



**MATERIAL PROCESSES IN THE NEWS OF THE PARAENSE
NEWSPAPERS ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FROM THE
IDEATIONAL METAFUNCTION PERSPECTIVE**

**PROCESSOS MATERIAIS NAS NOTÍCIAS DE JORNAIS
PARAENSES SOBRE VIOLÊNCIA DOMÉSTICA NA PERSPECTIVA
DA METAFUNÇÃO IDEACIONAL**

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the material processes in the journalistic texts of Diário Online and G1 Pará about domestic violence in order to uncover the representations of victims and aggressors conveyed in these news. The theoretical and methodological assumptions are supported by Systemic-Functional Linguistics, whose authors that guided the research were Halliday and Matthiessen (2014); Furtado da Cunha and Souza (2011); Fuzer and Cabral (2014); Eggins (2004); Thompson (2014); Bloor and Bloor (2004). The methodology focuses on documentary and descriptive research, through which seventeen news items were chosen from the mentioned media vehicles. The results indicated that the newspapers most common transitivity scheme is Goal and material process. It is concluded that the newspapers Diário Online and G1 Pará portrayed the main participants involved in the cases of domestic violence through linguistic choices that contributed to particular forms of representation.

KEYWORDS: Material processes; Ideational Metafunction; Domestic Violence.

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RESUMO

Esta pesquisa tem como objetivo analisar os processos materiais dos textos jornalísticos do Diário Online e do G1 Pará sobre a violência doméstica, a fim de desvelar as representações de vítimas e agressores veiculadas nessas notícias. Os pressupostos teóricos e metodológicos estão amparados pela Linguística Sistêmico-Funcional, cujos autores que nortearam a pesquisa foram Halliday e Matthiessen (2014); Furtado da Cunha e Souza (2011); Fuzer e Cabral (2014); Eggins (2004); Thompson (2014); Bloor e Bloor (2004). A metodologia centra-se na pesquisa documental e descritiva, por meio da qual foram escolhidas dezessete notícias dos veículos de comunicação mencionados. Os resultados indicaram que o esquema de transitividade mais comum dos jornais é Meta e processo material. Conclui-se que os jornais Diário Online e G1 Pará retrataram os principais atores envolvidos nos casos de violência doméstica por meio de escolhas linguísticas que contribuíram para formas particulares de representação.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Processos materiais; Metafunção ideacional; Violência doméstica.

Introduction

Domestic violence is a topic of international concern and a matter of public health and public policy. In this perspective, its confrontation is the responsibility of government agencies and society. According to Article 5 of Law 11,340, known as The Maria da Penha Law, domestic and family violence against women is “any gender-based action or omission that causes her death, injury, physical, sexual or psychological suffering and moral or property damage” (BRASIL, 2006). In the pandemic context of Covid-19 (disease caused by the new coronavirus), the crime of domestic violence against women has worsened, because they are living in the same residence as the aggressors for longer period of time. Thus, although social isolation is a precautionary measure against the disease, it has provided more risks to women living in situations of violence.

Given that the discourses that circulate socially affect social practices, the media has a relevant impact on the representations about domestic violence. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze how media discursive practices impact the way how society deals with violence against women committed domestically by the victims’ spouses. Thus, it is essential to discuss whether the media discourses maintain or confront the affective relationships in which the female body is taken as male property, legitimized by the marriage bond. In this vein, the objective of this article is to uncover the representation of domestic violence conveyed in the news of Diário Online and G1 Pará.

The specific objectives are to analyze, based on Systemic-Functional Linguistics, the material processes used in the news of Pará newspapers; investigate how lexicogrammatical choices constitute representations, social relations and social identities in these news; and discuss the effects of discursive events that contribute to the representation of women victims of domestic violence and aggressors. This article is organized in the following subsections: 1) Methodology; 2) The ideational metafunction – clause as representation; 3) Material processes in the news from Diário Online and G1 Pará about domestic violence; Ergativity in the systemic-functional model: Agent and Medium; Causative and ergative processes; Other

participants in material clauses: Extension, Beneficiary and Scope; Active and passive material clauses; 4) Quantitative results and 5) Conclusion.

Methodology

The methodology adopted was centered on documental and descriptive research, and, for this research, the theoretical foundation was centered on the contributions of Systemic-Functional Linguistics (SFL), according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). We also read Thompson (2014); Eggins (2004); Bloor and Bloor (2004); Fuzer and Cabral (2014); and Furtado da Cunha and Souza (2011). The corpus of the research is 138 material clauses extracted from 17 texts of the newspapers *Diário Online* and *G1 Pará* from the year 2012 to 2020, whose selection was based on the great repercussion of domestic violence crimes. From that, the material processes in journalistic news of the mentioned communication vehicle were analyzed, based on Systemic-Functional Linguistics. It was also analyzed through the linguistic-discursive resources how the particular representation of reality and the particular identifications of the actors involved in the news were constructed.

The analysis procedures were: selection of material sentences; description of participants, types of material processes and circumstances; analysis of lexicogrammatical functions performed by the elements in each sentence; interpretation in the light of Systemic-Functional Linguistics, especially the ideational metafunction; and construction of graphs and tables that schematized the results found in the analysis. To register the frequency of material processes and circumstances found in the corpus, the WordSmith Tools 8.0 (SARDINHA, 2009) program was used, through the WordList tool, which produces word lists containing the absolute and percentage frequency, and Concord, with which the contexts of lexicogrammatical items were identified

The ideational metafunction - clause as representation

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) considers language as a potential of meanings, which can be constructed in three ways, that is, interpersonally, textually and ideationally, corresponding to the metafunctions respectively (HALLIDAY; MATTHIESSEN, 2004). According to Barbara and Macêdo (2009), the ideational metafunction represents and constructs the meanings of human experience in the outer (social) and inner (psychological) worlds, through the transitivity system. In other words, in the ideational metafunction, the sentence is conceived as a representation, whose focus of analysis is the transitivity system. Still according to the authors, the ideational metafunction is subdivided into two components: the experiential and the logical. In this article we will focus on the experiential component, which refers to the internal content of a sentence, that is, the structure and transitivity. Thus, the part of grammar in which experiential meanings are manifested, as Fuzer and Cabral (2014) assert, is called transitivity system. In functionalist studies, transitivity is defined as the transfer of an activity from a given agent to a patient.

For Trask (2004, p. 298 apud FURTADO DA CUNHA; SOUZA, 2011, p. 31), transitivity is the “way a verb relates to Nominal Syntagms (SN) in the same sentence”. In this sense, it is through the transitivity system that one identifies the actions and activities of human beings that are expressed in discourses, as well as which reality is portrayed. Such identification, according to Furtado da Cunha and Souza (2011), occurs through functional terms that have transitivity roles: processes (performed by verbal phrases); participants (performed by nominal groups, who does what to whom?); and circumstances (performed by adverbial groups). According to what they represent, processes are classified into material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential (see HALLIDAY; MATTHIESSEN, 2004). In the present article, we focused on material processes to uncover the representation of victim and aggressor in journalistic texts.

Material process in the news of Diário Online and G1 Pará about domestic violence

In this section, we will analyze and discuss the material processes found in journalistic texts from Diário Online and G1 Pará in the light of Systemic Functional Linguistics, in order to uncover the representations that the newspapers make about the victims of domestic violence and the aggressors. To do so, the definition of material processes, their types and participants will be presented, as well as examples taken from the research *corpus*. In this perspective, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that “material” clauses construct the processes of doing and happening as a sequence of concrete changes. From this perspective, in material processes, there is an input of energy that entails a certain amount of change in the flow of events.

The participant who has agentive power to exercise the material process is called by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) the Actor. Other non-obligatory participants in material clauses are: Goal, Extension, Recipient, Client, and Scope. In this sense, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) explain the concept and function of each participant. Generally, in material sentences, who has the agentive role to perform change is the Actor, the participant who does the action. He is the obligatory participant in material clauses, since he is the one who causes the process to unfold over time, leading to an outcome different from the initial phase of unfolding. Thompson (2014) states that material clauses are divided into: those that represent the action involving only the Actor and there are those that also affect or are “done to” another participant. This second participant is called the Goal, to which the action is directed.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) explain that when there is only the participant Actor, the material clause represents an event, and using traditional terminology, it is called intransitive. In this sense, Eggins (2004) calls this type of sentence “middle” and understands it as one in which “someone does something”. In other words, when the result of the process is confined to the Actor himself, the sentence represents an event and is called intransitive. On the other hand, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) say that when the process extends to another participant, the Goal, impacting it in some way, the clause represents a “doing” and is called transitive – or as Eggins (2004) classifies it, “effectual.” For example:

1. Um homem **matou** sua própria esposa na manhã desta quarta-feira (23), na cidade de Brasil Novo, região sudoeste do Pará. (Marido mata a esposa após descobrir noite de traição. *Diário Online*, 23/05/2018).

1. A man **killed** his own wife on the morning of these Wednesday (23), in the city of Brasil Novo, Southwestern Region of Pará. (Husband kills wife after discovering night of betrayal. *Diário Online*, 23/05/2018).

<i>Um homem</i>	matou	<i>sua própria esposa</i>	Freq.: 1 (0,03%)
A man	killed	his own wife	
Actor	Transformative material process	Goal	

Source: research data

The clause (1) is configured as effective and transformative, because in it, the Actor participant “a man” has agentive power to transform the flow of events and extend the process “killed” to another participant, the Goal “his own wife”, who is directly affected and transformed by the action. Therefore, the clause represents the doing of an agentive Actor and is called transitive. The victim, then, passes from a state of life to death after the violent act, whose verbal perfective aspect of the process indicates that the material action is completed. And, in the sentence, it is explicit who was the agent responsible for the victim’s death. In summary, according to Furtado da Cunha and Souza (2011, p. 72-73), intransitive clauses encode experiences by answering “someone does something” to the question “what did x do?”; whereas transitive clauses encode experiences by answering “someone does something to someone” to the question “what did x do to y?”.

Ergativity in the systemic-functional model: Agent and Medium

For Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), there are two distinct but complementary models of interactive participation with processes in the notion of figures: particularist, which diversifies our experience into four domains (doing, feeling, saying or being), and generalist, which unifies our experience across the different domains. The first model represents the distinction between a small number of figures, with different processes involved and different participants inherent in them. This particularist model named by Halliday and Matthiessen (1999) refers to the study of transitivity, in systemic-functional grammar.

The generalist model presents the Medium participant, the central participant common to all processes, that is, it is the participant through which the process is actualized. In this perspective, the Medium is added to the process and forms the core of a figure. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (1999, p. 155), the Medium corresponds to, “regardless of the type of figure, the participant that is most intimately linked to the process”. The figure formed by Medium + process may, or may not, be caused by an external participant called Agent. The generalist model is directly related to ergativity.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) consider that transitivity is a case of extension, and ergativity is a case of deepening of the sentence. Viewed from the angle of transitivity, the clause can be either transitive or intransitive; if viewed from the point of ergativity, the clause of agency is studied. According to the ergative model, there are two important notions in the analysis: the Medium and the Agent. The relationship between these categories of ergativity in middle or effective clauses is essential in determining the characteristics of the participants of material clauses.

According to Martin, Matthiessen and Painter (2010), transitivity enables the identification of additional participants in a process, thus analyzing if the sentence has only the Actor (intransitive clause) or if it contains other participants such as the Goal (transitive clause). On the other hand, according to Halliday (1994), the semantic notion that covers the ergative model is causation. In this sense, the aspect discussed in the analysis of the ergative system is the presence or absence of an Agent that promotes the development of the process, that is, whether the process is represented as caused by an external force or as caused by itself. In this way, Ergativity analyzes whether the Agent of an action is internal or external to the process itself, and can be identified structurally or not. For example:

2. *O crime **ocorreu** no apartamento de um residencial localizado na estrada Itabira. (Homem suspeito de matar esposa a facadas é preso em Ananindeua. G1 PA — Belém, 06/04/2020).*

2. The crime **occurred** in a residential apartment located on Itabira Road. (Man suspected of killing wife by stabbing is arrested in Ananindeua. G1 PA - Belém, 06/04/2020).

<i>O crime</i>	ocorreu	<i>no apartamento de um residencial localizado na</i>	Freq.: 3
The crime	occurred	<i>estrada Itabira.</i>	(0,10%)
		in a residential apartment located on Itabira Road.	
Transitivity role: Actor	Creative	Location: Place	
Ergativity role: Medium	material		
	process		

Source: research data

3. *O crime **aconteceu** dentro do condomínio Itaoca, na estrada Itabira, no bairro do Maguari, em Ananindeua, na Região Metropolitana de Belém. (Marido mata esposa a facadas na frente do filho na Grande Belém. Diário Online, 06/04/2020).*

3. The crime **happened** inside the condominium Itaoca, on Itabira road, in the Maguari neighborhood, in Ananindeua, in the Metropolitan Region of Belém. (Husband stabs wife to death in front of son in Greater Belém. Diário Online, 06/04/2020).

<i>O crime</i>	aconteceu	<i>dentro do condomínio Itaoca, na estrada Itabira, no</i>	Freq.: 3
The crime	happened	<i>bairro do Maguari, em Ananindeua, na Região Metropolitana de Belém.</i>	(0,10%)
		inside the condominium Itaoca, on Itabira road, in the Maguari neighborhood, in Ananindeua, in the Metropolitan Region of Belém.	
Transitivity	role: Creative	Location: Place	
Actor	material		
Ergativity	role: process		
Medium			

Source: research data

In the transitivity analysis, the above clauses are classified as creative, because the Actor participant “the crime” - an inanimate, non-human entity - comes into existence in the outer world, that is, it is brought into existence in the development of the creative processes occurred and happened. According to Thompson (2014):

Another possible grouping is according to whether the process is intentional or involuntary. With involuntary processes, the Actor often seems like a Goal in some respects (and in fact there usually is no Goal). The process here appears to affect the Actor – a description that recalls the way we defined the role of the Goal (THOMPSON, 2014, p. 96).

In other words, there are “involuntary” processes in which the participant understood as the Actor does not seem to have the agentive power to perform a certain action. For this reason, the Actor resembles Goal. In this case, as Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 285) explain, ‘happening’ clauses mean that the actualization of the process is represented as being self-engendered. In this way, the processes ‘occurred’ and ‘happened’ can be understood as involuntary, since they are not represented as caused by an external force, but rather as caused by themselves. However, the participant still plays the function of Actor, but does not have the agentive power that he prototypically possesses.

As Martin, Matthiessen and Painter (2010) explain, some clauses present only the Medium through which the process is performed. For this reason, they are called middle clauses. In this sense, the clauses in the table above are middle, because they have only the participant with the ergative role of Medium. Thus, in the clause structure, there is no active participant, but by the context of the news, it is possible to understand implicitly that the aggressors are the ones who cause the crimes. In these sentences, the circumstances presented specify the temporal and spatial location of the occurrence of the feminicides. The clauses below are also middle and present involuntary processes:

4. Ela não suportou e **acabou morrendo** no local sem chances de socorro médico. (Mulher é morta friamente na frente das filhas. Diário Online, 08/12/2015).

4. She didn't withstand it and **ended up dying** on the place with no chance of medical help. (A woman is coldly killed in front of her daughters. Diário Online, 08/12/2015).

[ela]	acabou morrendo	no local	sem chances	Freq: 1
[she]	ended up dying	on the place	de socorro médico	(0,03%)
			with no chance of medical help.	
Transitivity role: Actor	Transformative	Location: Place	Contingency:	
Ergativity role: Medium	material process		Default	

Source: research data

5. Uma cabo da Polícia Rodoviária Estadual **morreu** após ser baleada na noite desta terça-feira (15). (Marido da cabo também era policial militar. G1 PA — Belém, 15/09/2020).

5. A corporal of the State Highway Police **died** after being shot late on Tuesday (Husband of the corporal was a military police officer. G1 PA - Belém, 15/09/2020).

Uma cabo da Polícia Rodoviária Estadual	morreu	após ser baleada na noite desta terça-feira (15).	Freq.: 2
A corporal of the State Highway Police	died	after being shot late on Tuesday (15).	(0,07%)
Transitivity role: Actor	Transformative	Location: Time	
Ergativity role: Medium	material process		

Source: research data

6. Gislaine Santos **morreu** com um disparo na cabeça (Marido mata a esposa após descobrir noite de traição. Diário Online, 23/05/2018).

6. Gislaine Santos **died** from a gunshot wound to the head (Husband kills wife after discovering night of betrayal. Diário Online, 05/23/2018).

Gislaine Santos	morreu	com um disparo	na cabeça
Gislaine Santos	died	from a gunshot wound	to the head
Transitivity role: Actor	Transformative	Manner: Means	Location: Place
Ergativity role: Medium	material process		

Source: research data

Armbrust (2006) characterizes the middle voice as one in which there is no trace of agentivity, neither structurally explicit nor implicit in the sentence. In this sense, in the sentence “and she ended up dying on the place with no chance of medical help”, there is only one participant that suffers or undergoes the process “die”: “she”, a pronoun that anaphorically resumes “Lana”, a victim of domestic violence. In this case, the presence of an agent that provoked the process is neither explicit nor implicit. On the other hand, in the second and third clauses above, there is no structural presence of an Agent who triggered the process, but implicitly there is the notion that someone caused the victims’ death (“A corporal of the State Highway Police” and “Gislaine Santos”). This is because the circumstances of temporal location and manner (means) attached to the process “die” indicate that the victim was shot and that he was shot in the head.

Therefore, it is understood that there was an Agent, but he is not expressed in the clause structures of the examples. Therefore, “dying” process can be classified as involuntary material, since there is no explicit external force in the oral structure that has caused the action. And considering the analysis of ergative in clause, the only participant of the process has an ergative function of Medium, by which the process is actualized; and in transitivity, it has a thematic function of Actor, even without performing agentive role as prototypically happens.

Causative and ergative process

Moura Neves (2000 apud FUZER; CABRAL, 2014), classifies dynamic verbs of actions or activities (what someone does or what someone causes) and dynamic verbs of processes (what happens). In this sense, the author differentiates the examples in which verbs are effectively accompanied by an agent or causative participant from verbs in which there is a name that is a patient of (affected by) the action expressed by the verb. According to Azeredo (2013), there are verbs that express a change of state and are employed as transitive or as intransitive. This type of verb, the author calls ergative or inacusative, whose distinction is expressed through the configuration of the functions of the participants in relation to a single process. For example:

<i>O vento</i>	<i>esfriou</i>	<i>a comida.</i>
The wind	cooled	the food.
Actor/participant	material process	Goal

Source: Azeredo (2013)

<i>A comida</i>	<i>esfriou.</i>	Ø
The food	cooled.	
Participant	material process	

Source: Azeredo (2013)

In the clause “The wind cooled the food”, the participant “wind” is the Actor participant, whose material process “cooled” transforms the Goal “the food”, which suffers a transformation in its temperature. However, Azeredo (2013) considers that the “wind” may not be the Actor of the process, because it is a non-human participant, which could not consciously perform the act of cooling the food. It is worth noting that, for the author, there may be a human agent that would leave the food in the wind in order to cool it, and for this reason, it may be an implicit Actor, or even, there was no Actor in this case.

In the second example, the process “cooled” is intransitive, because there would be no need for someone to have caused this cooling, but for the food to have cooled naturally due to someone taking time to eat. Azeredo (2013) calls attention to the semantic implications between a sentence like “the food cooled” and “the food was cooled”. For him, in the second (hypothetical) example, there is a Goal (“the food”) and a material process with receptive structure (“it was cooled”). Thus, the interpretation of this clause is that someone purposely caused the food to cool down. In short, the author questions the identification of these participants in this type of process because of these different semantic implications.

In some clauses, there may be terms that performs the role of an additional agent, which, always have an agentive or causative role. Often there are verbs such as “cause” or “make”, whose cause is expressed in a clause that is structurally separate of the action that is caused (MARTIN; MATTHIESSEN; PAINTER, 2010). One of the ways in which causatives carve out their own functional niche is that they allow chains of agency (THOMPSON, 2014). For example:

7. *Mas ele teria provocado um tumulto dentro da unidade de saúde e fez com que funcionários acionassem as autoridades policiais (Homem agride sua companheira com mordida. Diário Online 13/08/2013).*

7. But he would have provoked a tumult inside the health unit and **made** the employees to call the police authorities (A man attacked his wife with bite. Diário Online 13/08/2013).

[ele]	<i>fez com que</i>	<i>funcionários</i>	<i>acionassem</i>	<i>as autoridades</i>	Freq.: 1
[he]	made	the employees	to call	<i>policiais</i>	(0,03%)
				the police authorities	
Transitive role: Initiator	Causative process	Transitivity role: Actor	Process	Transitivity role: Goal	
Ergative role: Agent		Ergativity role: Agent		Ergativity role: Medium	

Source: research data

In the transitivity analysis we introduced the notion of an Initiator, a participant who brings about the action performed by the Actor. This function appears in the explicit causative structure with the verb “make” (HALLIDAY; MATTHIESSEN, 2004, p. 509-510). In the clause above, the Initiator – represented by anaphoric pronoun “he” of causative material process “make” causes another entity (“the employees”) to engage in a material process. So, in the Ergativity, the clause’s structure is Agent+ Causative process + Agent + Process + Medium.

Other participants of material clauses: Extension, Beneficiary and Scope

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) explain there are optional participants in the material clauses, such as Extent, Beneficiary and Scope. The first specifies the process, complementing it and it’s not affected by the action of the verb. For example: “They found a president at ease in office” (FURTADO DA CUNHA; SOUZA, 2011, p. 72) and “and the police found Maria Jesuína’s body with a rope around her neck” (Arrested man accused of killing his wife. *Diário Online*, 16/01/2016). The Beneficiary is classified by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) into two types: Recipient and Client. For the authors, Recipients and Clients occur in systemically different environment. That’s because the first occur only in transitive transformative material clause in the category Extent, because they receive goods. In this case, the Goal represents goods being transferred.

On the other hand, Clients receive services provided by the Actor, with that, these services can be constructed similarly as the Goal in creative material clauses, in which that participant is brought into existence by the process. Fuzer and Cabral (2014) consider that the Beneficiary benefits from verbal action, not necessarily associated with receiving something positive. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) add another participant that can appear in material clauses: the Scope, which is in no way affected by the development of the process. Structurally, the material clause, according to the authors, consists of the order syntagmatic: nominal group + verbal group + nominal group” and can be Actor + Process + Goal or Actor + Process + Scope.

The authors characterize the two types of Scope in Scope: entity and Scope: process. The first type can construct an entity that exists independently of the process takes place. For example: “The boy scouts followed the trail” (FUZER; CABRAL, 2014, p. 50) and “Follow the arrows and climb the steps” (MUNIZ DA SILVA; SOARES, 2018, p. 145). In other hands, Scope: entity constructs the domain in which the process takes place. When the participant constructs the process, it’s called Scope: process, which may be not an entity at all but rather another name for the process. For example: “Ana took a bath in the morning” (MUNIZ DA SILVA; SOARES, 2018, p. 145)³. The following examples, taken from the research corpus, illustrate linguistic constructs with Scope: process:

³ Bloor e Bloor (2004, p. 114) pointed out that English (together with some other languages) has a tendency to nominalize certain events which might be seen as essentially processes and which often have a non-nominal synonym. Sometimes these nominalizations are coupled with a verb which has little lexical meaning, a verb which is semantically almost empty. The authors mention the verbs “take” or “have”. We have “bathe” versus “take a bath” or “have a bath”.

8. Em seguida, [o suspeito] arrombou a porta da frente da casa, pegou uma faca na cozinha e **deu os golpes** em Lana, que estava deitada na cama, no quarto. (Mulher é morta friamente na frente das filhas. *Diário Online*, 08/12/2015).

8. Then [the suspect] broke down the front door of the house, took a knife in the kitchen and **gave the strikes** in Lana, who was lying on the bed, in the bedroom. (Woman is coldly killed in front of daughters. *Diário Online*, 08/12/2015).

<i>[o suspeito]</i>	deu os golpes	<i>em Lana</i>	Freq.:	1
[the suspect]	gave the strikes	in Lana	(0,03%)	
Actor	Scope-process	Beneficiary (Recipient)		

Source: research data

9. Segundo a polícia, durante uma briga com a companheira, ele **deu uma mordida** tão forte na boca da mulher que os médicos precisaram costurar parte do lábio superior da vítima com oito pontos. (Homem agride sua companheira com mordida. *Diário Online* 13/08/2013).

9. According to police, during a fight with his partner, he **gave a bite** so hard on the woman's mouth that doctors had to sew part of the victim's upper lip with eight stitches. (A man attacked his wife with bite. *Diário Online* 13/08/2013).

<i>durante uma briga</i>	<i>com a companheira,</i>	<i>ele</i>	deu	uma	<i>na boca da mulher</i>	Freq.:	1
during a fight	with his partner,	he	mordida		on the woman's	(0,03%)	
			gave a bite		mouth		
Location (time)	Accompaniment (comitation)	Actor	Scope-process	Beneficiary (Recipient)			

Source: research data

10. Na ocasião, ele **teria dado um soco** na boca dela (Mulher encontrada morta dentro de carro em Belterra foi estrangulada com uma braçadeira. G1 Santarém — PA, 23/03/2020).

10. At the time, he **would have given a punch** on her mouth (Woman found died in a car in Belterra was strangled with a clamp. G1 Santarém — PA, 23/03/2020).

<i>ele</i>	teria dado um soco	<i>na boca dela.</i>	Freq.:	1
he	would have given a punch	on her mouth	(0,03%)	
Actor	Scope-process	Beneficiary (Recipient)		

Source: research data

The aggressors perform the thematic role of Actor and the victims of Beneficiary (Recipient), because the lexical items related to them – “in Lana”, “in the woman's mouth” and “on her mouth” – receive the violent actions of the aggressors. In this regard, Fuzer and

Cabral (2014) considers the Beneficiary as one who benefits from verbal action, not necessarily associated with receiving something positive. Corroborating the authors, Bloor and Bloor (2004) emphasize that the relative benefit or damage is of no significance, because the Recipient is still labeled Beneficiary.

The structure of the clauses is similar because they present Actor + Scope-process + Beneficiary (Recipient). Here, the verb “give” is lexically ‘empty’; so the process of the clause is expressed only by the noun functioning as Scope. In these cases, as explained by Moura Neves (2000 apud FUZER; CABRAL, 2014), the verb “give” functions as a “support verb”, that is, it has quite empty meaning that forms with the direct object – “the strikes”, “a bite” and “a punch” – a global meaning corresponding to that of other verbs, how to strike, to bite and to punch.

In terms of representation, the semantic value of the processes is attenuated, and with this, there is emptying of the violent actions of the aggressors. It is worth noting the use of the verbal form in the future of the past in the Scope: process “**would have given** a punch” in the third clause. In this case, the linguistic structure gives hypotheticity to the development of the process. Therefore, the neutral verb (“support verb”) “gave” and the Scopes “the strikes”, “a bite” and “a punch” are euphemic forms/structures that establish in the attenuation texts for cases of domestic violence.

Active and passive material clauses

In transitive processes (also called effective), the clauses can be active or passive. The active clauses (also called operative) are probed by “what did x do (to y)?” (EGGINS, 2014, p. 216). For example:

11. *Ela ainda **teria travado** luta corporal com o assassino, mas a selvageria do suspeito foi maior (Mulher é morta friamente na frente das filhas. Diário Online, 08/12/2015).*

11. She **would still have fought** body fight with the murderer, but the suspect’s savagery was greater (A woman is coldly killed in front of her daughters. Diário Online, 08/12/2015).

<i>Ela</i>	<i>ainda teria travado</i>	<i>luta corporal</i>	<i>com o assassino,</i>	<i>Freq.: 1 (0,03%)</i>
She	would still have fought			
Act	Textual	Creative material	Goal	Accompaniment
or	element	process		(comitition)

Source: research data

12. *De acordo com informações do sargento da Polícia Militar (PM) José Carlos, lotado na 2ª Companhia (Cia) do 21º Batalhão de Polícia Militar (BPM) a vítima já **teria registrado** três*

boletins de ocorrência contra o suspeito (Mulher é morta friamente na frente das filhas. Diário Online, 08/12/2015).

12. According to information from Military Police sergeant (MP) José Carlos, established in the 2nd Company (Co) of the 21st Military Police Battalion (MPB) the victim **would have** already **registered** three police reports against the suspect (A woman is coldly killed in front of her daughters. Diário Online, 08/12/2015).

<i>a vítima</i>	<i>já teria registrado</i>	<i>três boletins de</i>	<i>contra o suspeito</i>	Freq.: 3
the	would have already registered	three police reports	against the suspect	(0,10%)
victim				
Actor	Textual element	Creative process	material ocorrência Meta	Cause (behalf)

Source: research data

*13. De acordo com informações de familiares e alguns vizinhos, Oziel da Silva de Freitas **teria cometido** o crime após descobrir que a mulher teria dormido na casa de um amante. (Marido mata a esposa após descobrir noite de traição. Diário Online, 23/05/2018).*

13. According to information from relatives and some neighbors, Oziel da Silva de Freitas **would have committed** the crime after discovering that the woman would have slept in a lover's house (Husband killed his wife after discovering the night of betrayal Diário Online, 23/05/2018).

<i>Oziel da Silva de Freitas</i>	<i>teria cometido</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>após descobrir que a mulher teria dormido na casa de um amante</i>	Freq.: 2
	would have committed	the	after discovering that the woman would have slept in a lover's house	(0,07%)
		crime		
Actor	Creative material process	Goal	Location (time)	

Source: research data

In the first two clauses above, the victim assumes thematic role of Actor and ergative role of Agent, whose processes “would have fought” and “would have registered” represent creative actions that affect the participants “body fight” and “three police reports”, respectively. In this sense, these lexicogrammatical elements are classified as Goal of the processes, since they suffer the impact of the actions, which change the flow of events. However, these processes have a hypothetical structure, which denotes a state of doubt regarding the performance of the actions. In terms of representation, the material processes attributed to the victims are represented by the newspapers as hypothetical acts.

In the last clause of the table, the aggressor has the role of Actor (in a transitivity analysis) and ergative role of Agent. This clause is a case in which the process has in the future of the past “would have committed” also possesses imperfect aspect, which implies in supposition as to the realization of the crime. It is worth highlighting the circumstances associated with this process: angle (source) and temporal location. The first expresses the source of the information conveyed in the news, and the second represents not only the time of hypothetical action, but also the cause that is considered the justification for violent action: “after discovering that the woman would have slept in the house of a lover”. Thus, the “inappropriate” behavior of the victim is treated in the text as the causative of jealousy in her partner, and consequently, the cause for violence domestic.

While in the transitive active clauses, a participant does something to another participant, the passive clauses are probed by “what happened to y?” (EGGINS, 2014). That’s means that with the passive (or receptive) clause we can ask “who by?”. Thereby the contrast between “operative” and “receptive” clauses is a contrast in voice. However, both clauses are the same experientially, because they represent a configuration of Actor + Process + Goal (HALLIDAY; MATTHIESSEN, 2004). For example:

14. Lana da Silva Maximiliana, 33 anos, que trabalhava como serviços gerais, foi assassinada com, no mínimo, 36 facadas dentro da própria casa, na passagem 15 de Agosto, na comunidade de Murinim, em Benfica (Mulher é morta friamente na frente das filhas. Diário Online, 08/12/2015).

14. Lana da Silva Maximiliana, 33 years old, who worked with general services, **was murdered** with at least 36 stab wounds inside her own home, in the 15 de Agosto Passageway, in the Murinim community, in Benfica (A woman is coldly killed in front of her daughters. Diário Online, 08/12/2015).

<i>Lana da Silva Maximiliana</i>	foi assassinada was murdered	<i>com, no mínimo, 36 facadas</i> with at least 36 stab wounds	<i>dentro da própria casa, na passagem 15 de Agosto, na comunidade de Murinim, em Benfica</i> inside her own home, in the 15 de Agosto Passageway, in the Murinim community, in Benfica	Freq.: 3 (0,10%)
Goal	Transformative material process	Manner (means)	Location (place)	

Source: research data

15. *Vítima foi morta a tiros (Corpo de mulher assassinada pelo marido é encontrado em terreno baldio, em Dom Eliseu. G1 PA — Belém, 06/05/2020).*

15. Victim **was killed** by shots (The body of a woman murdered by her husband is found on wasteland, in Dom Eliseu. G1 PA - Belém, 06/05/2020).

<i>Vítima</i>	foi morta	<i>a tiros</i>	Freq.: 4
Victim	was killed	by shots	(0,13%)
Goal	Transformative material process	Manner (means)	

Source: research data

Eggs (2004) affirms that the Actor may be omitted in the passive clauses. In this line of discussion, Thompson (2014, p. 97) says that there is usually a particular reason for choosing a passive clause, whereas an active clause is the natural choice when there are no particular reasons for not choosing it. In the examples above, the newspapers choose to use passive clauses in which the nominal groups “Lana” and “victim” are placed in first position in the clause structure, and moreover, the agents causing the violent actions are omitted. This resource implies in the concealment of the agentivity and of the responsibility of the aggressors for the crimes. In the table’s clauses below, the participant’s agentivity Actor is explicit:

16. *Uma mulher foi assassinada com um tiro no rosto pelo próprio companheiro na noite desta quinta-feira (7), no município de Benevides, Região Metropolitana de Belém (Marido mata própria esposa com tiro no rosto após discussão. Diário Online, 08/09/2017).*

16. A woman **was murdered** with one shot on her face by own her partner at the night of this Thursday (7), in the municipality of Benevides, Metropolitan Region of Belém (Husband kills his wife with shot in the face after discussion Diário Online, 08/09/2017).

<i>Uma mulher</i> A woman	foi assassinada was murdered	<i>com um tiro no</i> <i>rosto</i> with one shot on her face	<i>pelo próprio</i> <i>companheiro</i> by own her partner	<i>na noite</i> <i>desta quinta-</i> <i>feira (7),</i> at the night of this Thursday (7),	<i>no município de</i> <i>Benevides,</i> <i>Região</i> <i>Metropolitana</i> <i>de Belém</i> in the municipality of Benevides, Metropolitan Region of Belém
Goal/Medium	Transformat ive material process	Manner (means)	Actor	Location (time)	Location (place)

Source: research data

17. Ainda de acordo com testemunhas, Andreza **teria sido morta** pelo marido depois de uma briga (Cabo da Polícia Militar é baleada pelo marido após discussão no Pará. G1 PA — Belém, 15/09/2020).

17. Still according to witnesses, Andreza **would have been killed** by her husband after a fight (Husband of the corporal was a military police officer. G1 PA - Belém, 15/09/2020).

<i>Ainda de acordo com testemunhas,</i>	<i>de Andreza</i>	teria sido morta	<i>pelo marido</i>	<i>depois de</i>	Freq.: 1 (0,03%)
Still according to witnesses,		would have been killed	by her husband	uma briga after a fight	
Angle (source)	Goal	Transformative material process	Actor	Location (time)	

Source: research data

The explicit agentivity of the aggressors, in the above passive clause, does not mean representation of responsibility and guilt for violent actions, because the use of the lexical items “partner” and “husband” – concerning aggressors – contributes to understate and mitigate the guilt of these criminals for domestic violence. In addition, the media put in the first position, in the clause structure, the nominal syntagms referring to the victims (“a woman” and “Andreza”) in the foreground and put in the background the terms that identify the Actors.

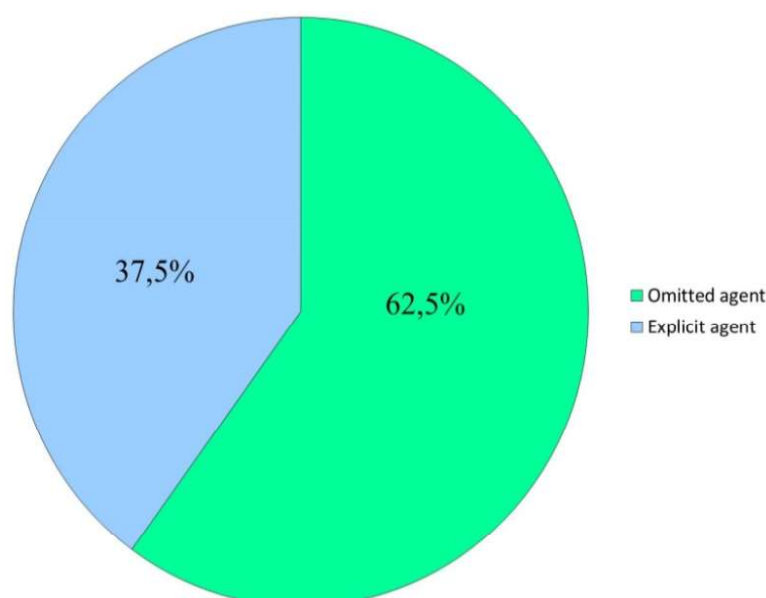
It is worth mentioning that the clause with the verbal form “would have been killed” has imperfective aspect, what functions in the text as a linguistic choice of hypothetical structure. Consequently, it establishes doubts about the “kill” process. Regarding the circumstances found in passive clauses, they express the means as the processes occurred; the temporal and spatial location of the actions; and the source of the information conveyed in which the processes are inserted. Thus, newspapers do not attribute due blame to aggressors by means of the lexicogrammatical and structural choices conveyed in the clauses of the texts.

Quantitative results

Next, the results of the analysis of the corpus will be presented quantitatively, which consists of seventeen news from the Diário Online and G1 Pará newspapers about domestic violence. These results are organized as follows: Frequency of passive clauses in which the agent “aggressor” is omitted and explicit; Number of thematic roles performed by victim and aggressor in the texts; Ways of identifying the aggressors in the texts; and Types and quantity in percentage of circumstances.

The corpus consists of 59 active clauses, 79 passive clauses; 118 transitive clauses and 21 intransitive clauses. Consequently, the most common transitivity scheme is Meta + Material Process. It is also worth mentioning that the newspapers chose to omit the agents in 59 passive clauses; and only in 25, the agent is explicit. In terms of representation, the predominant use of passive voice in the corpus is a resource used to prevent the identification of the Actor in material actions, whose agentive role is exercised by criminals, police and other participants. From this universe of data, this article highlights 27 clauses that represent the relationship between aggressors and victims in journalistic texts (Actor/Agent and Goal/Medium and Recipient/Beneficiary). The sentences that present the relationship between these participants are divided into 11 effective and 16 receptive. In this sense, it was possible to detect a preference of newspapers to represent this relationship in the receptive voice. In this scenario, the graph below shows the percentage of passive sentences in which aggressors are omitted, as well as the number of clauses in which they are explicit in the texts:

Graphic 1 - Frequency of passive clauses in which the agent “aggressor” is omitted and explicit



Source: Own elaboration based on research data.

In 62.5% of passive clauses, the lexical items concerning criminals were omitted. Thus, the results indicate that, in more than half of the clauses in the news of *Diário Online* and *G1 Pará*, these newspapers do not explicitly name who are the agents who committed domestic violence and the crimes of femicide. In only 37.5% of passive clauses, the criminals' agentivity (Actors/Agents) is explicit. The following table shows the frequency of lexicogrammatical functions performed by victims and aggressors in the texts:

Table 2 - Number of thematic roles performed by victim and aggressor in the texts			
Main participants	Transitive and ergative functions		
Victim	Actor/Agent in 2 clauses (4,65%) Actor/Medium in 4 clauses (9,30%)	Goal/Medium in 34 clauses (79,06%)	Recipient/Beneficiary in 3 clauses (6,97%)
Aggressor	Actor/Agent in 2 clauses (50,54%) Actor/Medium in 4 clauses (1,09%)	Goal/Medium in 44 clauses (48,35%)	-

Source: Own elaboration based on research data.

The results show that the victims exercised the role of Actor in only 6 records of 138 material clauses of the 17 news analyzed. In 2 records, they performed the role of Actor, whose processes are in the future of the past – which implies hypotheticality to the actions taken by them. In 4 clauses, women have a thematic role of Actor in transitivity, but do not perform an agency role as prototypically happens. In these cases, they have an ergative role of Medium, by which the process is actualized. It is worth noting the use of the involuntary process “to die” implies the omission of the agent causing the death of the victims. The women performed, in the transitivity analysis, function of Goal, and in the ergative analysis, of Medium in 34 records, in which they were impacted by the actions of partners and other participants such as the Police, the *IML (Instituto Médico Legal)*, the medical team and a cyclist. And with the function of Beneficiary (Recipient), the victims appear in 3 clauses in which they receive violent actions from aggressors, whose acts are represented by euphemistic linguistic forms with Scope-processes.

In transitivity analysis, the aggressors performed the role of Actor, and in ergative analysis, of Agent in 46 material clauses, whose material processes with perfective aspect are 39, while only 7 have imperfective or hypothetical aspect. They also performed the role of Actor without agency, so it is understood that they assume the role of Medium of the process. With Goal function in transitivity and Medium in ergativity, the aggressors appeared in 44 clauses, in which they were affected by actions, mainly police. In the ergative analysis, the aggressor performed the role of Agent Initiator of the “do” process that caused an action on another participant (the hospital employees where the victim was treated). There was no record of the aggressors performing role of Beneficiary.

Image 3 - Ways of identifying the aggressors in the texts⁴

Word	Freq.	%	Texts
HOMEM	16	0,57%	1
SUSPEITO	15	0,53%	1
COMPANHEIRO	5	0,18%	1
MARIDO	3	0,11%	1
AGRESSOR	3	0,11%	1
ACUSADO	3	0,09%	1
DENUNCIADO	2	0,07%	1
INVESTIGADO	2	0,06%	1
BÊBADO	1	0,03%	1
ASSASSINO	1	0,04%	1
AUTOR	1	0,04%	1
RESPONSÁVEL	1	0,04%	1

Source: Search data entered in WordList of WordSmith Tools 8.0.

The lexical item “man” was the linguistic choice most used to identify the aggressor in the texts. “Suspect” was the second most common lexical use found in the clauses. This lexical item appears in the roles of Actor, Meta, as well as functions as Epithet (adjective). Thus, the newspapers describe criminals as those who have signs of authorship of the crime, but who are not found guilty of domestic violence against women. There is also occurrence of this Epithet⁵ and the Qualifier⁶ “of authorship of the crime” in the Extension “pointed out as the main suspect of authorship of the crime”; Epithet “suspected” + qualifiers (“of killing his wife by stabbing” and “of killing his partner with four shots”).

The terms “partner” and “husband” in the clause performed the transitive role of Actor and the ergative role of Agent, which reflected the marital relationship between the aggressors and the victims. The lexical items that express the guilt for the offenses are “aggressor” – whose thematic role was Actor and Meta, also appearing in circumstances of cause (behalf). “Accused” appears as a nominal group and as an Epithet attributed to the aggressor and is tied to the Qualifier “of murdering by strangulation the partner...” and “of killing the wife”. With this, he is portrayed as the person to whom it is being pointed authorship of criminal practice.

4 Man, suspect, partner, husband, aggressor, accused, denounced, investigated, drunk, murderer, perpetrator and responsible.

5 The Epithet indicates some quality of the subset, for example “old”, “long”, “blue”, “fast”. This may be an objective property of the thing itself (Experiential Epithet); or it may be an expression of the speaker’s subjective attitude towards it (Interpersonal Epithet), for example “splendid”, “silly”, “fantastic” (HALLIDAY; MATTHIESSEN, 2004, p. 318).

6 The Qualifier has the function of characterizing the Thing (Noun) and it is a prepositional syntagma/ phrase or a clause (see HALLIDAY; MATTHIESSEN, 2004, p. 324).

The term “denounced” was found in circumstances of cause (purpose). “Investigated” appears as a nominal group; and “drunk” as an Epithet, which indicates that the aggressor was under the influence of alcohol at the time he attacked the victim. “Killer” appeared only in an occurrence within a circumstance of Accompaniment (comitation). The item “author” appears in the text as “author of the crime” with lexicogrammatical function of Goal; and “responsible” also as Meta (“a recorded video after a murder of a woman shows the person responsible for disposing of the corpse of the victim”). Another identification of the criminals was the use of proper names, as Sandro (4 occurrences and with transitive roles of Actor and Goal), José (3 records with transitive role of Goal), Ivan (2 occurrences as Actor and Goal), Oziel (2 records as Actor and Goal), Pedro (2 occurrences as Goal), Antônio (1 record as Goal), Sidney (1 occurrence as Actor) and Valdir (1 record as Goal). In summary, it is possible to observe in the image that the aggressors are, with low frequency, represented as the real guilty of domestic violence.

To conclude this section, it is essential to explain the meanings of the circumstantial elements present in the analyzed material clauses. As Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) explain, circumstances add meanings to clauses by describing the context in which the processes take place. They are usually performed by adverbial or prepositional groups, and may occur freely in several types of processes. The graphic below presents the quantity in percentage numbers of the circumstantial elements found in the corpus:

Table 4 - Types and quantity in percentage of circumstances			
Types of circumstances	Quantity in the texts	Types of circumstances	Quantity in the texts
1. Location (place)	41,98%	7. Cause (purpose)	4,41%
2. Location (time)	24,30%	8. Accompaniment (comitation)	1,65%
3. Cause (reason)	7,18%	9. Cause (behalf)	1,65%
4. Angle (source)	6,07%	10. Manner (degree)	0,55%
5. Manner (means)	6,07%	11. Extent	0,55%
6. Manner (quality)	4,97%	12. Contingency	0,55%

Source: Own elaboration based on research data.

The total number of circumstances found in the texts is 181. The circumstantial element that prevailed in the corpus was of Location (place), whose function in the texts is to refer to the location of events in space. Secondly, the circumstances of Location (time) were the

ones that most appeared. They express the temporal location in which the material processes occurred. The circumstances of cause (reason) expressed why the processes develop. The circumstances of manner (means) represented “with what” the aggressors committed the crimes of domestic violence. The circumstances of angle (source) identified the sources responsible for the information contained in the texts, such as police, experts, witnesses, relatives and neighbors. The circumstances of manner (quality) indicated how the processes developed. The circumstances of cause (purpose) expressed “for what” the processes took place.

The circumstantial elements of accompaniment (comitacion) correspond to meanings such as “with whom?” and “with what?”, that is, prepositional groups expressed the idea of joint action, as well as the instrument that the aggressor carried at the time of arrest. The cause (behalf) indicated the target against whom the action was aimed. The only circumstantial element of manner (degree) found in the corpus was performed by an element adverbial that indicated the high degree of violent action of the aggressor. The extension (frequency) presented how many times the process occurred. The contingency (default) indicated the lack of medical care during the death of the victim.

Conclusion

Given the reach that the media exerts on the way the readers deal with domestic violence against women, it was necessary to analyze how the discursive practices and linguistic choices of the newspapers *Diário Online* and *G1 Pará* constructs the representations of victims and aggressors in the news. To this end, it was necessary to carry out a study on the material processes, based on the Hallidayan Systemic-Functional Linguistics (SFL), in order to uncover the representation of these participants in the texts.

The victims had Actor function associated with material processes with imperfective aspect (“would have fought” and “would have registered”), which establish hypothetical structures. And when they performed the transitive role of Actor (with the involuntary process of “dying”, for example), this role was not agentive, since, in the ergative analysis, these women assumed the role of Medium. In such cases, the structural presence of an Agent that caused the process was neither explicit nor implied. However, implicitly, from the context of the news, there is the notion that someone caused the death of the victim.

Therefore, the victims are represented lexicogrammatically, with little or no expressiveness regarding the realization of tangible actions and visualizable. The processes linked to criminals have, mostly, perfective aspect. This means, in terms of representation, that the actions taken by them are portrayed, in the texts, as concrete. The aggressors were represented as subjects largely capable of producing something and agents of actions that affected the victims and other participants. However, the violent actions are inserted, mostly, in passive clauses – that put in the background the Actors –, and also, forms with Scope-process, which euphemize the criminal actions of these Agents.

It was possible to detect that the newspapers, through linguistic choices, opted for omitting the aggressors in the most clauses, which implies concealing their responsibility for the crimes. The linguistic choices that contributed to this were the majority use of passive clauses, involuntary processes in middle clauses, as well as some circumstances linked to the processes. According to Thompson (2014), the natural choice is the use of active clauses, while when passive clauses are used, there is a particular reason for choosing them. In this sense, the newspapers choose to omit the Agent of the material processes through the transitivity scheme: Goal + Material process.

When the aggressors are expressed in the clauses, most of the linguistic choices used to identify them in the texts, euphemizes and expresses dubiousness as to their guilt for the crimes committed against women at home. In this way, the newspapers represent the aggressors, mostly, as suspected of being the perpetrators of violence and femicide rather than in fact as those responsible for the crimes. It is worth noting that some circumstances of temporal location contributed to represent aggressors and victims in the news, because they expressed not only when the processes developed, but also the motivations considered by the newspapers as justifying the crimes of domestic violence, for example, fights and jealousy.

Through the analysis and description of the material processes employed in the newspapers *Diário Online* and *G1 Pará*, it was possible to characterize the representation in the clause level of the main social actors involved in cases of domestic violence, which are victim and aggressor. The aggressor was represented in the news as the “jealous” for the “inadequate” behavior of the victim, which generated fights and arguments between the “couple”; as “drunk”, which implies a supposed lack of conscience on his part at the moment of aggressions against the victim; and also, as the one who helped the woman after the aggressions. Mostly, the violent actions are represented in the newspapers in a euphemistic and attenuating way through linguistic forms with Scope-process and also in the passive voice with omission of the terms related to the aggressors.

Such representations are directly linked to the way the victim was treated in the news, since she is represented as the one who provoked jealousy in the aggressor due to her “improper” behavior as a married woman, consequently promoting conflicting discussions with the criminals. In short, she is portrayed as the culprit for the crime of violence in the domestic sphere. We conclude that the effects of meaning derived from the lexicogrammatical realizations are potentially conducive to guide reproductive readings of hegemonic discourses on domestic violence, in which there is victim blaming.

It is important to note that, as stated by Fairclough (1995), the media discourses exert great influence in the lives of people and that they act as educators and propagators of opinions through particular ways of representing the world and constructing identities and social relations. From this perspective, the newspapers *Diário Online* and *G1 Pará* present cases of aggression at the individual and family level, hiding the responsibilities of the State and society for the social

problem. Thus, they maintain hegemonic discourses on affective relations in which the female body is taken as male property, ratified by the marriage bond.

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Corpo de mulher assassinada pelo marido é encontrado em terreno baldio, em Dom Eliseu. G1 PA — Belém, 06/05/2020. Available at: <<https://g1.globo.com/pa/para/noticia/2020/05/06/corpo-de-mulher-assassinada-pelo-marido-e-encontrado-em-terreno-baldio-em-dom-eliseu.ghtml>>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.⁹

Homem é preso suspeito de matar esposa a facadas no Tapanã, em Belém. G1 Pará, 29/07/2020. Available at: <<https://g1.globo.com/pa/para/noticia/2020/07/29/homem-e-preso-suspeito-de-matar-esposa-a-facadas-no-tapana-em-belem.ghtml>>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.¹⁰

Mulher é assassinada dentro de casa no Tenoné, em Belém. G1 PA — Belém, 10/08/2020. Available at: <<https://g1.globo.com/pa/para/noticia/2020/08/10/mulher-e-assassinada-dentro-de-casa-no-tenone-em-belem.ghtml>>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.¹¹

Cabo da Polícia Militar é baleada pelo marido após discussão no Pará. G1 PA — Belém, 15/09/2020. Available at: <https://g1.globo.com/pa/para/noticia/2020/09/15/cabo-da-policia-militar-e-baleada-pelo-marido-apos-discussao-no-para.ghtml>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.¹²

Homem é preso por agredir e ameaçar esposa no Tapanã, em Belém. G1 PA — Belém, 19/10/2020. Available at: <<https://g1.globo.com/pa/para/noticia/2020/10/19/homem-e-preso-por-agredir-e-ameacar-esposa-no-tapana-em-belem.ghtml>>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.¹³

7 Woman found died in a car in Belterra was strangled with a clamp.

8 Man suspected of killing wife by stabbing is arrested in Ananindeua.

9 The body of a woman murdered by her husband is found on wasteland, in Dom Eliseu.

10 Man is arrested suspected of stabbing wife to death in Tapanã, in Belém.

11 Woman is murdered inside her home in Tenoné, in Belém.

12 Husband of the corporal was a military police officer.

13 Man is arrested for attacking and threatening wife in Tapanã, in Belém.

Homem é preso por agredir esposa em Mosqueiro. G1 PA — Belém, 01/11/2020. Available at: <<https://g1.globo.com/pa/para/noticia/2020/11/01/homem-e-preso-por-agredir-esposa-em-mosqueiro.ghtml>>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.¹⁴

Homem bêbado mata mulher no bairro do Marco. Diário Online, 31/08/2012. Available at: <<https://www.diarioonline.com.br/noticias/policia/noticia-217311-homem-bebado-mata-mulher-no-bairro-do-marco.html>>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.¹⁵

Homem agride sua companheira com mordida. Diário Online, 13/08/2013. Available at: <<https://www.diarioonline.com.br/noticias/policia/noticia-253782-homem-agride-sua-companheira-com-mordida.html>>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.¹⁶

Homem é acusado de esfaquear e agredir companheira. Diário Online, 27/05/2014. Available at: <<https://www.diarioonline.com.br/noticias/policia/noticia-287274-homem-e-acusado-de-esfaquear-e-agredir-companheira.html>>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.¹⁷

Mulher é morta friamente na frente das filhas. Diário Online, 08/12/2015. Available at: <<https://www.diarioonline.com.br/noticias/policia/noticia-352732-mulher-e-morta-friamente-na-frente-das-filhas.html>>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.¹⁸

Preso homem acusado de matar a esposa. Diário Online, 16/01/2016. Available at: <https://m.diarioonline.com.br/noticias/policia/noticia-356466-presos-homem-acusado-de-matar-a-esposa.html?_amp>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.¹⁹

Marido mata própria esposa com tiro no rosto após discussão. Diário Online, 08/09/2017. Available at: <<https://www.diarioonline.com.br/noticias/policia/noticia-448899-marido-mata-propria-esposa-com-tiro-no-rostos-apos-discussao.html#!>>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.²⁰

Marido mata a esposa após descobrir noite de traição. Diário Online, 23/05/2018. Available at: <<https://www.diarioonline.com.br/noticias/policia/noticia-510490-marido-mata-a-esposa-apos-descobrir-noite-de-traicao.html?v=975>>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.²¹

14 Man is arrested for attacking wife in Mosqueiro.

15 Drunk man killed wife in Marco's neighborhood.

16 A man attacked his wife with bite.

17 Man is accused of stabbing and attacking his partner.

18 A woman is coldly killed in front of her daughters.

19 Arrested man accused of killing his wife.

20 Husband kills his wife with shot in the face after discussion.

21 Husband kills wife after discovering night of betrayal.

Vídeo mostra homem levando corpo de mulher para desova²² em Belém. Diário Online, 01/11/2019. Available at: <<https://www.diarioonline.com.br/noticias/para/538795/video-mostra-homem-levando-corpo-de-mulher-para-desova-em-belem>>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.²³

Marido mata esposa a facadas na frente do filho na Grande Belém. Diário Online, 06/04/2020. Available at: <<https://www.diarioonline.com.br/noticias/policia/582155/marido-mata-esposa-a-facadas-na-frente-do-filho-na-grande-belem>>. Accessed: on 17th February, 2021.²⁴

22 The noun “desova”, in Brazilian Portuguese language, means hiding dead bodies, stolen cars, etc. The verb “dispose” has the closest meaning to this noun.

23 Video shows man taking woman’s corpse to dispose in Belém.

24 Husband stabs wife to death in front of son in Greater Belém.