaphors and euphemisms like “Goodbye England's rose” and “Diana is finally at peace,” this discourse is rich with strong emotions and sentimentality. It strikes a deeply emotional tone, emphasizing on Diana's role as a symbol of change and compassion. On the other hand, “NBC News” maintains an analytical and informative tone. It focuses on reporting and analysis, providing a balanced and informative perspective on Diana's life, impact, and legacy. The tone is less emotionally charged and more objective, aiming to deliver a clear and comprehensive account of Princess Diana. In summary, the tone in these TV discourses varies from emotional and empathetic (“Sky News”) to deeply sentimental and poetic (“Nine Network”) and finally to analytical and informative (“NBC News”). Each media outlet's chosen tone aligns with its unique approach to covering Princess Diana's life and legacy.

VI Ideology

The ideologies woven into the three discourses are collectively aimed at presenting Princess Diana as a figure who courageously challenged the conventions of traditional Royal norms. These deeply ingrained ideologies are intricately interwoven into the multifaceted fabric of media representations, encompassing elements such as sensationalism, framing, tone

First and foremost, there's an unwavering emphasis on Diana's compassion and empathy across all three discourses. Her humanitarian efforts and profound emotional bonds with the public are repeatedly spotlighted, portraying her as a genuinely caring and relatable figure. This overarching ideology stands as a testament to the recognition of compassion and emotional engagement as valuable qualities, even within the context of Royalty, which has traditionally been associated with formality and reserve. Diana's portrayal in these discourses also underscores an ideology of transformation. She is depicted as a trailblazer within the Royal family, ushering in a more open and modern approach to royalty. This emphasis on transformation aligns seamlessly with the notion that even deeply traditional institutions like the monarchy must evolve and adapt to meet the evolving values and expectations of society. Furthermore, the ideologies present collectively challenge traditional Royal norms. Diana's emotional openness and her willingness to connect with the public underscore her role as a disruptor of established conventions within the Royal family. This narrative fosters the idea that even within deeply rooted institutions, there is space for change and a departure from tradition. The enduring impact of Diana and her lasting legacy is a central tenet of these ideologies. The framing and tone contribute to the portrayal of her influence that extends well beyond her lifetime, evoking profound emotions among the public. This underpins the ideology that certain individuals have the capacity to leave an indelible mark on society, transcending their own lifetimes.

Sensationalism, particularly in the discourse of “The Nine Network”, further amplifies the ideology of Diana as a highly sentimental and compassionate figure. The use of emotionally charged language and expressions serves to intensify the emotional connection between Diana and the public. The framing and tone in these discourses reinforce the ideology of valuing emotional connection and philanthropy. Diana is depicted as a compassionate humanitarian, and the tone resonates with empathy, further strengthening the importance of emotional engagement.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this chapter has presented a comprehensive exploration of the study's contextual foundations, theoretical framework, findings related to vocabulary, grammar relying on Fairclough's lexical aspects as well as discussed framing, tone, sensationalism, and delved into the influence of ideology. These integral components collectively contribute to a multifaceted analysis of the media representations of Princess Diana in the three countries under study. Moreover, it is important to note that the research questions have been diligently addressed and analyzed, forming a crucial part of this comprehensive investigation.

General conclusion

In this study, we have undertaken a comparative analysis of the representation of Princess Diana in three distinct television channels, specifically “Sky News” (a British TV channel), “The Nine Network” (an Australian TV channel), and “NBC News” (an American TV channel). Our research objectives were twofold: firstly, to analyze and evaluate the construction of Princess Diana's image and the perpetuation of her legacy within these media discourses. Secondly, to investigate the convergent and divergent elements within these media representations across the three distinct countries. To accomplish these objectives, we adopted a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach, specifically drawing from Fairclough's "A Social Theory of Discourse" .

Utilizing qualitative content analysis (QCA), we transcribed the TV channels' discourses from the selected countries as a foundational step for analysis. Following Fairclough's framework, our analysis encompassed one main category which is textual analysis . In the textual analysis category, our first focus was on vocabulary. We identified and analyzed the prevalent themes within each of the selected TV discourses. Subsequently, we applied various lexical aspects as suggested by Fairclough. This encompassed the examination of verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, euphemistic expressions, metaphors and positive/negative expressive values. Shifting to the analysis of grammar, we delved into four subcategories: agency, with a focus on active and passive voice; sentence modes; modality; and complex sentence structures, particularly coordination and subordination.

The analysis of three distinct television channels—“Sky News”, “The Nine Network”, and “NBC News”—has provided significant insights into the representation and enduring legacy of Princess Diana following her tragic passing. The “Sky News” discourse, employing a mix of active and passive voices, intricate vocabulary, and formal yet emotionally charged language, constructs Diana as a compassionate humanitarian, respecting traditional Royal norms while emphasizing her transformative role within the Royal family. “The Nine

Network's" portrayal focuses on Diana as an agent of change who formed deep emotional bonds with the public, underscoring her lasting legacy and her multifaceted identity. Meanwhile, "NBC News" deploys active voice sentences, declarative language, and multifaceted sentence structures to depict Diana as a relatable, compassionate, and independent figure who left an indelible mark on both the Royal family and society. These analyses assess the media's construction of Diana's image and the perpetuation of her legacy, revealing a multifaceted representation that addresses her transformative influence, emotional resonance, and lasting impact on both the monarchy and society .

The analysis of the three television channels' discourses on Princess Diana reveals a convergence in their portrayal of her as a beloved and influential figure with a profound and enduring legacy. Despite variations in linguistic emphasis and language usage, there is a consensus on key aspects of her life and contributions, including her humanitarian work, emotional connection with the public, and transformative impact on the monarchy and society. This collective representation of Diana balances traditional and contemporary elements, recognizing her as both an iconic and universally revered figure who transcends national boundaries. While each of the three television channels had its unique focus in the portrayal of Princess Diana, there were common threads that unified their representations. "Sky News" emphasized her humanitarian work and her influence on her sons, highlighting her compassionate nature and maternal role. "NBC News" provided comprehensive coverage of various themes, offering a multifaceted image of Diana, including her early life, marriage, fashion, and legacy. "The Nine Network" centered its narrative on public mourning and emotional connections, underscoring the profound emotional bonds she shared with the public. Despite these distinct approaches, there were convergent elements in their linguistic choices, metaphors, and sentence structures, all emphasizing Diana's iconic virtues, emotional connections, and enduring legacy.

The framing and tone in the three TV discourses – “Sky News”, “The Nine Network”, and “NBC News” - are tailored to their unique editorial styles and audience preferences. “Sky News” emphasizes an emotional and humanitarian frame, portraying Princess Diana as a deeply empathetic and compassionate figure who challenged Royal norms and forged a profound emotional connection with the public. “The Nine Network”, in contrast, employs a deeply sentimental and poetic tone, using metaphors and euphemisms to convey strong emotions, presenting Diana as a symbol of change and compassion. On the other hand, “NBC News” maintains an analytical and informative tone, offering balanced insights and in-depth analysis of Diana's life, impact, and legacy.

The research findings support the hypotheses outlined in the general introduction, as evidenced by the analysis of the three selected television discourses.

As master students, we encountered limitations during the realization of this dissertation, primarily due to the complexity of our chosen field of investigation which is the media and given the multifaceted nature of this landscape, we found ourselves facing challenges at times. Additionally, analyzing television discourses about Princess Diana, a highly controversial and emotional figure, presented difficulties in maintaining objectivity

The life and death of Princess Diana, along with the events she encountered throughout her life, are both numerous and equally significant, offering a wealth of interesting subjects for further investigation. Our study represents just a small portion of the vast array of potential research topics in this area. While our research has primarily focused on the representation of Diana in the media after her death, there are several promising areas for future research. One such area could delve into Diana's own relationship with the media, or Diana Spencer as a character in movies and series interpreting her life.

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Appendices

Appendix A: The Transcription of the ‘Sky News’ Television Channel Discourse

‘SkyNews’ Discourse Transcription : “Diana : The People’s Princess”. 24 august 2017

Introduction

She was pretty, she was vulnerable, she was shy, she was warm we hadn’t seen a Royal like this ever . The compassion from Princess Diana was extraordinary I’ve never met anybody that cared like she did. She was such an inspiration for so many moms, she lit up a room you knew you were in the presence of someone very very special. She was confident, insecure and lonely all at the same time and she looked like a movie star.

Journalist Carole Malone : for people who weren’t around in 1997 they would have no conception now of just how big a story she was , there was nothing or no one bigger the phenomenon of this woman was incredible.

Diana’s biographer Ingrid Seward : every single day every single newspaper had stories about Diana , pictures of Diana especially during that summer. She was divorced from Prince Charles , she was a woman in her own right and you know she was fascinating , not just because of being Diana but because what she was doing with her life.

Journalist Carole Malone : everywhere she went, every town , every city , every country people turned out in their thousands to see her. I think she was so popular in the beginning because probably every woman on the planet wanted to be that young woman sitting in the gold coach with the big silk dress , um , going to get married to her Prince . People wanted the fairy story and Diana represented the fairy story.

Ingrid Seward Diana's biographer : eight weeks before she died, Diana told me let's just have a girly chat I remember her saying that so clearly in that sort of slightly little girl voice of hers. She said that Charles occasionally would drop into Kensington Palace , they'd been to.. I think it was prince Harry's sports day together she seemed very sad because I think he was the love of her life and she said we could have been so great together she felt that a lot of the things he believed in she believed in now. She was very very loyal about Prince Charles and she said "we loved each other" and she said "it really hurts me that no one thinks that he loved me and if you saw the letters people would believe me".

Diana's Butler : Paul Burrell: the Princess never wanted a divorce she wanted a separation she wanted to keep her family unit together she said "for the boys'sake let's bring up the boys Charles together let's have equal influence on them".

Royal Press Secretary 1988-2000: Dickie Arbiter : she flirted with men she had men friends I don't believe for a moment she was going to get married you know all this speculation of living abroad and getting married was purely speculation and it wasn't actually going to happen because William and Harry were more important to Diana than any future relationship that she had.

Diana's biographer Ingrid Seward : I met Dodie I suppose in the late 70s he was charming he was attractive he had a... he was very cool um because he had an American accent he went out with some very unsuitable women he liked American you know ... like the Californian type girls who were kind of wild he could throw on this charm and his when he put his charm on it was like a flamethrower it just annihilated everything in front of it and he treated Diana like a princess.

Journalist Carole Malone : he was euro trash and um that's how the Royal family saw him and the fact that Diana was consorting with him they really didn't like it she was going on

holidays she was going on the family yacht and the royal family really did not like this and I suspect that was part of the joy of the whole relationship for Diana.

Dana's Butler Paul Burrell : The Princess only knew Dodie Al Fayed for one month as far as I know there was no engagement ring as far as I know the Princess was not about to marry or become engaged to Dodie Al Fayed it's all I know I spoke to her the day before she died she would have told me that.

Journalist Carole Malone : there were some fantastic pictures that came out and she was looking incredible in here she had I remember some of the one piece bathing suit she wore um and she looked like she was having fun you know this is a picture of her getting onto the yacht with him and she had a little Vuitton bag I member holding it and and her slacks on and and she was going to have some fun and it was the first time in a long time where she actually did look happy.

Eyewitness : Jack Firestone : the end of august of 1997 Robin and I and our then 12 year old son were on vacation in Paris that particular evening we were walking back to our flat and we saw a huge gang of motorcyclists and paparazzi outside the front of the hotel.

Military Attaché British Embassy : Brigadier Charles Ritchie : my wife found out from one of the paparazzi that actually used because Princess Diana and Dodie Al Fayed were actually in the hotel and that was the first I knew about it and was the first member of the embassy to know about it.

Diana's biographer Ingrid Seward : during that night when Diana and Dodie were at the Ritz Dodie was on the telephone to his father quite a lot of the time and his father I understand begged him if the hotel is surrounded by photographers just stay where you are don't go anywhere don't go back to the apartment but I think Dodie loved the game the chase and he he desperately wanted to get out of there and I never quite know why but I think he felt

why should he be imprisoned and so he insisted that on report drove and drove back to the apartment.

Eyewitness : Jack Firestone : the first night that we arrived we found ourselves in the back seat of a taxi cab to take us back to our hotel at about 12:15 12: 20 in the morning.

Eyewitness : Robin Firestone : somehow we ended up in the Almond tunnel our side hadn't been closed off yet.

Eyewitness : Jack Firestone: we were present at the immediate aftermath of the car crash at that time we saw no paramedics certainly there was no ambulance there.

Eyewitness : Robin Firestone : before we got to the point where we were right next to the pillars we were going so slowly and I noticed several four five six seven different uh people with cameras there's red lights there's blue lights there's white lights from these photographers which were the paparazzi and if you... the best way to explain this the splash of light was blinding blinding lights and you hear the clicks.

Eyewitness : Jack Firestone: although it sounds like a very frenetic busy scene of these uh paparazzi um taking all of these photos and running around the car and looking in the interior and the exterior and it was very coordinated like.. like a dance.

Eyewitness : Robin Firestone : I see a woman's face her head was turned she had blonde hair but what I saw a bit were like bangs over over her nose and I said "oh my god there's a woman in the car and it looks like she's got to be dead what are they doing why aren't they why are they help why are they taking pictures?" until the point uh that we were paralleled to the car I couldn't have imagined that there was anybody in the car let alone alive in the car there was no blood she was just somebody that was not moving she was still almost like as if her head was tilted looking out the window.

Eyewitness : Jack Firestone : by the time we did get back to the hotel and by the time we got into bed ready to go to sleep it was about 1:15 in the morning Robin said jack “I'm really having a problem falling asleep I can't get the image of this woman out of my mind”.

The Press Association : Charlie Miller : I was in the middle of a far east trip by Robin Cook who was foreign secretary at the time and we were in the Philippines in Manila.

Sky News : Martin Stanford : that particular night there were a few people like me who've been awoken from their slumbers and told to come to work right away and there was a sense I think that this was a really serious story.

Royal Press Secretary 1988-2000: Dickie Arbiter : I had a phone call from CNN in Atlanta at half past 11 on Saturday night and this deep drawl said can you tell me about the crash in Paris what crash?!... crash with Diana and while he was talking I switched on TV and I looked I thought “good god what's happened here?”.

The Press Association : Charlie Miller: I just heard on the radio that she had suffered a broken arm this is as I mentioned to one of my sources who said “no I'm terribly sorry to inform you that the princess has died” I call my news desk we agreed that it was time to put out a couple of news flashes that read “Diana Princess of Wales has died the Press Association learned this morning” and that went out at 4:43 a.m.

Royal Press Secretary 1988-2000: Dickie Arbiter : within half an hour I was actually in the office I phoned Windsor Castle , Hollywood house, Sandringham house for them to get their flags down to half mast because they're always flying flags.

Mourner: Sandra Dunn : my partner had been out to buy a morning newspaper and when he came back he he looked dazed really and very shocked and then he said I can't believe I can't believe the news I've just heard Princess Diana's died.. she's dead.

Journalist Carole Malone : as a journalist I've covered lots of things in my time but I don't think there's been a single event that has had such a profound effect on me, on Britain and also on the rest of the world I think it was like it was so shocking that you couldn't believe that this fairy tale Princess who had finally looked like she had found happiness her life was snuffed out it took me a long time to actually believe it.

Mourner: Sandra Dunn : we put the TV on and um and as the news unfolded of course we we heard that of what had happened in these tragic circumstances.

CEO of the Diana Award : Tessy Ojo : it was heart-wrenching it was a nightmare it felt like I was in a dream and what struck me most was it felt like someone that I have known and loved someone that felt like a sister.

Journalist Carole Malone : that week I had written a column about Diana and was heavily critical of her because the Royal family are not supposed to meddle in politics and Diana had been doing exactly that and when the accident happened I rang my paper and said "pull that column out" and they said "yes". Now of course the paper was going crazy through the night things were happening my column got left in. People thought I had written that knowing that she had died... of course haven't. My paper got two and a half thousand calls in the space of a couple of hours I had had death threats I had had so many death threats I had people threatening to stab me to hurt me to disfigure me that's how severely this affected people their grief was so raw so unseeing it you know they they didn't stop to think about how the column when might have been written but they just saw someone being critical of her and and they wanted to kill me literally kill me.

Military Attaché British Embassy : Brigadier Charles : on the Sunday we went to the um hospital at PITIE SALPETRIERE and um the body was in a coffin wearing a very smart black cocktail dress there was never a mark on her face she was beautifully made up and she

looked as though she was asleep various VIPs came to pay their respects to the body including President 'Madame Shirak' President of France it was a very quite a confusing time but I had my assistant Daratasha he was there trying to control people and stop people keep on going in and out wanting to pay their last respects to her. We're now about to put the coffin into the house we were just in the room on our own and the body was strapped into the coffin lid was put on and the RAF Sergeant as I recall said to me "which flag should we put on the coffin sir?" and I said "what flag have you got?" and say "we have a Union Jack or Royal Standard" I said "well my head says Union Jack, my heart says Royal Standard" and it's one of the Royal family who is dead uh the Royal Standard does not go on the coffin and I said "well put on the royal standard I will take responsibility". An official had asked me what I thought I was doing and uh placing the Royal Standard on the coffin and I explained why and I was merely told technically I was wrong but then when you saw the reaction of the public and official communication then arrived to the Ambassador informing him to thank me for the unconventional decision I had taken full stop.

'Sky News' : Martin Stanford : by tea time Prince Charles and Diana's sisters had both gone to Paris uh recovered the coffin and brought it back uh to England and the plane landed at RAF Northhold I remember this very very well pictures of this plane coming into land and the official party waiting to greet Prince Charles on his return to the UK and Tony Blair who'd been up at Trinidad in his constituency during the day was there and it was a windswept site as I remember you know the Royal Standard which had been draped on the coffin blew about in the wind a bit and I think that moment was um God makes me shiver to think about it now.

She was the People's Princess and that's how she will stay how she will remain in our hearts and in our memories forever.

Guardian Columnist : Jonathan Freedland : about the sentence above : included in that phrase was a kind of rebuke of the official Royal family it was saying we may not have the title that you stripped from Diana because she was denied her title as her Royal Highness but you will be the kind of Princess that counts more it's actually better to be a People's Princess than just having the old-fashioned flummery of the title you actually are popular with the people.

Royal Press Secretary 1988-2000: Dickie Arbiter: I suppose an outpouring was expected that it was so big amazed everybody and I remember the first bunch of flowers was laid at the center gate of Buckingham Palace at about five to five in the morning.

Journalist Carole Malone : it was the grief etched onto people's faces that that I couldn't get my head around they didn't know this woman they had never spoken to this woman they had never been within 20 yards of her and yet their grief was real.

Guardian Columnist : Jonathan Freedland: the sight of these crowds going on the streets I found it compelling and people mock it now thinking some kind of madness overcame us there was a collective psychotic episode where the country went hysterical in those few days I have to tell you at the time it didn't feel like that it felt like something much more admirable actually it was a very gentle almost tender atmosphere in the crowds at Kensington gardens and elsewhere.

Journalist Carole Malone : after Diana died I think the whole country was looking for a lead from the Queen and the Queen was in Balmoral we fully expected her to come back to London.

Diana's biographer Ingrid Seward : the Royal family completely misjudged the mood of the nation but the Queen did what she'd always done when there is a tragedy or a death or a bereavement the Royal family close ranks that's what they've done for a thousand years but in

1997 with someone like Diana it wasn't going to work and it was completely misjudged and the public were distraught they were furious.

Guardian Columnist : Jonathan Freedland: very early on I stuck my neck out by writing a piece the headline of which was something like 'The Chilling Silence of the Windsors'. You know I was no fan of the Royal family or of monarchy and this was a line I took expecting to be quite unpopular what was very surprising was within a day or two of that piece of hearing this became the mainstream view that very monarchist newspapers started echoing this same sentiment the 'Daily Express' said show us you care where is our Queen where is her flag?.

Journalist Carole Malone : I think the Queen probably in the past thought that she understood her subjects, on this she didn't she just didn't get what was happening and she didn't know what was expected of her and and thank God she came back.

Mourner: Sandra Dunn : when I reached the gates of Kensington palace they were just surrounded already by a sea of flowers it was growing steadily and there seemed to be a surge in the crowd and I thought "what's happening now?" so I spoke to a lady close by and she said "apparently the Princes are due to arrive with their father" and so I too went ahead and allowed myself to be sort of pushed forward with the crowd and I think in the end we're stood by the driveway into Kensington Palace about the second row from the front or something like that. I was struck by how brave they were I just thought these young men who just lost their mother they were in control they were smiling as Prince William approached I put my hand out and he sort of touched it it was barely a shake it was just a sort of like that but but I just said "oh God bless you god bless you" and and he said "thank you so much".

Diana's Butler Paul Burrell : and the Queen arrived at the gates of Buckingham palace and inspected the flowers she was confused 'why were people crying?', they didn't know

Diana 'why is this outpouring?' , 'why are people bringing flowers?', this didn't happen when her father died.

Journalist Carole Malone: you could see the crowds when she arrived I wouldn't say they were hostile but they weren't friendly and and you could see as she walked around and as she looked concerned the crowds kind of calmed down and and she was saved and I really think it was that important I think she was saved I think if she hadn't come then the country might never have got over it they needed her.

Diana's Butler Paul Burrell : she went back inside the Palace and said "I just don't understand this but I realize I must do something" so what she did was unprecedented never before had a monarch gone on live television in the United Kingdom and given a broadcast.

Queen Elizabeth's speech about Diana in her funeral : "what I say to you now as your Queen and as a grandmother I say from my heart first I want to pay tribute to Diana myself she was an exceptional and gifted human being in good times and bad she never lost her capacity to smile and laugh nor to inspire others with her warmth and kindness I admired and respected her for her energy and commitment to others and especially for her devotion to her two boys".

Diana's Butler Paul Burrell : early of the morning of the funeral I put my hand on the coffin and the Royal Standard and said "it's time for me to say Goodbye to you now".

Paralympic Gold Medallist : Peter Hull : you could tell from sort of half five in the morning it was going to be a glorious day there wasn't a cloud.

Diana's Butler Paul Burrell : the soldiers came into the apartment and they took that enormous weight and carried her out of apartments 89.

Pallbearer : Philip Bartlett : the atmosphere was quiet very very quiet it was the first time we actually felt the weight of the coffin we lifted it up and we thought this is um this is quite heavy... this is...

Diana's Butler :Paul Burrell : they pulled her away from the front door and round the corner and I just stood there and bowed.

Pallbearer : Philip Bartlett : we loaded onto the gun and carriage put our bare skins on and then we started marching that first bit as we're going up the driveway of Kensington we could see the mass of people in front of us and thought wow.

'Sky News' : Martin Stanford : I remember the microphones picked up the terrible wail of a member of the public who had that emotional response to seeing it.

Pallbearer : Philip Bartlett : I can remember that moment as as a pinnacle moment for me.

Guardian Columnist : Jonathan Freedland: what you saw that morning that day of the funeral as you walked along the faces of the crowds looked different from the ones you were used to for Royal occasions they weren't white and middle-aged sort of people who collect souvenir details instead you saw faces that were black they were Asian, they were young, you would see gay couples, visibly gay people together overwhelmingly this looked like a kind of new Britain but maybe had been building for years but it suddenly sort of emerged it came out actually for the funeral of Diana and you looked at those faces and you thought this is different.

Journalist Carole Malone : a million people came to the funeral that day a million people and what was incredible about that they were silent all you could hear was the the clip-clopping of the horse's hooves on the tarmac.

Pallbearer : Philip Bartlett : where to concentrate on the person in front of you and the person in front you had to concentrate on the pace of the horses you have to keep your head up you have to look proud your arms down by your side you can't be fidgeting but that was very hard to do because each stage of that four and a half mile march it was it was cheering there's people clapping there's people crying there was so many different emotions that you were and you were going through that all with them as we were going past Buckingham Palace we were told that the Queen will be there.

Diana's biographer Ingrid Seward : when the coffin passed the gates of Buckingham palace the queen bowed her head to this really she was still a girl um who'd been so tragically killed so all their differences were forgotten in that one bow of the Queen's head.

Pallbearer : Philip Bartlett : as we went carried on up the mile then we knew just by the gates of Saint James's that um prince Harry and prince William and Prince Charles will join us Earl Spencer and Prince Philip.

Diana's Butler Paul Burrell : Harry didn't want to walk behind the coffin he said he couldn't do it Harry was only a young boy then William said "you stand beside me mommy would want that" and so the boys did what everyone expected.

Pallbearer : Philip Bartlett : as we went through horse guards we picked up then all the charities who were going behind the boys and Prince Charles.

Paralympic Gold Medallist : Peter Hull : so we had to congregate at the start of the um procession and all the charities were already there all lined up they stuck us right at the front right behind the Princes perfect view of the coffin.

‘Sky News’ : Martin Stanford : if there's one thing I learned about commentary it's trying to know what to say but also when to say nothing and that moment was when the camera got a close-up shot of the flowers from the boys and the word ‘mummy’.

Journalist Carole Malone : and it was from Harry and and you know you saw that note and you saw his little face at the back of the car and it was just like a crown now just thinking about it it was a very hard thing for them to have to do.

Paralympic Gold Medallist : Peter Hull : we weren't that far away from from the people in the crowds and you could see the emotions on their face outpouring of grief and tears in people's eyes you know you could see it in their eyes I definitely remember feeling sad and emotional just by you know just being there you know you know that coffin in front.

Pallbearer : Philip Bartlett : as we're coming around to Westminster just as we pulled up in front of the Abbey we stopped next minutes Big Ben chimed 11 o'clock something exactly the time is a massive achievement for all of us the coffin was on our shoulder and arm and because I had the widest part I had Diana's shoulders um I couldn't get a grip on to my partner's shoulder so I had to try and grab the middle of his back we had an obstacle straight away we had the stairs that we'd never rehearsed going into the Abbey we had to try and keep the coffin the level is possible.

Diana's Butler Paul Burrell : as we sat in Westminster abbey I was so proud to be sitting in a seat which I thought I shouldn't be sitting in and sat with prime ministers and famous people with my wife and my children I'm thinking they've put us in the wrong place I'm sat opposite the queen.

Pallbearer : Philip Bartlett : I could see Pavarotti he was crying um you can see by just emotions how much he lost his he lost his best friend you can see just by him illustrating the

emotions that he showed how much he meant to him and to the rest of the world that's how much of an iconic figure she was.

Diana's Butler Paul Burrell : Earl Spencer took center stage and gave his eulogy.

Journalist Carole Malone : about Earl Spencer's eulogy : he talked about Diana's blood family and how they would protect the boys and as he was saying that outside you could hear the crowds cheering him.

Diana's Butler Paul Burrell : about the public's cheering of Earl Spencer's eulogy : I could hear that wave of applause coming from outside through the Abbey rippling through like a wave.

Diana's biographer Ingrid Seward : about Earl Spencer's eulogy : he spoke beautifully and very movingly but it was disparaging of the Royal family and people just couldn't you know they were just stunned and then they loved him for it.

Pallbearer : Philip Bartlett : we had to march then back down Westminster Abbey um down the steps again which we never rehearsed to go but down the steps and then we um we put it into the hearse then.

Commentator : Princess Diana will be buried on a small island surrounded by lovely countryside and an ornamental lake crossed only by a Pontoon bridge.

Journalist Carole Malone : people were just throwing flowers at the car and there was this guy trying to drive this car and his windscreen was being obscured just by flowers people throwing them on the roof they were on the bonnet they're on the back of the car it was just it was just very very moving.

Commentator : the cortege which is on its way to Princess Diana's final resting place.

Diana's Butler Paul Burrell : when the Princess arrived at Althorp the car was covered with flowers and she arrived at Althorp as a Royal Princess.

Commentator : this is the last time we will see Princess Diana's purse.

Journalist Carole Malone: the gates closed and she was gone.

Aids Orphan Founder , Ian Govendir : she was probably the most important person of the 20th century where charities are concerned so if you had Diana on your side or she she was a patron or she was promoting your cause a you knew that you would raise more money than you would normally raise but also that you could raise the issue much more easily because of her publicity that she gave you from just being around.

Royal Press Secretary 1988-2000: Dickie Arbiter : the focus of attention on Diana and about the first four or five years was of what she was wearing which was a great pity because she was doing tremendous work and this whole turnaround came when she went to the very first aids-related ward at then Middlesex hospital in the centre of London and the first thing she did was stick out her right hand and shake hands with an Aids patient and destroyed in a gesture that 'do not touch' taboo.

Aids Orphan Founder , Ian Govendir : Diana would have been perfectly aware of the impact she was having by touching a person with HIV and it was a phenomenal thing to do with such a high-profile public figure.

Commentator : Wayne got his wish with a handshake.

Aids Orphan Founder , Ian Govendir : having been affected by HIV myself I felt a huge sense of relief that actually someone was out there fighting the corner for people living with the virus.

Diana's biographer Ingrid Seward : Diana was totally fascinated with medicine she wanted to see a heart operation and there was Diana with the hat on and the mask on with hugely mascara lined eyes.

A recording of Diana herself during that surgery: "as you know I'm a great lover of children and the fact that a little person can have a second opportunity in my country I'm very proud to be involved"

Diana's biographer: Ingrid Seward : about Diana participating in that surgery I think Diana just wanted to help so badly.

UN Mine Action Service : Paul Heslop : back in 1997 I received a call saying that the British Red Cross were going to bring Diana to Angola and that they would like to visit one of the minefields that we were clearing.

UN Consultant : Michael Stone : the first thing was really to brief her which we did in Kensington palace about the seriousness of this issue we have about 24 000 people dying or losing limbs with mines exploding every year and that's one death or injury every 20 minutes.

UN Mine Action Service : Paul Heslop : to begin with she was very nervous and quite reticent and I think that she realized we were going to take her into a minefield an area that was still contaminated.

UN Consultant : Michael Stone : like all of us in difficult situations you can see fear in her eyes behind the smiles she didn't have to do it at all but she did and that was real courage.

UN Mine Action Service : Paul Heslop : as you can see there is a great image um towards the end of her visit where I presented her with the mine that we cleared and removed the explosives as I handed it over to her and made a bit of a joke don't put it in Charles's bed when you get home and she threw her head back and and was really laughing I think it's one

of the best images of Diana that's out there because it shows a sort of happy relaxed enjoying a joke having just come out of the minefield and I think there was probably a little bit of relief at that stage that she'd been in seeing that seeing the work and come out.

A recording of Diana during her visit of the landmines : “I am a humanitarian figure and always have been and always will be.”

Royal Marsden Hospital : Professor Martin Gore : princess Diana was also very much involved in the Royal Marsden cancer charity which is a very important part of the hospital because the charity helps fund our research work and she was incredibly helpful on a number of occasions that relate to donations and fundraising events she had a tremendous gift for really engaging staff and patients in a really positive way that that was hugely appreciated.

Claire Robinson a mother a witness about Diana’s help for leukemia patients : my daughter holly was being treated at the time for leukemia and we was called and asked if we could go to Norfolk Park hospital as they had a special guest being told it was Princess Diana I couldn't believe it.

Children with Cancer UK : Cliff O’Gorman : losing Paul and Jean within a short period of time to cancers made the newspapers we then got a call to say that the Princess had felt the anguish that my mum was going through and she wanted to do something when you lose your two youngest children you don't ever cope you just kind of get through it.

Jan Turner : a mother witness : I'm the mother of Aydan Turner he was born with several malformations and nearly died the first six months of his life he was in and out of Great Ormond Street on intensive care.

Claire Robinson a mother a witness about Diana's help for leukemia patients : it was a really good day it was a day that made all the bad things that we'd gone through worth it in the end.

Jan Turner : a mother witness : she was very interested in Aydan she was very interested in how he progressed obviously the last time she'd seen him he was on it and very very sick and the love that she has for the children who's dying who were just long-term uh chronically ill was just so touching and she was such an inspiration for so many moms.

Children with Cancer UK : Cliff O'Gorman : her suggesting that we started the charity was her way of saying to my mom this is an avenue where you can relieve some of that anguish and my mum was always at ease with Princess Diana there was no protocol there was no 'oh you know' it was just held a hand and they basically at the end of the day went off and had a chat.

Claire Robinson a mother a witness about Diana's help for leukemia patients : I never took any pictures of Holly when she was having her treatment with no hair I wanted to wipe it out and then Holly's picture was taken with Princess Diana and that picture is everywhere she must have tickled Holly as she picked her up because Holly's giggled and it is just such a natural picture and it's a picture that is embedded in my mind and I think a lot of other people's minds.

' Sky News': Martin Stanford : her work and her approach to things definitely lives on in her sons her ability to want to help a cause to understand a cause to provide publicity for a cause to use the power , the status she had William and Harry they are now deploying it very effectively.

Jan Turner : a mother witness : Diana came from her heart, she touched the lives of everybody she met she had a persona of graciousness love compassion beyond measure.

Children with Cancer UK : Cliff O’Gorman : the credibility that we had was only because of Princess Diana we've raised nearly a quarter of a billion that would never have existed if she hadn't said on a certain night you start charity and I will help you and there are hundreds certainly thousands of children that are alive today because that Lady said “you should start charity”.

Journalist Carole Malone : one touch from Diana one smile one kind word they never forgot it you know people would say “she made my life” it's unthinkable but that's what people say “she made my life”.

UN Consultant : Michael Stone : the most famous photographed person in the world was put next to one of the world's most serious problems there were 128 journalists from about 60 different countries there at the time this went around the world her connection with the minds and the minds became the key objective that here the ‘Mine Bands Treat’ was agreed.

CEO The Diana Award : Tessy Ojo : we work with a whole generation of young people who only know her as a historic figure yet are committed to continuing this legacy when we get young people together and help them understand the need to get involved in community the need to tackle issues they need to be active citizens and then we tell them about princess Diana you always capture that moment when they go wow.

Guardian Columnist : Jonathan Freedland: she did say to people that she was not a Republican she did not want the monarchy abolish she thought of it as her son's future and in a strange perverse way she did secure their future because they learned a lesson from that week which was never again are we going to be so egregiously on the wrong side of public opinion.

Diana's biographer: Ingrid Seward : well Diana's legacy is her boys and what she instilled in them at a very young age which was to get down there speak your mind and care for the uncared for, the irony is that through her boys she probably has been the saviour of the monarchy.

Diana's Butler: Paul Burrell : her legacy is undoubtedly William and Harry and what is really really touching is the fact that Kate wears that ring that symbol of love given to Diana will one day be sat on the throne of England so we'll have come full circle and Diana's mission will be complete.

Appendix B: The Transcription of ‘The Nine Network’ Television Channel Discourse

‘The Nine Network’ Princess Diana’s Legacy : Her True Story . 16 JULY 2019

Journalist : today the pomp and ceremony is over the millions of mourners have gone home here in the quiet English countryside Diana is finally at peace almost at the last minute the Spencer family decided to bury her here on this island in the family estate in Northamptonshire rather than in the village church Diana has now been laid to rest the end of a settler certainly but probably not the end of the book. In the last five years of her life Diana and her modern ways gave the Royal tree a mighty shape in her passing she leaves the Queen and Charles with one of their greatest challenges ever it's been a turbulent week for Britain's Royal family it was no secret that they didn't enjoy a happy relationship with Princess Diana so in the lead up to her funeral the Queen's silence was seen as well at least heartless and may be mean-spirited.

Ingrid Seward : since the age of 26 she's been monarch of this country and she has done what she considers to be her duty and never until now has she ever been criticized this is the first time I've heard the kind of criticism leveled at the Queen that's been leveled at her in the last few days.(Ingrid Seward is the editor of majesty magazine and the author of five royal biographies)

Journalist : has the institution being damaged irreparably ?

Ingrid Seward : possibly the institution was damaged by Diana's being and and I mean they didn't understand her in life and they are bewildered by her and death.

Journalist : it wasn't only the Queen who came under fire Diana's death has reopened the old wounds the wounds caused by her divorce from Prince Charles and that astonishing

demonstration of affection for Diana shows that many of the Monarchs subjects have judge Charles partially.

Anthony Holden A Royal Biographer : they mishandled it so badly that one begins to think that William who obviously is the focus of attention and emotion is their only hope of survival Charles is a very unpopular man.

Anthony Holden: about prince William : it's very very tough on him he's gonna have to spend the rest of his life in a media age dealing with the media like the monarchies had to in public stations in the last few days and he's going to be thinking:“these are the people that killed my mother” that poor boy it would be surprising if he didn't grow up with emotional problems anyway given what's happened in his life so far.

Journalist : the Royals eventually went to see the flowers left at the gates of Balmoral Castle and in a rare moment of public affection Charles held young Prince Harry's hand so rare an event was this it was a front page photo in newspapers around the world.

Anthony Holden: I think Charles is a very cold man he's unemotional really it's the way he was brought up if you compare there's a famous photograph of the Queen when he was a tiny little boy four or five years old just after her coronation coming back from six months away coronation world tour and she arrives at a train she gets off the train she greets her mother, she greets her sister and then eventually she turns to this little boy who's standing there for lonely gives him a handshake and straightens his collar compare that with the pictures you've seen of Di after a week away from her children jumping into her arms but that's the kind of family he was brought up and it's no wonder in a way he's grown up with an inability all of them have an inability to treat other people as equals to to form relationships with other human beings.

An Excerpt from The Queen's Speech on Diana's Death : “now as your Queen and as a grandmother I say from my heart she never lost her capacity to smile and laugh nor to inspire others with her warmth and kindness I admired and respected her for her energy and commitment to others and especially for her devotion to her two boys”.

Journalist : on the eve of Diana's funeral the Queen spoke the words everyone had been waiting to hear the speech was regal and dignified but unemotional.

Ingrid Seward : about the queen's speech on Diana's death

she only shows emotion to horses and dogs in public and that's she's 71 years old that's not the way she's always been it doesn't mean that in private they're not as huggy and friendly as you're um right there.

Journalist : if there was any lingering hostility to the Royals it wasn't apparent among the thousands of mourners who came to Hyde Park to watch the funeral on giant TV screens.

A mourner about the queen : I think the cream is rectified the baffling she caused initially I think she meant what she said people think hypocritical why do you think she meant what she said.

Journalist to a mourner: what do you think of the way Charles has handled himself ?.

The mourner (a young man) : I think people forget that he's had lots of lots of problems widowed I saw a picture in a French magazine where he was he was very emotional and crying and people don't see that side of him.

Another mourner: sad day for everyone now.

Journalist : and what do you think of the role Charles played in all of this?

The mourner (a young man) : almost coming so I'm really how much feeling on it. We didn't come here for him by the way.

Journalist : she was a Princess a great beauty and at the time of her death arguably the most famous woman in the world no longer officially a Royal she nevertheless captured public affection on a scale that eclipses the House of Windsor.

Andrew Neil : a former editor of 'The Sunday Times' : see the problem with Diana was that as long as she was around she was an unguided missile because she was an international superstar more interesting more like than any of the rest of them no matter how much the royal family tried to work itself back into favor with the British people she a woman with the graduates, we all know could just totally outshine them and whatever they did just one photo opportunity would knock the rest of them off the front page no matter what they did.

Journalist: despite the glare of publicity the cameras intruded into almost every moment of her life Diana herself the daughter divorced parents was determined that William and Harry should have a more realistic experience of life than some of the other Royal children.

Ingrid Seward : she tried to bring them up as normal children she used to take them shopping she used to take them to McDonald's she used to let them wear their baseball caps on backwards and wear jeans and go to amusement parks of course their life isn't normal but she tried to introduce them to what she considered was the real world.

Journalist: as if to show the House of Windsor what they should be doing, Diana involved herself in a range of causes which if not controversial were certainly highly relevant to modern times and she showed her compassion came from her heart.

Anthony Holden: she reinvented the art of Royalty she recreated what it meant to be Royal she associated the monarchy with urgent contemporary issues like AIDS and cancer and landmines on which she changed government policy on both sides of the Atlantic in the last months of her life. Charles was he involved with organic farming homeopathic medicine going out fox hunting at weekends that's a Britain that is gone.

Journalist: Diana Spencer came from an Aristocratic family whose ties to the Royal family went back 500 years this was her family home Althorp house near the tiny village of great Brington 90 minutes drive north of London.

Journalist: asks **Betty Andrew:** the family cook at Althorp house : was Charles the right man for her?.

Betty Andrew: well he always seems to stayed to me so serious I don't know really know and she chose him he chose her I don't know what she is...

Journalist: do you think being brought up out here in the country prepared her for her duties her life as a Princess?

Betty Andrew: well I don't think so I think I often wonder she realized the enormity of being a Princess because I mean she was just a real country girl sloppy.. I mean jeans and a sloppy jacket and just running about the park I mean she was never elegant in those days I mean she hated dressing up and then to be like oh she turned ... you can't realize.

Journalist: when Charles married Diana the shy country girl became a Princess and took on the duties that go with Royalty she produced the required heir and loyally supported her husband but privately she became increasingly unhappy. on a trip to the Taj Mahal it became clear she was a very lonely figure and the end wasn't far away.

Anthony Holden: they threw her out of the Royal family stripped her of her rank of Royal Highness scrapped her name from the prayers that are said for the Royal family in church it was very brutal treatment a year ago the divorce settlement and that's rebounded on them now and they've tried to reclaim her and get some of the reflected glory of this week people have said no you're the people that threw her out and your other people that ruined her life we this is an expression of love for her not for you if anything it's against you.

Earl Spencer's Eulogy the day of Diana's Funeral : "I stand before you today the representative of a family in grief all over the world she was a symbol of selfless humanity a standard-bearer the rights of the truly downtrodden a very British girl who transcended nationality someone with a naturalness who was classless in the last year that she nearly pipe off to continue to generate a brand of magic"

Journalist: for such an occasion Earl Spencer made it clear he was not about to forgive or forget those who he believed were culpable in his sister's death.

Journalist: what's the fairytale romance became lease operations and then Alice divorce tape conversations by both how Diana were leaked to the media and Charles himself spoke publicly of his infidelity.

Charles'interview transcript:

Journalist: did you try to be faithful and honorable to your wife when you took on the vow of marriage?

Charles: yes absolutely

Journalist: and you were?

Charles: yes until it became irretrievably broken down

Back to the 60 minutes Australia

Journalist commenting on Charles' answer : the person was of course Camilla Parker-Bowles the woman who'd Charles always loved but never married.

Journalist asks Andrew Neil : why has Charles been condemned for simply loving another woman?

Andrew Neil : this was a case of a man who throughout the time he was wooing Diana engaging her, marrying her, going on a honeymoon, rearing children with her. We're still seeing another woman ,was still in love with another woman all the way through but at the same time when the people looked at Diana and he looked at Camilla Parker-Bowles they could understand what he was about what's his problem.

Journalist: For a while there was doubt whether Elton John would sing that at Diana's funeral he'd said yes but Buckingham Palace wondered if a Pop star in Westminster Abbey might be undignified.

Elton John :

Goodbye England's rose

May you ever grow in our hearts

You were the grace that placed itself

Where lives were torn apart

You called out to our country

And you whispered to those in pain

Now you belong to heaven

And the stars spell out your name

And it seems to me you lived your life

Like a candle in the wind

Never fading with the sunset

When the rain set in.(an extract from the song : Candle in the Wind)

Anthony Holden: and if Diana represented anything she represented showing your emotions now we Brits are not supposed to be good at that we're supposed to be stiff upper-lip types what has the nation done this week has just come out and wept in the streets and there's a strong feeling this weekend that the country's really been changed.

The documentary ends with Diana's recording that says the following:

"I lead from the heart not the head and albeit that's got me into trouble in my work I understand that, but someone's gotta go out there and love people and show it I'd like to be a queen of people's hearts in people's hearts but I don't see myself being Queen of this country"

Appendix C: The Transcription of the ‘NBC News’ Television Channel Discourse

NBC NEWS : 25 years later the life and legacy of princess Diana nightly news films transcription

Introduction:

Many people when they think of Diana they not only think about her life but they also think about her untimely death there was this incredible outpouring of grief when she died I still think 25 years later that grief hasn't really gone away.

Daisy McAndrew NBC News royal commentator :

Much like the shooting of JFK for Brits we can all remember where we were when we heard that Diana had died I think the nation really went into shock people came from all over the world not just from all over this country to lay flowers Diana at the time of course was the most photographed woman in the world many people thought she was the most beautiful woman in the world she was certainly the most famous and she was only 36 years old but because she had been in the public eye for 17 years by that point people felt they knew her they felt that they understood her and that she understood them.

When the British public got to know Diana she was often called a ‘commoner’ which is ridiculous really when you look at her background she was born into a very Aristocratic family her father became an Earl which meant that she became Lady Diana Spencer she grew up surrounded by the Royal family it was

when she was about 16 that Diana first met Prince Charles fast forward a couple of years and Diana and Charles started dating when Diana was only 19 years old Diana came to London

and she started working as a teacher in a kindergarten for pre-school age children she loved playing with children and you can see that right through her life it was during that time that she was dating Prince Charles and the press, the photographers, the paparazzi really started to take a keen interest in her so there's that famous iconic photograph of her with two of those children where her skirt is see-through and you can see her legs that was the picture that was then splashed all over the front pages of the newspapers and really escalated her prominence. One of the things that the British public found so fascinating was that this courtship seemed to have been completely whirlwind Charles had a lot of pressure on him he was getting a bit old as far as the Royal family was concerned they wanted him to start a family they wanted him settled down. I think the Royal family were very very pleased they thought she was malleable she was young enough I suspect they thought not to have very strong opinions of her own to sort of do what she was told and of course many years later it turned out that they couldn't have been more wrong about that she turned into a much more confident woman who was able and willing to speak her mind.

The interest globally in the wedding of Charles and Diana was absolutely huge 750 million people around the world in 74 different countries watched that Royal wedding suddenly the eyes of the world in some ways were on them and that was because of Diana

Two journalists' recording about Diana in 1981

Journalist 1: she is not quite Cinderella but close enough

Journalist2: well Tom if she is Cinderella then we've got more to look for than a mere dress.

Back to Daisy McAndrew

The wedding dress that Diana wore designed by the husband and wife duo the Emanuels was extraordinary these huge 1980s puffed sleeves the big v-neck collar 25-foot train 10 000 mother-of-pearl sequins sewn in I think whilst everybody was buying into this narrative that this relationship was a fairy tale and the Royal family had got itself a new Princess who was going to be their great hope for the future I think very few people would have predicted how quickly it all unraveled. It's really incredible when you look back and realize how young Princess Diana was when she became a mother just 21 when William arrived and then Harry came along two years later she wanted to be a young active mother she wanted to be seen differently she was seen taking her own boys to school she didn't want to be the stuffy very formal mother she wanted those boys to know how much she loved them how much she wanted them and how much she wanted to have fun with them in some ways Diana and the boys in those years had a fairly good relationship with the paparazzi and in some ways there was a relationship there that works for both of them Diana of course wanted some of those photographs and some of those images to be seen publicly because she wanted to be seen as a very different type of Royal much more in touch much more modern I think to all the onlookers looking at Diana's life at this period there she was very very beautiful two beautiful young children seemingly a happy marriage I think many people couldn't have imagined what was really going on behind closed doors. "I'm not a political figure I am a humanitarian figure and always have been and always will be" Diana wanted to carve out a role for herself a professional role and she wanted to do something that other Royals weren't doing she knew that just her name or just a visit from her could bring a huge amount of publicity support and ultimately money and donations for a cause that she decided she wanted to support she was the first Royal to embrace literally and figuratively AIDS as a charity she famously would sit with AID sufferers at the time she would hug them she would hold their hands this was very very controversial in those days she is a woman who has had a tireless commitment to the

homeless, to AIDS, cancer leprosy and other health issues “I hope that my visit will encourage others to join the campaign and ease the plight of the victims of landmines here in Angola and all over the world”. That photograph of her walking through a landmine wearing protective equipment became one of the most repeatedly published photographs of the era and drew international attention to the issue of landmines.

Prince William about his Mother :

She didn't want praise for us she did it because she cared and it was generally a massive quality of hers which was why she became so so big I think is because she wanted to to give so much love and give so much care to people who really needed it.

Back to Daisy McAndrew

When you look at the public work, the charity work, that Diana was embracing at this time you can see that she was really throwing herself into it a lot of them represented to her the things that she cared about and people she wanted to care for I think in many ways she was probably getting comfort from that work because she wasn't getting much care behind the scenes at home. The marriage of Charles and Diana started to fall apart in a very public way there had been many rumors at the time that they weren't happy rumors about Camilla Parker Bowles, rumors that Diana was saying there are three in this marriage the war of words began. It was very very unseemly from the point of view of many onlookers Diana was much more popular than Charles was particularly when people started to believe that he had betrayed his wife.

Lawyers in Britain are preparing to put an end to what might be called the ‘Windsor Hassle’ a divorce is in the works for the Prince and Princess of Wales the divorce was clearly very painful for all involved and was very messy . “Princess Diana vowed never to leave the Royal family silently and she is keeping her word”.

Of course for older people in those days divorce was still looked on disapprovingly particularly older members of the Royal family but I'd say pretty much attitudes have changed significantly if you look now the Queen's four children three of them have been divorced so this has become the norm but it wasn't then particularly for a future monarch it wasn't normal to divorce and I think the Royal family were very worried about how it would affect the British public's opinion of Prince Charles, Prince Charles was always going to be the monarch and for him to be very unpopular I think the Royal family were very concerned about that. "The Royal family wants this day to come and go as quickly as possible it ends one of the saddest and most embarrassing chapters the monarchy has ever had to endure".