

# TIEMPOS FAMILY

# TIEMPOS FINE

Tiempos Fine Light 84 Point

DECLINE

Tiempos Fine Regular 84 Point

NETFLIX

Tiempos Fine Medium 84 Point

RECORD

Tiempos Fine Semibold 84 Point

BRITISH

Tiempos Fine Bold 84 Point

DEGREE

Tiempos Fine Black 84 Point

GAZETA

Tiempos Fine Light Italic 84 Point

*EXPRESS*

Tiempos Fine Regular Italic 84 Point

*TRAFFIC*

Tiempos Fine Medium Italic 84 Point

*EDITION*

Tiempos Fine Semibold Italic 84 Point

*NOTIZIE*

Tiempos Fine Bold Italic 84 Point

*QUEBEC*

Tiempos Fine Black Italic 84 Point

*POSTED*

Tiempos Fine Light 84 Point

Language

Tiempos Fine Regular 84 Point

Synthesis

Tiempos Fine Medium 84 Point

Midnight

Tiempos Fine Semibold 84 Point

Breaking

Tiempos Fine Bold 84 Point

Editorial

Tiempos Fine Black 84 Point

Multiple

Tiempos Fine Light Italic 84 Point

*Expensive*

Tiempos Fine Regular Italic 84 Point

*Classified*

Tiempos Fine Medium Italic 84 Point

*Kaghaz-e*

Tiempos Fine Semibold Italic 84 Point

*Weekday*

Tiempos Fine Bold Italic 84 Point

*Dagblad*

Tiempos Fine Black Italic 84 Point

*Analysis*

Tiempos Fine Light 38 Point

PERSONALISATION  
Advances In Printing

Tiempos Fine Regular 38 Point

NEWS MAGAZINES  
Chronicle Telegraph

Tiempos Fine Medium 38 Point

CROWDSOURCING  
In 1808, The Gazeta

Tiempos Fine Semibold 38 Point

LITERARY WORKS  
Penny Press Papers

Tiempos Fine Bold 38 Point

PROCLAMATIONS  
Worldwide Annual

Tiempos Fine Black 38 Point

ESTABLISHMENT  
The First Journals

Tiempos Fine Light Italic 38 Point

*NEWLY EMERGING  
Opregte Haarlemsche*

Tiempos Fine Regular Italic 38 Point

*GEOGRAPHICALLY  
Government Funded*

Tiempos Fine Medium Italic 38 Point

*UP-TO-DATE-NESS  
The Dutch Courante*

Tiempos Fine Semibold Italic 38 Point

*ENTERTAINMENT  
Still More Specialist*

Tiempos Fine Bold Italic 38 Point

*COUNTERACTING  
Indigenous Middle*

Tiempos Fine Black Italic 38 Point

*ESTABLISHMENT  
Mercuriusz Polski*



OpenType Features Deactivated

OpenType Features Activated

Ligatures

**Kafka fishing flick**

**Kafka fishing flick**

All Caps

**(A) H-R ¿Que? ¡S!**

**(A) H-R ¿QUE? ¡S!**

Fractions

**1/2 Cup, 3/8 Inch**

**½ Cup, ⅜ Inch**

Language (Română)

**Și al compuşilor**

**Și al compuşilor**





# TIEMPOS HEADLINE

Tiempos Headline Light 80 Point

SCIENCE

Tiempos Headline Regular 80 Point

NUMBER

Tiempos Headline Medium 80 Point

CHROMI

Tiempos Headline Semibold 80 Point

RHEINE

Tiempos Headline Bold 80 Point

METRIC

Tiempos Headline Black 80 Point

KLEINE

Tiempos Headline Light Italic 80 Point

*FARMER*

Tiempos Headline Regular Italic 80 Point

*GLASSÍN*

Tiempos Headline Medium Italic 80 Point

*SKOLME*

Tiempos Headline Semibold Italic 80 Point

*BOERST*

Tiempos Headline Bold Italic 80 Point

*ZURICH*

Tiempos Headline Black Italic 80 Point

*PRINCE*

Tiempos Headline Light 80 Point

Chromica

Tiempos Headline Regular 80 Point

Phenoles

Tiempos Headline Medium 80 Point

Zeragiko

Tiempos Headline Semibold 80 Point

Rheumy

Tiempos Headline Bold 80 Point

Scallopé

Tiempos Headline Black 80 Point

Zeitung

Tiempos Headline Light Italic 80 Point

*Riflincka*

Tiempos Headline Regular Italic 80 Point

*Dynamo*

Tiempos Headline Medium Italic 80 Point

*Swarthy*

Tiempos Headline Semibold Italic 80 Point

*Janacek*

Tiempos Headline Bold Italic 80 Point

*English*

Tiempos Headline Black Italic 80 Point

*Akimbo*



Tiempos Headline Light 39 Point

INTERNAL AFFAIR  
Romantic Secretary

Tiempos Headline Regular 39 Point

FARMING SHEEP  
Knitting Fabrication

Tiempos Headline Medium 39 Point

MACHINE GHOST  
Triple Mathematic

Tiempos Headline Semibold 39 Point

NEWSPAPER LINE  
Journal Managing

Tiempos Headline Bold 39 Point

FRESH PRODUCE  
Organic Naturalist

Tiempos Headline Black 39 Point

CHROME FACIAL  
Metallic Fashions

Tiempos Headline Light Italic 39 Point

*GOTHIC HEADERS*  
*Robust Nameplates*

Tiempos Headline Regular Italic 39 Point

*ACCOUNTS DEPT.*  
*Overdue Payments*

Tiempos Headline Medium Italic 39 Point

*FINE SENTENCES*  
*Proper Punctuation*

Tiempos Headline Semibold Italic 39 Point

*WRITER'S BYLINE*  
*Denote Authorship*

Tiempos Headline Bold Italic 39 Point

*65 PARAGRAPHS*  
*Coal-black Inking*

Tiempos Headline Black Italic 39 Point

*JADED READERS*  
*Sharp Definition*

Tiempos Headline Light 25 Point

PORTSIDE DISASTER STRIKE  
G8 Leaders Force Proceedings  
Anarchists Picket in Frustration

Tiempos Headline Regular 25 Point

CORPORATE RESTRUCTURE  
705% Economic Downturn  
Shareholders Making Profits

Tiempos Headline Medium 25 Point

RAPID RESPONSE SQUADS  
Internal Riot Investigation  
M1918 Browning Automatic

Tiempos Headline Semibold 25 Point

NEWSPAPER HEADLINERS  
Predictable Public Outrage  
Credible 35mm Film Footage

Tiempos Headline Bold 25 Point

MARKET FRESH PRODUCE  
Appeals to Culinary Elitists  
Unsustainable 2010 Pricing

Tiempos Headline Black 25 Point

BICHROME FASHIONISTA  
Timeless Metallurgic Look  
\$6 Million Penthouse Suite

Tiempos Headline Light Italic 25 Point

**LEAKED DIPLOMATIC CABLE**  
*2,633 Classified Communiqués*  
*Shameful Wellington Embassy*

Tiempos Headline Regular Italic 25 Point

**PIKE RIVER MINE DISASTER**  
*Coronial Inquest Announced*  
*11.00am Thursday 27 January*

Tiempos Headline Medium Italic 25 Point

**EXTREME WEATHER EVENT**  
*Wild Hurricane 4km Offshore*  
*Strong Northwesterly Gusts*

Tiempos Headline Semibold Italic 25 Point

**SOUTH CANTERBURY FIRES**  
*180 Hectares of Scrub Razed*  
*Eight Firefighters Battle Blaze*

Tiempos Headline Bold Italic 25 Point

**DAIRY PRODUCERS CYCLE**  
*South Island Rain Relief*  
*2010 Production Down 50%*

Tiempos Headline Black Italic 25 Point

**HEAVY SNOW WARNINGS**  
*5,000 Travellers Thwarted*  
*Airport Terminal Closure*

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OpenType Features Activated

Ligatures

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Language (Română)

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# TIEMPOS TEXT



Tiempos Text Regular 16 Point

LOCALISED EDITION OF THE DOMINION POST  
THE INTERNATIONAL DAILY BUSINESS FORECASTING  
Estimated 7,285,000 Registered Digital Subscribers

Tiempos Text Regular Italic 16 Point

THE PRESS REACHED NEARLY 629,000 CITIZENS  
A SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON CULTURE & CELEBRITIES  
Combined Average Daily Circulation of 8,234,193

Tiempos Text Medium 16 Point

**PUBLIC OCCURRENCES FOREIGN & DOMESTIC  
FORMER JOURNALIST IN HIGH-PROFILE POSITION  
Lynde M. Walter's 1830 Boston Transcript Rag**

Tiempos Text Medium Italic 16 Point

**THE PINK-PAPER LA GAZZETTA DELLO SPORT  
CULT SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM NAPIER & WAIKATO  
Online Uptake of 216% Increased by Advertising**

Tiempos Text Semibold 16 Point

*SALES OF THE PAPER: ALL EDITIONS COMBINED  
EARLY NEWSPAPERS FOLLOWED THE BRITISH FORMAT  
However, Market Penetration Dropped Below 100%*

Tiempos Text Semibold Italic 16 Point

*306 HISTORIC JOURNALISTIC RECORDS FOUND  
CONTAINS HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PHOTOS  
Merchants Saved the Editor With £4,980 Guarantee*

Tiempos Text Bold 16 Point

**HIGHEST CIRCULATION IN ITS 125-YEAR REIGN  
HALIFAX GAZETTE: THE FIRST CANADIAN PAPER  
Notizie Scritte in 1556 Which Cost One Gazetta?**

Tiempos Text Bold Italic 16 Point

**NEW ZEALAND HERALD FEAR-MONGERING  
WIDELY CIRCULATED MEANS OF COMMUNICATION  
Newspapers Targeting a Spectrum of Readers**

Tiempos Text Regular, Italic &amp; Semibold 11 Point

THE GOVERNMENT of Venice first published the monthly *Notizie scritte* in 1556 which cost one gazetta. These avvisi were handwritten newsletters and used to convey political, military, and economic news quickly and efficiently throughout Europe, more specifically Italy, during the early modern era (1500-1700) sharing characteristics of newspapers though usually not considered true newspapers. However, none of these publications fully met the classical criteria for proper newspapers, as they were typically not intended for the general public and restricted to a certain range of topics. In Boston in 1690, **Benjamin Harris** published his *Publick Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick*. This is considered the first newspaper in the American colonies even though only a single edition was published before the paper was suppressed by the government. In 1704, the government allowed *The Boston News-Letter* to be published and it became the first continuously published newspaper in the colonies. Soon after, weekly papers began publishing in New York & Philadelphia. These early newspapers followed the British format and were usually four pages long. They mostly carried news from Britain and content depended on an editor's interests. In 1783 the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* became the first American daily. In 1751 John Bushell published the epon

Tiempos Text Medium, Italic &amp; Bold 11 Point

A COMMON MEASURE of a newspaper's health is market penetration, usually expressed as a percentage of households that receive a copy of the newspaper against the total number of households in the paper's market area. In the 1920s, daily newspapers achieved market penetration of 126% (meaning the average household received 1.26 newspapers). As other media began to compete with newspapers and as printing became easier and less expensive giving rise to a greater diversity of publications, market penetration began to decline. However, market penetration dipped below 100% in the early 1970s, and further dropped 53% by 2003. Many paid-for newspapers offer a variety of subscription plans. Most newspapers provide some or all of their content on the Internet, either at no cost or for a fee. In some cases, free access is available only for a matter of days or weeks, after which readers must register and provide personal data. In other cases free archives are provided. To help their titles stand out on newsstands several newspapers are printed on coloured newsprint. The **Financial Times**, for example, is printed on distinctive salmon pink paper, and Sheffield's weekly sports publication derives its name, the *Green 'Un*, from the traditional colour of its paper. The Italian sports newspaper *La Gazzetta dello Sport* is also

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depended on the editor's interests. In 1783, the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* became the first American daily. In 1751 John Bushell published the *Halifax Gazette*, the first Canadian newspaper. By the early 19th century many cities in Europe, as well as North & South America, published newspaper-type publications. Not all of them developed in the same way—content was vastly shaped by regional and cultural preferences. Advances in printing technology related to the Industrial Revolution enabled newspapers to become an even more widely circulated means of communication. In 1814, *The Times* acquired a printing press capable of making 1,100 impressions per minute. Soon, it was adapted to print on both sides of a page at once. This innovation made newspapers cheaper, thus available to a larger part of the population. The first penny press newspaper came to the market: Lynde M. Walter's *Boston Transcript*. Penny press papers cost about one sixth the price of other newspapers appealing to a wider audience. While most newspapers are aimed at a broad spectrum of readers, usually geographically defined, some focus on groups of readers defined more by their interests than

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sports publication derives its name, the *Green 'Un*, from the traditional colour of its paper. The Italian sports newspaper *La Gazzetta dello Sport* is also printed on pink paper while *L'Equipe* is printed on yellow paper. Both the latter promoted major cycling races and their newsprint colours were reflected in the colouring of the jerseys used to denote the race leader; for example the leader in the *Giro d'Italia* wears a pink jersey. According to the current Guinness Book of Records, the daily circulation of the Soviet newspaper *Trud* exceeded 21,500,000 in late 1990, while the Soviet weekly *Argumenty i Fakty* boasted a circulation of 33,500,000 in 1991. The number of copies distributed is called the newspaper's circulation & is one of the principal factors used to set advertising rates. Circulation is not necessarily the same as copies sold, since some newspapers are distributed without cost. Readership figures may be higher than circulation figures because many copies are read by more than one person, although this is offset by the number of copies distributed without being read (especially for those distributed free). Criticism of journalism is varied and

## Tiempos Text Regular, Italic &amp; Semibold 7.5 Point

THE GOVERNMENT OF VENICE first published the monthly *Notizie scritte* in 1556 which cost one gazetta. These avvisi were handwritten newsletters and used to convey political, military and economic news quickly and efficiently throughout Europe, more specifically Italy, during the early modern era (1500-1700) sharing some characteristics of newspapers though usually not considered true newspapers. However, none of these publications fully met the classical criteria for proper newspapers as they were typically not intended for the general public and restricted to a certain range of topics. In Boston in 1690, **Benjamin Harris** published *Publick Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick*. This is considered to be the first newspaper in the American colonies even though only one edition was published before the paper was suppressed by the government. In 1704, the governor nor allowed *The Boston News-Letter* to be published and it became the first continuously published newspaper in the colonies. Soon after weekly papers began publishing in New York and Philadelphia. These early newspapers followed the British format and were usually four pages long. They mostly carried news from Britain and content depended on the editor's interests. In 1783, the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* became the first American daily. In 1751, John Bussell published the *Halifax Gazette*, the first Ca-

nadian newspaper. By the early 19th century a great many cities in Europe, North and South America, published newspaper-type publications though not all of them developed in the same way; content was vastly shaped by regional and cultural preferences. Advances in printing technology related to the Industrial Revolution enabled newspapers to become an even more widely circulated means of communication. In 1814, *The Times* of London acquired a printing press capable of making 1,100 impressions per minute. Soon, it was adapted to print on both sides of a page at once. This innovation made newspapers cheaper and thus available to a larger part of the population. In 1830, the first penny press newspaper came to the market: Lynde M. Walter's *Boston Transcript*. Penny press papers cost about one sixth the price of other newspapers and appealed to a much wider audience. While most newspapers are aimed at a broad spectrum of readers, usually geographically defined, some focus on groups of readers defined more so by their interests than their location. For example, there are a number of daily and weekly business newspapers & sports newspapers. More specialist still are several weekly newspapers, usually free and distributed within limited areas; these may serve communities as specific as immigrant populations, or the local gay community. Newspapers are usually pr-

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paper while *L'Équipe* is printed on yellow paper. Both the latter promoted major cycling races, their newsprint colours were reflected in the colours of the jerseys used to indicate the race leader; for example the leader in the *Giro d'Italia* wears a pink jersey. According to the Guinness Book of Records, the daily circulation of the Soviet newspaper *Trud* far exceeded 21,500,000 in 1990, while the new Soviet weekly *Argumenty i Fakty* boasted the circulation of 33,500,000 in 1991. The number of copies distributed is called the circulation and is one of the principal factors used to set advertising rates. Circulation is not necessarily the same as copies sold, since some copies or newspapers are distributed without cost. Readership figures may sometimes be higher than circulation figures because many copies are read by more than one person, although this is offset by the number of copies distributed, but not read. Editioning occurs in the main sections as news is updated throughout the night. The advertising is often the same in each edition (with the exception of zoned regionals, in which it is often the 'B' section of local news that undergoes advertising changes). As each edition represents the latest news available for the next press run, these editions are produced linearly, with one completed edition being copied and updated for the next edition. The pre-

## Tiempos Text Regular, Italic &amp; Semibold 6.5 Point

THE GOVERNMENT OF VENICE first published the monthly *Notizie scritte* in 1556 which cost one galletta. These avvisi were handwritten newsletters and used to convey political, military, and economic news quickly and efficiently throughout Europe more specifically Italy during the earlier modern era (1500-1700) sharing some characteristics of newspapers though usually not considered true newspapers. However, none of these new publications fully met the classical criteria for proper newspapers, as they were typically not intended for the general public and restricted to a certain range of topics. In Boston in 1690, **Benjamin Harris** published *Publick Occurrences Both Forreign & Domestick*. This is considered the first newspaper in the American colonies even though one edition was published before the paper was suppressed by the government. In 1704, the government allowed *The Boston News-Letter* to be published and it became the first continuously published newspaper in the colonies. Soon after, weekly papers began publishing in New York and Philadelphia. These early newspapers followed the British format and were often four pages long. They mostly carried news from Britain and content depended on the editor's interests. In 1783, the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* became the first American daily. In 1751, John Bushell published the *Halifax Gazette*, the first Canadian newspaper. By the early 19th century, many of the cities in Europe, as well as North and South America, published newspaper-type publications though not all of them developed in the same way; content was vastly shaped by regional & cultural preferences. Advances in printing technology related to the Indust

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## Deutsch &amp; Français, Tiempos Text Regular 8.5 Point

Das Wort Zeitung war ursprünglich der Begriff für eine beliebige Nachricht; die Bedeutung hat sich jedoch im Laufe des 18. Jahrhunderts geändert. Heute versteht man darunter ein periodisch erscheinendes Druckereignis mit aktuellem und universellem Inhalt. In allgemeiner Definition ist eine Zeitung ein Druckwerk von mäßigem Seitenumfang, das in kurzen periodischen Zeitspannen mindestens einmal wöchentlich, öffentlich erscheint. Für den Gattungsbegriff Zeitung ist es unerheblich, ob der Leser dafür bezahlen muss oder ob er das Produkt unentgeltlich erhält. Deshalb umfasst die Gattung Zeitung auch Gratiszeitungen oder kostenlos verteilte Anzeigenblätter. Vier Kriterien sollten gegeben sein, wenn man von einer Zeitung spricht. Eine Zeitung ist, anders als die Zeitschrift, ein der Aktualität verpflichtetes Presseorgan und gliedert sich meist in mehrere inhaltliche Rubriken wie Politik, Lokales, Sport, Feuilleton und Immobilien, die von eigenständigen Ressorts erstellt werden. Ein Ressort bearbeitet immer ein bestimmtes Themengebiet, eine bestimmte Rubrik, für das es eigenverantwortlich und unabhängig von den anderen Ressorts ist—wobei hier die Gr

Un journal est un document qui recense par ordre chronologique un certain nombre d'événements pour une période donnée (généralement une journée, d'où il tire son nom). Par extension, un journal désigne une publication regroupant des articles sur l'actualité du jour. La rédaction d'un journal français regroupe tous les journalistes qui participent à la création de l'édition du jour. Elle est dirigée par un rédacteur en chef dont le rôle est de définir l'orientation du journal, d'arrêter l'agenda du jour, de la semaine ou du mois, c'est-à-dire de fixer le nombre et le contenu des articles qui seront publiés dans le journal ou le magazine. Le rédacteur en chef est épaulé par un ou des adjoints, qui peuvent être responsables d'une rubrique ou d'un service (international, société, sports, culture, politique). La conférence de rédaction est une réunion au cours de laquelle les journalistes se retrouvent pour évoquer ce qui « fera l'actualité ». Elle fait parfois l'objet de vifs débats et permet d'assurer la circulation de l'information au sein de la rédaction. Au cours de la conférence, les sujets et les angles du jour sont arrêtés, de même que leur format (interview, reportage, enquête, édit

## Español &amp; Italiano, Tiempos Text Regular 8.5 Point

Los periódicos generalistas se destinan al público en general, por lo cual su estilo es claro y conciso, y su contenido muy variado, pero siempre dividido en dos secciones generales: información y opinión, divididas a su vez en subsecciones: información nacional, internacional, local, sociedad, cultura, ciencia, salud, economía, deportes, agenda, anuncios. La audiencia general está en una lenta disminución en muchos países desarrollados debido a la creciente competencia de la televisión y la Red (que compite para la publicidad, especialmente los anuncios de trabajo). Debe decirse, sin embargo, que frente a los medios audiovisuales, la prensa escrita presenta la ventaja de dar más detalles sobre las noticias y de informar normalmente desde otra perspectiva sobre los acontecimientos, es lo que se llaman medios o fríos y medios calientes. El anual Congreso Mundial de Periódicos, convocado por 57ª vez en Nueva York en junio de 2004, reportó que la difusión subió en solo 35 de 208 países estudiados, mayoritariamente en países en desarrollo, sobre todo China. Los periódicos pueden estar más enfocados a temas específicos como, por ejemplo, las finanzas (prensa

Un giornale è una pubblicazione periodica o anche aperiodica in forma cartacea. All'inizio il termine giornale indicava un periodico in forma cartacea con frequenza di pubblicazione giornaliera il termine infatti deriva da "giorno", oggi invece il significato è esteso a una qualsiasi pubblicazione periodica o anche aperiodica in forma cartacea. Il primo giornale di cui abbiamo notizia uscì in Germania nel 1609. Differiva dai pamphlet perché usciva ad intervalli regolari, di solito una o due volte alla settimana, ed era numerato cosicché il lettore potesse sapere se ne aveva perso uno. I tipi di giornali sono: quotidiano: è un giornale periodico con frequenza di pubblicazione giornaliera. In teoria un quotidiano, essendo un tipo di periodico, potrebbe anche non essere in forma cartacea ma elettronica, nella pratica però non esistono quotidiani non cartacei quindi il quotidiano si può considerare come una tipologia specifica di giornale. Solitamente un quotidiano riporta notizie di vario genere, ma esistono anche quotidiani che si occupano in modo particolare di un determinato settore dell'informazione, come ad esempio i quotidiani sportivi o quelli economici. Un giornale è una pubbl

O correspondente de guerra pode ficar baseado numa cidade perto da zona de conflito (por haver mais infraestrutura e acesso a comunicação com a redação da sede) ou ir direto para o front de combate, se as condições e os militares permitirem. Tecnologias de comunicação recentes, como a internet, permitem maior mobilidade ao correspondente de guerra, já que ele agora pode enviar textos, sons e imagens de praticamente qualquer ponto do mapa, incluindo o campo de batalha. O trabalho é de altíssimo risco, mas cada informação obtida tem valor igualmente alto. Correspondentes de guerra estão entre as maiores vítimas de casualidades (mortes por assassinatos ou acidentes) entre jornalistas. A origem do jornalismo de guerra pode remontar à Guerra da Criméia, primeiro conflito coberto por agências de notícias e por um correspondente. Depois, com a invenção do cinematógrafo, o público pôde testemunhar pela primeira vez a Guerra Hispano-Americana em Cuba e nas Filipinas (1898-1899). Foi nessa guerra que ficou constatada a grande influência que os meios de comunicação podem ter sobre a opinião pública. Um exemplo conhecido que reflete este fato tem com

Tidningars innehåll är varierat, men huvudsaken till att de flesta läser tidningar är nyheter, det vill säga tidigare okänd information om händelser som ligger nära i tiden och som sprids till tredje part eller en större publik. Nyheterna presenteras i en särskild stil, som inte bara omfattar ordförråd och meningbyggnad utan också hur informationen presenteras vad gäller vikt, ton och målgrupp. Denna struktur kallas ibland den "inverterade pyramiden", eftersom det viktigaste i artikeln presenteras först och därefter material med allt mindre vikt. Den ska vara lättfattlig för de flesta läsare, kortfattad och sakligt hållen. Nyheter bygger ofta på en av följande viktiga egenskaper: närhet, vikt (samhällsposition), aktualitet, mänskligt intresse, underlighet eller konsekvenser. Många tidningar köper in nyhetsmaterial från nyhetsbyråer såsom Associated press, Reuters, Nya Kina och Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå. På dessa nyhetsbyråer arbetar journalister med nyheter som har internationell vikt. En del tidningar tar in materialet från nyhetsbyråerna utan ändringar. Världens äldsta nyhetsbyrå, Agence Havas, startade i Paris 1835. Därmed vill rubriksättaren skriva eller vinkla rubrike

Een krant (vroeger courant) is een regelmatig verschijnende gedrukte uitgave, waarin nieuw wordt opgenomen. Een moderne krant heeft drie basisfuncties. Ten eerste moet de krant haar lezers objectieve informatie bieden over datgene wat gebeurt in de wereld. Daarbij gaat het over actuele gebeurtenissen of informatie die verbonden is met deze actualiteit. Ten tweede plaatst een moderne krant deze gebeurtenissen en ontwikkelingen in een context. De krant geeft duiding en levert commentaar. Tot slot kunnen bedrijven instellingen en personen adverteren in de krant. Vanzelfsprekend zijn deze functies niet in alle kranten gelijkmatig aanwezig en zijn de verhoudingen in de loop der tijd geëvolueerd. Daarnaast heeft elke krant ook nog een aantal nevenfuncties, zoals de lezers ontspanning bieden. Dikwijls wordt het begrip krant gebruikt als synoniem voor dagblad. Dit is feitelijk niet juist. Zoals de naam al aangeeft verschijnt een dagblad dagelijks (doorgaans met uitzondering van zondag), terwijl sommige kranten minder frequent verschijnen. Elk dagblad is dus ook een krant, maar niet elke krant is een dagblad. In informele Belgisch-Nederlandse spreektaal wordt een

Pochodzenie słowa gazeta nie jest do końca jasne. Wywodzi się przypuszczalnie z włoskiego gaza, dla określenia drobnej monety, za którą nabywano dzienniki w średniowiecznej Wenecji. Gaza oznacza też srokę, którą w charakterze logo często umieszczano w dziennikach włoskich. Być może źródłostów gazety to hebrajskie izgard, tłumaczone jako world, goniec, zwiastun. Duże gazety mogą mieć wydania regionalne w skali całości gazety, jak również różnić się tylko działami miejscowymi i ogłoszeniowymi oraz repertuarem kin, rozgłośni lokalnych itp. Istnieją również gazety posiadające swoje wersje regionalne w skali większej niż jedno państwo. Obecnie gazety wydawane są tak, aby trafiły do dystrybucji wczesnym świtem, kiedyś popularne były również gazety o normalnej porze edycji wczesnym popołudniem takie gazety mogły mieć nawet kilka wydań aktualizowanych co kilka godzin. W szczególnych sytuacjach edycja gazety może mieć ograniczone ramy czasowe czyli określoną ilość wydań, np. gazeta targowa, gazeta festiwalowa, i może mieć wtedy nawet więcej niż jedno w pełni różniące się wydanie dziennie. Z poligraficznego punktu widzenia gazeta jest wydawnictwo



OpenType Features Deactivated

OpenType Features Activated

Ligatures

Kafka fishing flick

Kafka fishing flick

All Caps

(Q-R) Baum & Co

(Q-R) BAUM & CO

Small Caps

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Fractions

1/2 Cup, 3/8 Inch

½ Cup, ⅜ Inch

Language (Română)

Și al compuşilor

Și al compuşilor



Basic Character Set

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Accented Characters

À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ÿ

Numerals Sets, Currency & Math Operators

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Ligatures & Fractions

fb ffb ff fh ffh fi fi ffi ffi fj fff fk ffk fl ffl  
½ ¼ ¾ ⅓ ⅔ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞

Punctuation & Symbols

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