

**University of Pardubice  
Faculty of Arts and Philosophy**

**Nominal Modification in the Discourse of Newspaper Reports**

**Věra Štěchová**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this paper is to observe the main structures modifying nouns in newspaper discourse. The occurrence of modification structures is high in newspaper reporting. This is due to a fact of the designation of comprehensive meaning. Firstly, the features of language used in newspaper style will be discussed. The structures of modification will be described in the theoretical part as well as the factors influencing the occurrence of modification structures. The chief attention in the theoretical part will be paid to relative clauses and apposition. The analysis will be carried out on the selected British broadsheet newspaper with the focus on post-modification, namely relative clauses and apposition. The pre-modification structures will be observed only generally in order to express quantitatively the total result of the modification structures occurrence. The results will be interpreted with the respect to the function style of newspaper reporting.

## **SOUHRN**

Cílem této práce je zmapovat prostředky nejužívanějších struktur modifikace podstatným jmen v novinovém diskurzu. Výskyt struktur modifikace je v novinovém stylu vysoký. Tuto skutečnost potvrzuje fakt, že v novinovém článku je nutné zajistit porozumění zamýšleného významu, jež užití modifikačních struktur umožňuje. Nejprve budou popsány charakteristiky jazyka novinového stylu. Struktury modifikace budou popsány v teoretické části se zaměřením na post-modifikaci vztažnou větou a struktur v pozici přístavku. Prvky ovlivňující výskyt modifikace budou prodiskutovány. Analýza bude provedena na vybraných článcích Britského seriózního tisku se zaměřením na struktury představující post-modifikaci, zejména na vztažné věty a struktury přístavku. Struktury v pre-modifikaci budou sledovány pouze obecně, za účelem kvantitativního vyjádření výskytu nejběžnějších modifikačních struktur. Výsledky budou interpretovány s ohledem na typ diskurzu novinových zpráv.

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

The aim of this paper is to analyze the modification structures clustering around nouns with the respect to the functional style of newspaper reporting. Firstly, the features of newspaper reporting will be introduced. It will be explained how important role do nouns represent in newspaper discourse. In relation with the function of nouns in the text of newspaper articles the modification structures will be introduced in the sense of providing more information about the sequences of events reported. The presence of dense modification structures will be discussed. In the theoretical part, at the first instance, the attention will be paid to simple and complex noun phrases (further referred to as NPs). In relation to the constituents of the NPs the characteristics of nouns occurring in the function of the headword in the NPs will be described in relation to the modification. In further chapters the influence of the form of a headword in the NPs to the occurrence of the modification will be explained. In the following chapters, the attention will be paid to a structure of complex NPs, with a focus on the modification and the elaborated complex structures of NPs that can be found in newspaper articles. A comment will also be made on the distribution of NPs throughout the text to illustrate a purpose and a principle of the modification. As the aim of the paper is to investigate the occurrence of relative clauses (further referred to as RCs) and apposition, the attention will be drawn mainly to a post-modification. Firstly, the main structures occurring in the post-modification will be introduced generally, later with a focus on RCs and apposition. To introduce the relative and appositive clauses (further referred to as ACs), the semantic point of view will firstly be introduced. The term restrictive and non-restrictive will be illustrated on some examples and the attention will later be paid to RCs. Concerning RCs, first of all the finite / full RCs will be introduced. The main constituents of the RC will be identified and more attention will be paid to a selection of the relative pronouns (relativizers). In relation to RCs, the non-finite modification will be discussed, i.e. reduced RCs will be introduced. Another pivotal chapter will deal with the apposition. The semantic distinction will be discussed and the particular structures of the apposition will be introduced. Finally, the pre-modification structures will be introduced, but only generally (to be able to express their use quantitatively), because the limited space for this paper do not allow investigating pre-modification structures in detail. For the purposes of the analysis, four articles of English broadsheet newspaper

will be chosen to illustrate the structures of the pre-modification and post-modification in total. Another two articles will be chosen in order to investigate only the structures of post-modification, mainly the structures of RCs (finite/nonfinite) and the structures on the apposition (finite/nonfinite, other).

## **2 NEWSPAPER DISCOURSE**

News is a late Middle English word that means ‘tidings, new information of recent events’. A more useful definition might be ‘information about recent events that are of interest to a sufficiently large group, or that may affect the lives of a sufficiently large group’. (Reah, 2002: 4) By the large group it is understood the audience, i.e. the reader. Newspaper articles concern to present a certain number of facts in as interesting manner as possible to audience whose constitution they are fairly clear about. Also the general pressures working on the authors (writers) are the same – the need for compression of the information into a limited space, the need for clarity, the avoidance of ambiguity, and so on. (Davy, 1968: 174) The need of compression can be easily explain on the investigations of the content of the newspapers. According to Reah:

“The term newspaper suggests that the content of a newspaper will be primarily devoted to the news of the day, and some analysis and comments on this news. Newspapers, however, contain a range of items; news, comments and analysis, advertising, entertainment. A percentage of the news stories will relate to the activities of celebrities, film and TV stars.” (Reah, 2002: 2)

According to a table presented by Reah, only 41 % of news are present in for example the Guardian newspaper (broadsheet), the rest of the pages is devoted to advertising and entertainment. (Reah, 2002: 3). Therefore the space left for presenting news is limited and it is reflected in the structure of language.

The crucial element concerning newspaper article writing is the explanation of processes of encoding information into a language code and all the factors that are influential. Everything that is written in the newspaper has to be transmitted though the medium of language. Richardson (2007: 10) claims that it is through the use of language that we grant meaning to our actions, equally, it is though our use of language that we can attempt to remove meaning from our actions. Any utterance produced by people will be, for instance, an instance of oral speech, spoken with a particular accent, gendered and reflective of age and social position, tied to a particular situation or



domain, and produced in a certain stylistically or generically identifiable format. (Richardson, 2008: 10) The sequence of processes in newspaper articles building is crucial to be explained to understand the structure that reflects all the following factors. The procedures concerning article formation include primarily the *event* (i.e. the issues reported: politics, economics, entertainment etc), respect to the audience (i.e. social class, professionalisms etc.), respect to the editorial status (broadsheet, newspaper section) and so on. All the mentioned criteria are reflected in coding the information (the world reality) into the language. (Fowler, 1993: 56) Moreover, the structure of newspaper language is much affected by a fact that the reader is not present at the events reported. Therefore, journalistic discourse has some very specific textual characteristics, some very specific methods of text production and consumption, as Richardson claims. (Richardson, 2008: 3)

The interpretation of any event reported highly depends on the structure of the language used for coding information and sense. Some structures in the particular context can cause ambiguity, some structures can serve as intensifiers that can cause mystification in the larger context, or simply can be constructed so awkwardly that the expected comprehension of the text becomes absolutely frozen. Meaning of a sentence must be calculated on the basis of the meanings of its component words. (van Dijk, 105) First of all, it is important to explain the main connection between the world – reality and the principle that codes this “real” reality into some form of a language. The most important unit in the discourse construction is a word – lexis. (Fowler, 1993: 56) Apart from the features operating at sentence level and between sentences, we should note certain distinctive characteristics operating within the nominal group. (Davy, 2001: 186) Nouns usually represent the major constituents of the newspaper articles, because they represent the most important facts as actors, instruments, further participant, location etc. (van Dijk, 78) To be able to limit the reference of nouns, in other words to provide further consequences about time, participants and location, the modification structures are frequently used. According to Davy:

“the most noteworthy feature is the presence of much more complex pre- and post-modification than we normally hear or write. It is noticeable how few nouns function on their own, without some form of adjective or other modification.” (Davy, 2001: 186)

In conclusion to the features of newspaper style, the presence of complex modification structures further comes from a fact that the reader is not present at the situation reported and therefore as much information as possible is necessary to provide to a reader in order to ensure comprehension (limit reference of nouns). The modification structures reflect the limited space that is provided to a news section, due to the content of the paper, where instead of news a great amount of advertising and entertainment is placed. The structures of modification will be discussed in the following chapters of this paper.

### 3 NOMINAL PHRASES – simple and complex structure of NP

The aim of this paper is to describe the main structures that modify nouns. Firstly, it is important to introduce the term *nominal*. The term nominal grammatically denote a word or a group of words functioning as NPs. From the syntactic point of view, NPs can function as subjects, objects, adverbials (especially in the form of the prepositional complements in prepositional phrases), complements and can also have an appositional function (Dušková,2006: 35). It is mostly a noun that represents a major constituent of a NP in which it is referred as a **head**. The head dictates concord with other parts of the sentence (for example “the big house *is*” v. “the big houses *are*” or “the *table* which *stands* in the corner” v. “*tables* which *stand* in the corner”) There are several criteria that can sort NPs according to their properties. As mentioned above, the head is mostly represented by a noun, but there are several other types of heads that will be discussed in the following chapters in connection with occurrence of other NP’s constituents. (Quirk,1991: 1238) For example, it can be either pronoun that can represent a head. According to Biber’s grammar, with the respect to the form of the head, two major cover terms for such constructions are used: *noun-headed* or *pronoun-headed* phrases. (Biber,1999: 574) NP containing only the obligatory element, i.e. the head, are referred to as **simple NPs**. Other constituents of a NP cluster around the head. Such constituents of the NP are determiners including pre-determiners (all, both, double), central determiners (this, some) and post-determiners (numerals, many, few, several) that will not be treated in this paper, because they are not relevant for the aim of the thesis (determiners mostly expresses the textual reference, i.e. anaphoric and cataphoric and is determined rather grammatically without a difference with a respect to a functional style). Furthermore, heads might be modified by several structures occurring either in



pre-modification (primarily adjectives) or post-modification (prepositional phrases, relative clauses, apposition). The structures containing more than one NP constituent are then referred to as **complex NPs** and are very common in discourses with the dense information flow as in academic style or especially newspaper reporting. (Biber, 1999: 576, Quirk, 1991: 1238)

In connection with complex NP, they usually do not occur as solid phrases, it is common to see them **discontinuous**. It means when a part of an element is postponed or somehow disjointed. The most commonly affected part is the post-modification of a NP and the units most readily postponed are of nominal structure (later referred to as appositives). Example: “*The time had come to decorate the house for Christmas*”. The head of the NP is separated by a verb phrase. There are usually two major motivations why to interrupt the phrase constituents. The first one is to achieve a stylistically well-balanced sentence usually because of the long subject for the predicate: “*The story is told of her phenomenal success in Australia*”. The other reason is to achieve an information climax with end-focus. For example: “She rapidly spotted *the book* right on my desk *that I had been desperately searching for all morning*.” (Quirk, 1991: 1398) It is also possible to place a time adjunct between the head and post-modifier: “I had an egg this afternoon *which was rotten*.”

In sum the information introduced in this chapter, there are two types of NPs: **simple NP** consisting of one obligatory element (head) and **complex NPs** containing the structures of modification that cluster around the head. Such structures do not always follow the head, but can be quite often seen discontinuous.

#### 4 MODIFICATION

At first the term modification will be introduced. Modification denotes a small alteration, adjustment or limitation. From the semantic point of view it can be understood as addition of some providing information to nouns in order to make their meaning more explicit. The *complexity* and *distribution* of modification will be treated in the following chapters. Modification comprises all the items placed either before or after the head and as was previously mentioned, creates complex NP. Concerning pre-modification, it is important to mention the explicitness of such modification. The correct interpretation of such complex NPs heavily relies on the given context. Quirk gives the example of “an oil man” that can be rephrased with the use of post-



modification structure (usually full *relative clause* – more about relative clauses in the chapter 5.1.) as “a man who sells/delivers/produces/investigates/etc. oil”. Without the given context (either textual or situational), it is not possible to denote the exact meaning. (Quirk, 1991: 1398)

However, the same matter of several possible interpretations arises also with post-modification and the use of non-finite structures. Usually it is possible to rephrase those structures into a full form of a relative clause and the explicitness is also affected. (Quirk, 1991: 1243)

#### **4.1 THE INFLUENCE OF HEAD FORM ON THE CO-OCCURRENCE OF MODIFIERS**

The co-occurrence of modifiers heavily depends on a head type. The most frequent head type of a NP is a common noun. Common nouns are therefore understood as the most productive head types freely occurring with both pre-modifiers and post-modifiers. (Biber, 1999: 581). For an illustration of the influence of the head type on the occurrence of modification, it is interesting to notice that for example no modification structures are used with proper nouns (except in news), personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns or indefinite pronouns, as listed in the Biber’s corpus of findings. That is due to the difference in their semantic properties, in other words difference in informational characteristics of nouns and personal pronouns. It is important to realize that nouns describe things around us. In addition, nouns are often used to refer to a new referent that is previously unknown to the reader in the text. Thus pre-modifiers and post-modifiers are used to help identify the reference of the noun and provide descriptive details about things (usually colour, material, origin etc.) Pronouns, on the other hand, usually refer to something that has already been described and it is possible to denote the meaning from anaphoric or cataphoric reference. The use of modification in this case would be redundant. There are cases of personal pronouns taking modifiers, but the reference of pronouns must be generic, i.e. referring to a group of people in general: “He who has different opinion cannot do anything about it”. (Biber, 1999: 582)

Another group of heads is presented by proper nouns and other naming expressions. In this case, modification (providing some other information) is not necessary, because the proper nouns refer to one particular specific person or a place, i.e. they are of unique reference. The information provided in such modification, usually

contain only some additional information to help to identify a known referent for those who might not be familiar with the person or the thing or purely add new descriptive information about the referent. The use of modification with proper nouns is extremely common in newspaper reporting. For example: “Mr. Johnson, who was very surprised about it.”. This type of modification is usually non-restrictive (more about restrictiveness in the chapter 4.3.). In addition, concerning modification, news makes an extensive use of appositives to clarify the reference of a proper noun, for example “Josh, an active member of an ecological group (more about apposition in the chapter 6)”. (Biber, 1999: 584)

In conclusion, this chapter introduced the influence of the headword form on the occurrence of modification in the text. The form is influence mainly from the semantic point of view and the occurrence of modification depends on the informational characteristics of the head of NP.

## 4.2 COMPLEXITY OF NOUN PHRASES

As was discussed in the previous chapters, the occurrence of modification is reflected in the complexity of NPs. It can be illustrated on the following example taken from the newspaper article:

- the “**stark contrast**” between the way<sup>1</sup> the supermarket **chain** treats its **British workers** and **staff at its US business**<sup>2</sup>, which operates under the Fresh Easy brand<sup>3</sup>.

The example above illustrates the complexity of a nominal structure with modification. The example shows one complex NP with the main head “stark contrast” (that is pre-modified) and several other heads of NP (in bold) that are embedded in the whole NP structure. Most of the heads are modified, such as “supermarket chain” (Adjective), “British workers” (Adjective), “staff at its US business” (Prepositional phrase), “business, which operates under the Fresh Easy brand” (relative clause). Such complex NPs with complex modification are common in newspaper style.

Concerning complexity of NPs, the distribution varies across registers, where, for example in conversation, simple NPs or phrases with rare modification are more common in comparison with for example with newspaper style where everything (agent, place, environment, objects etc.) must be identified and therefore, the need for modification rises. The simple forms of NPs in conversation reflect a heavy reliance on



a shared situation and shared personal knowledge for understanding and therefore it is not important to add so much information. (Biber, 1999: 579) In news it is, as obvious, the other way round. It is also important to mention that the complexity in newspaper reporting reflects the dense concentration of information – mainly due to economical reasons. There is a particular system of modifying NPs in the text – the system of providing identification to nouns. The complexity of NPs develops throughout the whole text, from the beginning to the end. Biber (1999: 579) presents for example a particular formula of modification based on his research of academic prose: **N + postmodifier > premodifier + N > simple noun > pronoun**. Biber explains:

“This progression represents a gradual decrease in fullness of expression over the course of a text. First mention tends naturally to be more elaborated, so as to establish the intended reference and provide the salient descriptive details about that referent. Postmodification provides more elaborated ways of attaching information for this purpose than premodification. Subsequent mentions become progressively more economical and reduced, to the extent that the intended reference is clearly established. Departures from the expected progression are influenced by factors such as the distance between referring expressions, that informational prominence of an expression, and the need to provide additional identifying or descriptive details.” (Biber, 1999: 587)

This is a result of an academic style analysis and cannot be taken for granted as a formula for all types of discourses. However, the same progression throughout the discourse is also supported by Quirk, who claims that:

“there is, typically, a progression from “more explicit” to “less explicit” with a sequential and gradual reduction, mostly from sentence to a pro-form.” (Quirk, 1991: 1243).

As previously said, the structure of modification, or in other words, the whole structure of NP heavily relies not only on the head type, but more importantly on the need of the information that is necessary to be provided about the particular matter (presented by NP head) being described.

To conclude this chapter, the complexity of NPs and the occurrence of modification relies on several factors: form of head in NP, textual progression and also on the features of a particular functional style that are obvious and demonstrable as in Biber’s research.

### **4.3 RESTRICTIVE MODIFICATION**

Concerning modification, from the semantic point of view we distinguish two major conceptions: restrictive and non-restrictive modification. Firstly, restrictive modification will be treated. Restrictive modification is understood according to Quirk as:

“the reference of the head to a member of a class which can be identified only through the modification that has been supplied.” (Quirk, 1991: 1238)

Modification in this case provides necessary information for the reader to be able to decode the reference of the head. Biber shows an example of restrictive post-modification: “The capital outlay may not be justified by the area which may be expected to benefit by the improvement”. In this case, the restrictive clause identifies the particular “area” being referred to. To generalize this example, the restrictive modification allows to identify the meaning of the head, in other words, limits the reference of the head. (Biber, 1999: 602) As the head taking modification and the structure of modification forms some inseparable unity, no punctuation mark is used to divide the head and relative clause. Restrictiveness can be also distinguished in premodification. Quirk gives an example of “younger daughter” where in case of person having more than one daughter the can be correctly identified only via modification. (Quirk, 1991: 1241)

### **4.4 NON-RESTRICTIVE MODIFICATION**

Non-restrictive modification, contrariwise to restrictive modification, provides non-essential information to the head, it means that the head can be identified from the context. Non-restrictive modification gains rather elaborating function. This is especially the case of news, where non-restrictive clauses are used to add information of potential interest but not directly related to the news story (not to the main topic, supporting secondary topic) or the information provided is not really relevant at all for the story reported. (Biber, 1999: 603). The non-restrictive modification, in addition, necessitates the presence of the punctuation mark (comma, dashes or parentheses). (Quirk, 1999: 1242)

## **5 POSTMODIFICATION**

As all the important issues (structure of NP, occurrence of modification etc.) concerning modification have been hitherto introduced, the attention will be paid to a particular



structure of post-modification. There are several types of post-modification structures. The basic distinction is between *finite* (including verb in a finite form) and *non-finite* (nonfinite verb forms, i.e. infinitives and participle only). Concerning **finite clauses**, for the purpose of this paper they can be divided with a focus to **relative clauses** and **apposition** (including appositive clauses, NPs etc.: “a director of the world important bank, Rodger Lue”). These structures of post-modification are very frequently used in newspaper reporting. Both of them will be treated separately in the following chapters. **Non-finite** post-modifying clauses include primarily **infinitival clauses** (“the task to do”), **participial clauses** (“baby crying desperately”) and **ed-clauses** (“products required to support”). More about non-finite modification in the chapters 5.2 and 6.5. Post-modification can be also realized by **prepositional phrases**. Then there are less-common types of phrases used as post-modifiers such as **adverbs** (“the way out”), **adjectives** (“any solution possible”) or **reflexive pronouns** (“he himself”). (Biber, 1999: 604, 605)

## 5.1 FINITE RELATIVE CLAUSES

### 5.1.1 MAIN RELATIVE CLAUSE CONSTITUENTS

Before starting talking about the finite post-modification, the major constituents of relative clause structure will be introduced: the **head noun** (sometimes called **antecedent**), the **relativizer** (a relative pronoun or relative adverb: which, who, whom, whose, that, where, when and why) and the **gap**. (Biber, 1999: 608) One of the main distinctive feature of relative clauses is that the antecedent (headword) dictates concord with the verb in the relative clause. The presence of the verb in the RCs with other clause elements (adjective phrases, adverbials etc.) suggests that the meaning they carry is very explicit. It is, therefore, frequently used in newspaper, as well as in other written registers. (Biber, 1999: 606)

The gap is a semantic term for a fact that relative clauses (RCs) in its structure always lack the constituent of meaning that is presented only via the relativizer that usually refer to a meaning of the head in the NP modified. Then in the structure of the RC one constituent, usually an object is missing, in other words is removed to another position in the sentence, on the place and in the form of relativizer. For example: “a knife that she killed him with” – the relativizer “that” refers to a head “a knife” and the RC “that she killed him with” lacks the object, in this case “knife” and there a semantic

gap occur. The whole sentence could be rephrased as: “She killed him with a knife”. (Biber, 1999: 608)

To sum up this chapter concerning semantic gaps in RCs, the relative pronoun in the form of relativizer substitutes a function of a subject, an object, a complement or an adverbial (with NPs expressing time, place or manner: day, reason, way, etc.). (Quirk, 1991: 1248) The pattern of RCs with the relativizer functioning as subject is frequently to be found in the written exposition, mostly in news. (Quirk, 1991: 626)

### 5.1.2 THE CHOICE OF RELATIVIZER

In addition, the selection or omission of the relativizer (*zero relativizer*) allows us to create many structural variants that will be described in detail in the following sections. (Biber, 1999: 608) There are certain rules on the selection of the relativizer. The main distinction is in the concord with gender of a headword (personal and non-personal) and *wh-* pronoun series with the respect to the restrictiveness and non-restrictiveness. The choice is also grammatically influenced by a function of a relativizer. The basic rules are illustrated in the *table 1* and will be treated separately in the following section.

	RESTRICTIVE		NONRESTRICTIVE	
	PERSONAL	NONPERSONAL	PERSONAL	NONPERSONAL
SUBJECTIVE CASE	who that	which that	who	which
OBJECTIVE CASE	whom that zero	which that zero	whom	
GENITIVE CASE	whose			

**relative pronouns – table 1**

The personality is basically ascribed to human beings and everything which is thought to have human characteristics (there are some exception such as a baby that is considered to have non-developed personality). In relation to a personal concord, the indefinite pronoun “**who**” (“The man *who* escaped from prison”) is used. When modifying non-personal heads, the indefinite pronoun “**which**” (“The car *which* has been stolen”) is used. (Quirk, 1991: 1245)

The greatest problems among relative pronouns arise when expressing *genitive case*. It is because most of the relative pronouns do not allow declination and some



structures may sound a bit cumbersome (“The house the roof of *which* was damaged”). In such cases the use of “**whose**” is possible even with inanimate nouns (“The car *whose* owner is unknown”) It is because “**who**” is the only relative pronoun reflecting declination directly in its form (“**who**” usually as a subject, “**whom**” as prepositional complement or object). (Quirk 1249) “**Whose**” relative pronoun does not necessarily have to modify only human beings, it can also mark possessive relations with collective entities, such as corporations, government agencies, clubs, societies, and committees (“Everyone blamed police whose investigation was useless”).

Then, there are several other relativizers. One of them is “**that**” which can be perceived as the most neutral in its application. “That” can occur without many limitations either with subject or non-subject gaps and also whether it defines animate or inanimate heads (no gender marking). Quirk claims that there is a preference in using “that” to avoid the choice between “who” and “whom”. (Quirk, 1991: 1252) “That” is preferred in cases of coordinated mixed gender antecedents, where “that” or “zero” relative (if restrictive) is the best choice. The principle of proximity can be also applied (“people and things *which*” v. “things and people *who*”). Modification with “that” RC is usually restrictive. To comment “zero” relativizer, it is possible to omit the relative pronoun only when the RC has restrictive meaning. The “zero” and “that” relativizer tend to be used in informal discourses. (Quirk, 1991: 1246)

In the RC with adverbial meaning, “**where**”, “**when**” and “**why**” relative pronouns are used: “A place *where* she works”. To comment the acceptability of prepositional position, a construction “a place *where* she works *at*” is considered as unacceptable. The preposition is possible to be expressed only as “a place *that* she works *at*” or purely “a place *at which* she works”). Manner is expressed by “**how**” (“The way *how* they look at it.”)

In conclusion to full RCs, they provide explicit information about the head in a NP. An important element in RCs is an antecedent. The number of the noun representing the antecedent dictates concord with the verb in the RC. The animation affect the choice of a relativizer. The relativizer substitutes a role of subject and also object. The pattern with a subject gap (the relativizer representing subject of the RC) is commonly used in newspaper discourse. The frequent use in all the written expositions is due to the informational quality they provide. The presence of a verb denoting some

activity, the presence of adjective phrases and adverbials provides compressed dense information.

## **5.2 NONFINITE RELATIVE CLAUSES**

The main distinction from finite clauses is that non-finite verbs are not inflected for tense. (Biber, 1999: 632) In connection with the newspaper style, it is important to discuss the issue of non-finite structures. In the sense of this paper, the non-finite structures will be understood mainly as text condensers, in connection with previously discussed relative clauses and with a focus on the reduced forms of relative clauses. Firstly, it is important to mention that such structures allow the writer to create condense text with a high density of information, which is an advantage. Non-finite RCs are usually paraphrasable by full RCs (it must be pointed out that with a limited correspondence) Biber claims that:

“participle clauses seems to be economy, since they convey essentially the same meaning as a full relative clause but use fewer words.” (Biber, 1999: 632)

Other suggestions are given by Tarnyikova (1993: 72) who explains the use of non-finite structures in the discourse in relation to the nominal tendency in English and the frequent occurrence of so called sentence condensers, i.e. infinitives, gerunds and participles:

“Their presence in English sentence structure contributes to structural compactness as these condensers enable us to express the content which otherwise would have to be conveyed with the help of clauses – either main or dependent.” (Tarnyikova, 1993: 72)

The condensation is mainly used in functional styles with the high demand for the economy and non-finite structures are, therefore, commonly used in the newspaper discourse.

One of the main disadvantage of condensers is its interpretation of meaning that is mostly dependent on the surrounding context. (Crystal, 2003: 212) The reason is the lack of tense indication, the modality indication and mostly the lack of subject.

To sum up the non-finite RCs are in general less explicit than full RCs. The particular forms of non-finite structures will be discussed in the following chapters.



### 5.2.1 INFINITIVAL RELATIVE CLAUSES

According to Quirk, the most flexible non-finite structures corresponding to a wide range of full clauses where the relative pronoun mostly functions as subject, object or adverbial are infinitival relative clauses. (Quirk, 1991: 1265) The flexibility of infinitival RCs is illustrated on the following examples:

1 **SUBJECT**: “He needs a **doctor to cure** him” (“He needs a doctor who would cure him”)

2 **OBJECT**: “The **doctor** needs a patient *to cure*” (The doctor needs a patient whom he could cure)

3 **ADVERBIAL**: “The **time to arrive** is the morning” (“The time when we/one will/should/must arrive is the morning”)

As can be seen from the examples above, the infinitival clauses are usually subjectless. The identification of the unexpressed subject relies only on the given context (linguistic or extralinguistic). From the examples given above, it can be either the antecedent (the head in the NP) as in ex.1 or it can be a subject of the superordinate clause as in ex.2, or the subject is vague or general as in ex.3. (Dušková, 2006: 567 – 568) When the writer needs to express the subject to avoid difficulty in the text interpretation, it is possible to insert a “*for phrase*” between the antecedent and “to infinitive” form. (“The time *for us* to arrive is the morning”/ “The time where we should/must arrive is the morning”). Apart from the absence of subject, the infinitival clauses suggest indication/loss of modality. As Dušková states (2006: 567), infinitives always indicate a modal meaning; usually that of possibility, necessity, advisability or simply only futurity. Tarnyikova comments the matter of the loss of the modality distinction:

“for the infinitive, it is often difficult to “transmit” its inherent modality, i.e. to decide whether we are dealing with “possibility”, necessity”, ability” etc. Thus, e.g. time to learn foreign languages may be the time in which it is possible/suitable/necessary ... to learn foreign languages. Quite often it is the context that plays the decisive role here. In the following example, it is the attribute “urgent” which enables us to decode the inherent modality as “necessity”: The postman had another urgent letter to deliver.” (Tarnyikova, 2003: 73)

Infinitives are mostly interpreted (paraphrased into full RC) with the use of “*should*”: “The task to do” v. “The task I/you/they/etc. *should* do”. It is possible to use other modals, such as *will, would, must, or can*. In addition, according to Quirk, there is

a problem in the loss of aspectual distinction in these phrases and also, what is more important the loss of tense indication. Concerning tense indication, there are several ways for a distinction, such as the surrounding context of some finite expression. For example: “*Do you like/did you like* the girl standing in the corner”. (Quirk, 1991: 1264)

Non-finite structures are thus inexplicit, because the meaning expressed by such clauses is vague and allow more interpretations. (Quirk, 1991: 1267) The infinitives so far introduced have been of an active voice. It is common to see the infinitival constructions in the passive forms: “The task **to be done**” v. “The task **that should/will be done**”.

### 5.2.2 PARTICIPIAL RELATIVE CLAUSES

In comparison to infinitival clauses the definition of the participial RCs is very similar. They are referred to as condensed full RC and are with some limitations paraphrasable with them, as for example: “People *living* in America” v. “People who live/are living in America”.

Biber comments that it is interesting to notice that verbs in the participial form is mostly of stative meaning, i.e. denoting state, in other words some existence or relationship. (Biber, 1999: 632) For example: “documents containing secret data”. According to Quirk, -ing participles often describe some temporary characteristic to the noun (on contrary to adjectives that usually gives some permanent characteristics to the noun). (Quirk, 1991: 1323)

In contrast to infinitival RCs, the participial clauses are much restricted in their application, i.e. not all full RCs are possible to be compressed by a participial clause. As Quirk (1991: 1263) mentions participial clauses can substitute only full RC with the relativizer functioning as subject.

In conclusion to non-finite RC, their main advantage is the possibility to condense the full RCs. There are, however, several obstacles in their use. The main disadvantage of non-finite structures is the lack of tense and aspect indication and in some cases also the difficulty with the subject identification. Despite those facts, non-finite forms are sometimes a good choice, mainly in a need of text compression. The space economy is the reason why it is possible to see them in newspaper discourse.



## 6 APPOSITION

Another type of post-modification conception is apposition. In contrast to RCs that provide some additional information to a headword, apposition semantically resembles the headword, i.e. there is an identity in reference with the head. According to Quirk (1991: 1305), there is defined and defining relationship between those identical units, i.e. head + appositive structure. By the defined unit it is understood to be the proper name (usually) and the defining unit (definer) can be understood as some providing/additional information. (Quirk, 1991: 1305) To comment the identity in reference of such two appositive units, there is an example of such co-reference: “**Ann Paul**, *my colleague*, has been fired.” In this structure it is obvious that “my colleague” and “Ann Paul” are two co-referential units and that both parts refer to the same person. As will be introduced the co-reference do not always have to be 100 %, there is a scale of reference that will be introduced in the following chapters. The two units of apposition are possible to be put in the copular relationship with the verb “be”: “**Ann Paul** has been *my colleague*.” It is as well possible to rephrase the appositive structure into full RC (mostly non-restrictive): “**Ann Paul**, who has been *my colleague*, has been fired.” As is obvious from that structure, the apposition better fits the economy that allows higher informational density. (Quirk, 1991: 1301)

### 6.1 RESTRICTIVE/NON-RESTRICTIVE APPOSITION

Concerning punctuation, the apposition can be distinguished on the basis of restrictiveness. The apposition is perceived as restrictive when the information in the defining clause is necessary for the identification of the head of the NP (defined unit). In this case, no punctuation is used. If the head can be identified without information contained in the apposition, the modification by appositive clause is non-restrictive and it is obligatory to use some punctuation marks, mostly commas or dashes. Dashes and parenthesis are commonly used in newspaper style.

### 6.2 FULL/PARTIAL AND STRICT/WEAK APPOSITION

Quirk discusses other features of apposition from the semantic point of view. He distinguishes “full apposition” when it is possible to rephrase the sentence taking out any of the appositive unit: “Ann Paul, my colleague, has been fired” can result into sentences “Ann Paul has been fired.” and “My colleague has been fired.”. The acceptability of this sentence is 100 %, in other words the two units are identical in

terms of co-reference. Otherwise, it is not always possible to rephrase the sentence in that way due to the appositive position, for example: “My new dress was damaged at the party, the red beautiful one.” It is possible to make a sentence “My new dress was damaged at the party.” When rephrasing the second unit of apposition, the resulting sentence is unacceptable. In this case such apposition is referred to as “**discontinuous apposition**”. The term “**partial apposition**” is frequent. (Quirk, 1991: 1303)

Another distinction of apposition are syntactic characteristics. Two identical syntactic classes, i.e. “NP + NP” are referred to as “**strict apposition**”, for example: “Tom Hanks, the Hollywood star...” It is also possible to insert adverbial clause between the units. It is usually adverbial *then, obviously, also, normally, etc.* that occur with the defining clause. (Quirk, 1991: 1314). When there are two syntactically differentiated units the apposition is referred to as “**weak apposition**”: “The fact that they escaped, was very surprising.” (an example of apposition realized with a clause).

### 6.3 APPPOSITION WITH A NOUN PHRASE

The most common and most frequently used structure of apposition are NPs. They are extremely common in newspaper reporting. (Biber, 1999: 639) It is because of its compactness (no verb present). As was mentioned in the previous chapter, apposition with NP is referred to as “**strict apposition**” (two identical syntactical units). (Quirk, 1991: 1303) Therefore it is used in discourses with a high density of information. As was previously mentioned, the NP and the defined head are equivalent in reference. This apposition is usually non-restrictive, because it provides only some additional information about the antecedent. (Biber, 1999: 639) It is because the NP in apposition mostly modifies a proper name with a unique reference and thus the information contained in the NP provides background information about, for example people: “Celine Dion, one of the most popular pop-singers”. In case of general antecedent, the apposition can be perceived as restrictive, as in example: “the word apposition”. The reference of “word” is identified only via NP “apposition”.

#### 6.3.1 SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF STRICT APPPOSITION

Certain semantic relationships are distinguished in the strict apposition, i.e. apposition with NPs. There is a semantic scale in the reference between the two units of apposition expressing the level of equivalence and the loss in such equivalence. It can be identified via numerous expressions that can be inserted between the two units of



apposition showing the explicitness. (Quirk, 1991: 1307) There are some basic expressions that make distinctions from the “most appositive” to the “least appositive”: an **equivalence**, ranging from an **appellation**, an **identification**, a **designation** to a **reformulation**, and, finally, an **inclusion**.

The term equivalence expresses the equivalence between the NPs in apposition. Concerning **appellation**, it is usual that the appositive item that comes as second is more explicit than the first one. It is usually a proper noun and in this case the expression namely can be inserted: “The bank manager, namely Joh Luah”. The main distinction between appellation and identification is in the definiteness of the first less explicit item. In the example given for appellation it is a definite “the bank”. **Identification** is very similar to appellation where the NP constructed by a proper noun comes as the second as well with a difference that the first less explicit item is of indefinite reference: “A bank manager, Tommy Josh...” (Quirk, 1991: 1309) As appellation introduces a known referent it is possible to use expressions as “*that is to say*” or “*in other words*”. In the case of identification, the second phrase is considered to identify the referent that has been introduced for the first time. **Designation** is the converse of appellation and identification. The specific expression comes first and then comes the apposition: “Tommy Josh, the bank manager...”. (Quirk, 1991: 1310) Insertion of any expressions as “namely” is not included, because it would lack sense or would sound redundant. In **reformulation** the writer repeats what he/she has already said only in other words. Such reformulation can be based on simplifying of something already uttered or trying to make more precise formulation. Specific expressions such as: *more simply, in simpler words, to put it simply, in more difficult language, technically (speaking) etc.* are used to designate the reformulation. (Quirk, 1991: 1311) Concerning **inclusion**, it expresses the contrary of equivalence and other grammars would consider such apposition as complementation, because there are no two identically referential units. Inclusion includes **exemplification** and **particularization**. It is easy to recognize exemplification, because expressions as “*for example*” or “*such as*” are used. It exemplifies the reference of the more general term in the first appositive: “I have eaten several **exotic food**, such as *octopus or baked warms.*” **Particularization** is recognized mainly when the expressions: *in particular, chiefly, mainly and mostly* are used.

In conclusion to semantic properties of apposition, the theory shows that the relation between two appositive units is not always totally identical in reference. The main distinction comes from the level of equality between the units. There are several expressions used to designate the intended meaning.

#### 6.4 APPOSITIVE CLAUSES

Another frequently used structural type is an appositive clause. It is a finite type of apposition. For the distinction between the RC and the AC, Quirk claims:

“This resembles the restrictive relative clause in being capable of introduction by the unstressed “that” ” (Quirk, 1991: 1260)

It is important to point out that appositive clauses modify only a certain nominal group of general abstract nouns, especially: *fact, idea, proposition, reply, remark, answer, belief, fact, possibility, assertion, comment, contention, conviction, discovery, expectation, presumption, proposition, reason, requirement, result, statement etc.* (Biber, 1999: 648) There are several distinctive features that differentiate an AC from a RC. The major one is the function of relativizer “that”. In RC it resembles the function of object and subject. In AC “that” is a pure conjunction and cannot be: “I still didn’t get his **reply** that *the goods arrived safely.*” In addition it is possible to link the antecedent and relative pronoun “that” with “be”: “The **fact** is that *they haven’t sent the reply yet.*” In contrast to RC that have a semantic subject/object/adverbial gap, the AC can stand on its own without any constituent missing.

The meaning of the “that clause” resembles the meaning of the head and specifies the extension of the head reference, in other words complements its meaning. (Biber, 1999: 645) Huddleston shows some ambiguous structures that could arise from the loss of equivalence between the two units of apposition: “The **suggestion** that *they cheated* was quite outrageous”. The intended meaning must be considered. It can be understood as following: “that they cheated” was only a suggestion and this fact was quite outrageous, or “it was quite outrageous that they cheated” designate absolutely different meanings. The intended meaning must be considered and the AP must be carefully used. (Huddleston, 2002: 448) In addition, there are several other interpretations that can arise from the structure of AC. Apposition usually follows a nominalized verb that can be interpreted as an abstraction, but sometimes denote a particular thing. For example:



“A **report** that *he stole* was sent to the police”. Two possible interpretations arise: 1. he stole the report, 2. the report included information about him stealing. Such structures are common in newspaper style because they do not demand the direct presence of the agent in such sentences, the subject is only implied and the utterance is not so direct. It is sometimes inevitable to use such structure in the sensitive ideological newspaper topics. (Biber, 1999: 650) The correct interpretation is even more difficult in **discontinuous noun phrases**, where the AC is postponed: “The **suggestion** came from the chairman that *the new rule should be adopted*”. (Quirk, 1991: 1262) Obviously, AC do not always have to be placed straight behind the head, but the structures are cumbersome and difficult for comprehension. The exact interpretation then depends on the whole context of discourse.

In conclusion to AC, their occurrence is most frequent with the abstract nouns or the nominalized verb form structures. As such forms of NP heads lack the definite meaning they are used to limit their reference. There are many ambiguities that can arise from such structures. They differ from RCs in their structure containing all the obligatory sentence constituent. The meaning they carry is usually explicit and the structures contain other NPs that are can be pre-modified with adjectives.

## 6.5 NON – FINITE APPPOSITION

Infinitives together with –ing forms create non-finite AC. As was discussed when talking about the finite AC, the non-finite ACs are applied to the head with the same characteristics as mentioned in the previous chapter. Characteristic noun occurring with to infinite are mainly: *chance, obligation, power, freedom, opportunity, need, plan etc.* Quirk mentions other nouns and explains what properties should the antecedent head have to take to infinitive apposition:

“nouns which have intrinsic uses, ie. those nouns which express modal meanings that involve human control over events, eg: *agreement, disinclination, proposal, resolution, decision, inclination, readiness, will, refusal, invitation, determination...*” (Quirk, 1991: 1272)

Concerning the head types and the apposition by –ing forms, they can be described to the contrary of nouns used with to infinitives. It means, that they are, according to Quirk nouns whose meaning do not primarily involve human control of the action itself, but typically involve human judgement, eg.: *hope, possibility, prospect, risk* etc. (Quirk,

1991: 1273) Another nouns occurring mostly with –ing participles are: *aim, necessity, impossibility, possibility, intention, responsibility etc.*

For example: “The **endeavour** to save her life”. Non-finite clauses are usually subjectless. The subject can be expressed with a prepositional “for” (“to” is also possible) + pronoun or unique head. The apposition realized by non-finite –ing is less common than infinitival one. Apposition by –ing clause is often seen as prepositional complement. It is obvious from the example: “I have a new job repairing cars” or “I have a new job of repairing cars”. (Quirk, 1991: 1284)

## 6.6 APPPOSITION WITH OF PHRASE

In addition to apposition, there is another structural type which is prepositional phrase. The “of phrases” are often seen in nominalized sentences as the following example illustrates: “news of the team’s victory”. They can be rephrased into full RC: “news that the team has won”. The tense indication, as well as modality depends on the surrounding context. An advantage of such phrases is its compactness. (Quirk, 1991: 1308)

## 7 PREMODIFICATION – GENERAL OVERVIEW

Finally, there is a brief comment on pre-modification. There are also many structural types of pre-modification from a sentence, to participles, nouns and most frequently used adjectives. It is important to mention again that a pre-modifier can usually be rephrased as a post-modifier. (Biber, 1999: 588) The post-modification in this case is mostly in the structure of defining RC. The explicitness of pre-modification was illustrated in the chapter 4. Naturally, the structure of RCs is long and the reason for using adjectival and participial forms in attribution makes the text reduced and the density of information coded in the piece of text is much higher and complex. Pre-modification has, however its inconvenient side. As Biber claims, pre-modifiers are much less explicit in identifying the meaning relationship that exists between the modifier and head noun. (Biber, 1999: 588)

There are 4 major types of pre-modification: **general adjective** (big pillow, official negotiations), **ed participial modifier** (restricted area, improved growth), **ing participial modifier** (flashing light, growing problem), **nouns** (shopworkers union) sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between a compound word and the modification status that the noun gains. (Biber 1999: 590) Adjectives should have been discussed in



detail, but the space was devoted rather to post-modification structures and therefore, the structures of pre-modification are only briefly commented.

## **8 INTRODUCTION TO THE ANALYSIS**

For the purposes of an analysis, the Internet articles from various British online broadsheet newspapers (Independent, Guardian, Telegraph) have been chosen. Three of the articles are related to special topics (economy and politics) and the remaining are of general topic. The aim of the analysis is to investigate the structures occurring in the modification of nouns. It is important to realize that generally NPs are major constituents of sentence elements, i.e. subjects, objects and to some extent also adverbials, mostly in a form of prepositional complement in PP. Nouns represent major newspaper elements: actors, participants (usually animate nouns) instruments, location etc. Consequently, NPs give answers to general questions presenting facts in newspapers: “who”, “what”, “where”, “when”, “why” and “how”. To develop this thought, “who” question usually represent an agent, in the position of subject or either object. As Richardson supports, the role of participants included in the sequence of events in the newspaper articles are typically realized by NP. (Richardson, 2007: 54) Other article consequences, i.e. important details about time, location, participants, causes/reasons are mostly represented by PPs where the NPs are to be found as complements of preposition. Further consequences of the nouns with their specific role in newspaper are provided in the form of modification.

The four selected articles were analyzed completely – i.e. with a focus on all modification structural types and their occurrence both in pre-modification and post-modification. It is important to point out that the structures in pre-modification were highly generalized (not investigated in detail) into forms of adjectives, nouns and genitive only, with almost total exclusion of determiners – they were observed only as forms of numerals and possessive pronouns. In addition, also participial (-ed and -ing) forms have been observed. Chief attention was paid to post-modification structures, with the main focus on the structures of RCs and apposition. A remark in connection with apposition must be made due to the sporadic distribution of some structures, mainly ACs and such forms of apposition realized with a prepositional “of phrase”. With a respect to this fact, another two articles were analyzed to extend the number of

examples of appositional, as well as RCs and are not included in the total result of the analysis.

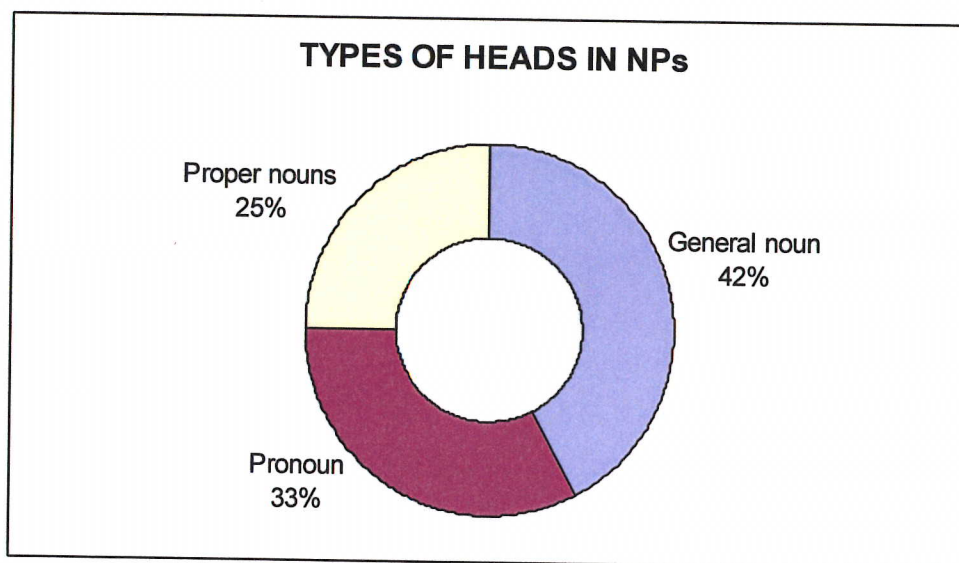
## **9 RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS**

### **9.1 COMPLEXITY OF NPs**

The first issue that was investigated was the ratio of simple and complex NPs in the articles. As was introduced in the theoretical part, the occurrence of modification is reflected in the structure of NPs. For the analysis purposes, the distinction between complex and simple NPs was carried out in a way that only such NPs standing in the text on themselves, i.e. without any modifier, that would cluster around a headword or would be a part of a complex NP. The explanation of this method is simple. The purpose of this work is to consider the issue of a modification and therefore the simple NPs were chosen just in order to illustrate the major forms of the heads of NPs not taking modification. The list of simple and complex NPs is to be found in appendix 1. The complex NPs usually contain more than one modifier and therefore the whole NP is developed into other NPs that could be further divided into simple and complex. Such distinction would be redundant for the purposes of this analysis concerning modification. The selected complex NPs were further examined concerning the modification structures clustering around heads of the NPs, either embedded or coordinated. The level of embedding is not reflected quantitatively, but this issue is introduced on some highly complex NPs further in this analysis. The results showed that the ratio of occurrence of simple and complex NPs is almost equal. The explanation of this result comes from the informational characteristic of newspaper articles. Much information must be provided to nouns and because of the compression of information in accordance with the use of combining several linguistic tools as text condensers the NP becomes complex. More about this issue in the following chapters.



use modification with nouns of the unique reference, because not every reader is familiar with the reference of the proper noun.



GRAPH 2

As can be seen from the **graph 2**, more than 50 % of the heads are constituted by proper nouns and pronouns. That is quite striking number that supports the theory about the informational characteristics of these forms and therefore no modification structures do not cluster around them. In conclusion to the issue of complexity of NPs, the distribution of them in the text is balanced, mainly due to the textual comprehension.

### 9.3 COORDINATION AND EMBEDDING IN MODIFICATION

Concerning the complex NPs, the comment to embedding and coordination of modification structures will be made. The list of elaborated structure is to be found in the appendix 1. Coordination of modification structures is understood if such structures are applicable to a head of a complex NP. Such coordination is usually postponed in the complex NP that is embedded in the structure of such NP. The coordination can come for example in the relative clause:

- [a copy] [of ][a job **advertisement**] [for][an employee relations director]<sup>1</sup> [that appeared in an American newspaper]<sup>2</sup>, [describing [the primary responsibilities] [as] [“maintaining non-union status” and “union avoidance activities”]<sup>3</sup>”. (art.2)

The brackets divide the complex NP into other structures. The numbers indicate the modification of the embedded head of NP functioning as a complement of a prepositional phrase modifying the main head “a copy”. First modification is realized with PP, the second one with restrictive relative clause and the third with non-finite reduced relative clause. As can be seen, the structures in the coordination contain a finite clause with a combination of a non-finite clause and a PP. Such combination allows creating of complex NPs with a high density of information. The whole phrase contains information about “what” appeared (a job advertisement), “for whom” it was directed (employee relations director), “where” it appeared (American newspaper), “what content” it had (describing the primary responsibilities) that are more specifically denoted with an appositive NP (maintaining non-union status etc.). This was an example of coordination of various modification structures. The coordination is very frequently seen in newspaper reporting, mainly among one syntactic type:

- a secret pact [to try to get] pregnant and [then raise] their babies together (art. 3)
- a quite [unexpected] and [shocking] reason for the motherhood rash (art.3)
- Amanda Ireland, [who recently graduated from the school] and [who gave birth herself](art.3)
- forecasting that unless the Government [raises taxes] or [cuts spending] (art. 10)
- shopworker unions in the United States, where it [has built] a chain of 60 supermarkets and [has plans] to open hundreds more (art. 2)

It can be seen on the examples above that usually the second coordinated structure is shortened which is grammatically correct and create condense structures.

Concerning the embedding, such structures are more common in newspaper style, because they allow natural informational development providing information

about mostly objects sub-sequentially. The brackets indicate the embedded modification structures and the words in bold highlight the heads being modified:

- local officials, including **Gloucester's Mayor**, [Carolyn Kirk], [who complained that "they had no **right**] [to decide this for their children]" (art. 3)
- the popularity of this year's Oscar-winning **film** [Juno], [a heart-warmer about a **schoolgirl**] [who finds herself expecting] (art.3)
- companies that produce or service filtration **equipment** [(which can now extract **anything**] [from caffeine to animal growth hormones by using nanotechnologies]) ultraviolet disinfection, desalination technology (art.4)
- a report called The Two Faces of Tesco, which the union's **leader**, [Joseph Hansen], described as a "damning dossier [of contradiction, double-speak and hypocrisy]". (art.2)

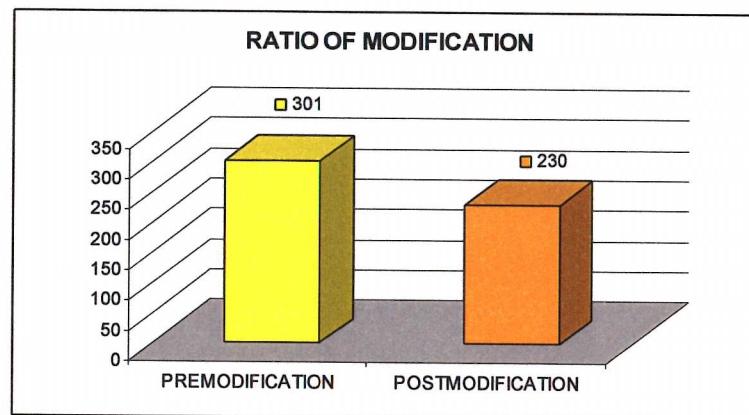
As is obvious from the examples above, the embedded structures occur as parts of the complex NPs modifying a head of NPs included in the structure of modification, not the main head of the complex NP. This type of modification structure allows providing complex information not only about the head being described, but also about other heads included in the complex NP. To provide as much information about all nouns used in the text is a crucial point in newspaper reporting.

In conclusion to such complex elaborated structures of modification containing more than one structural modification type it must be pointed out that only approximately only 15 phrases that would be so complex and long were identified. It does not reflect the level of embedding. The selection was carried out mainly on the complexity and length of the complex NPs. From a total number of 245 complex NPs it could be said that they are insignificant but very pregnant in the informational density.



#### 9.4 RATIO OF PRE / POSTMODIFICATION

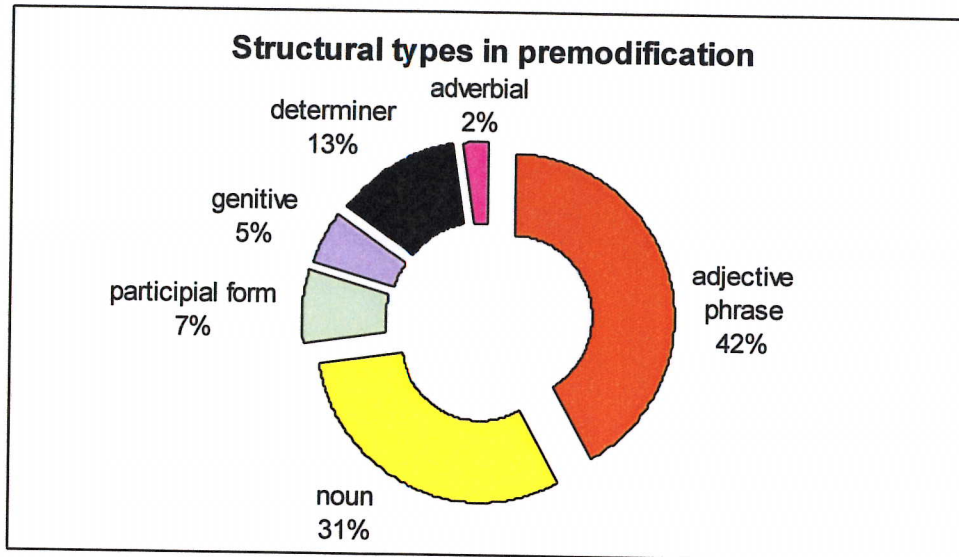
In this chapter, the result of the ratio of occurrence of pre-modification and post-modification structures will be examined. As was previously said, there were 4 articles examined with 496 NPs. Only the complex phrases, 245, contain modification. The following graph illustrates the occurrence of modification structures in complex NPs selected:



GRAPH 3

As is illustratable from the Graph 3, the pre-modification structures prevail. But the ratio of pre-modification is almost equal to post-modification. However, the statistic numbers cannot be taken for granted when presented as pure numbers, because the result would be out of focus. From a detailed focus on pre-modification, it would be obvious that the most frequently used structures are adjectives in the structure of adjective phrases. The adjective phrases occur either in the structures of post-modification, usually as parts of the RCs, PPs, apposition and other post-modification structures. It must be pointed out that adjectives are very frequently used because of the informational characteristics they provide. Firstly, they present one of the shortest structures because there is no verb needed and they usually provide wide range of semantic properties. The strong tendency to introduce adjectives wherever possible is to add detail and colour to a story. (Davy, 1969: 186).

Only the adjectives used in an attributive position, i.e. placed before a head noun were examined.

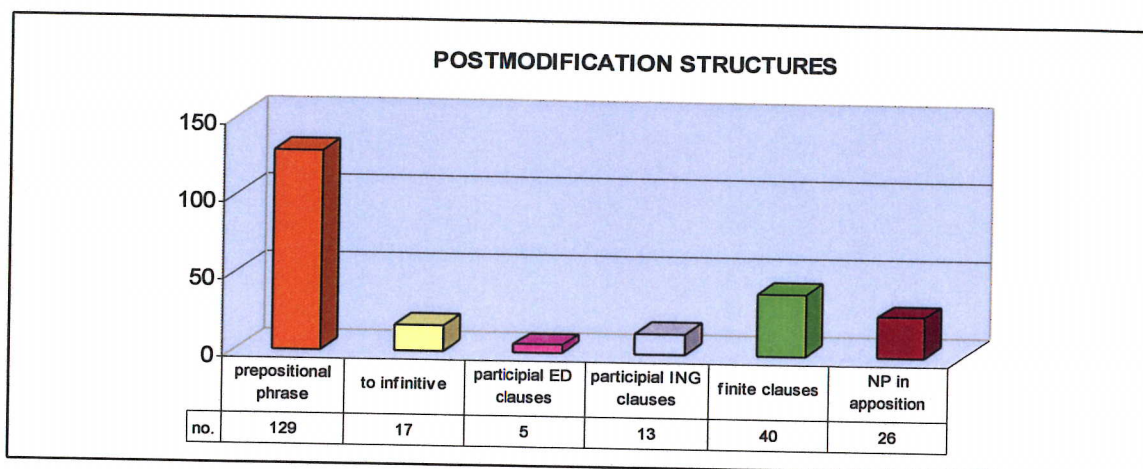


GRAPH 4

As is obvious, the pre-modification with adjective and participial forms (functioning as adjectives) are very common in newspaper style. Another structural element frequently used is modification with a noun. Here it is very difficult to distinguish whether the forms create one compound word or if the structure forms a modification structure. The determiner present 10 % of all the structures, not all determiners are included in the pre-modification for the purposes of this analysis. The selected determiners were mostly numbers, expressions as both, either etc. It is usual in newspaper style to see pre-modified head noun that is likewise post-modified. Such modification structures allow to put as much information as possible into one complex NP and the result is mostly a reduction of space.

## 9.5 POSTMODIFICATION

The pre-modification structures were generalized and shortened to be able to pay more attention to the post-modification structural types. The following graph 5 illustrates the results of the complex analysis. From the four articles, 230 modification structures were identified.



**GRAPH 5**

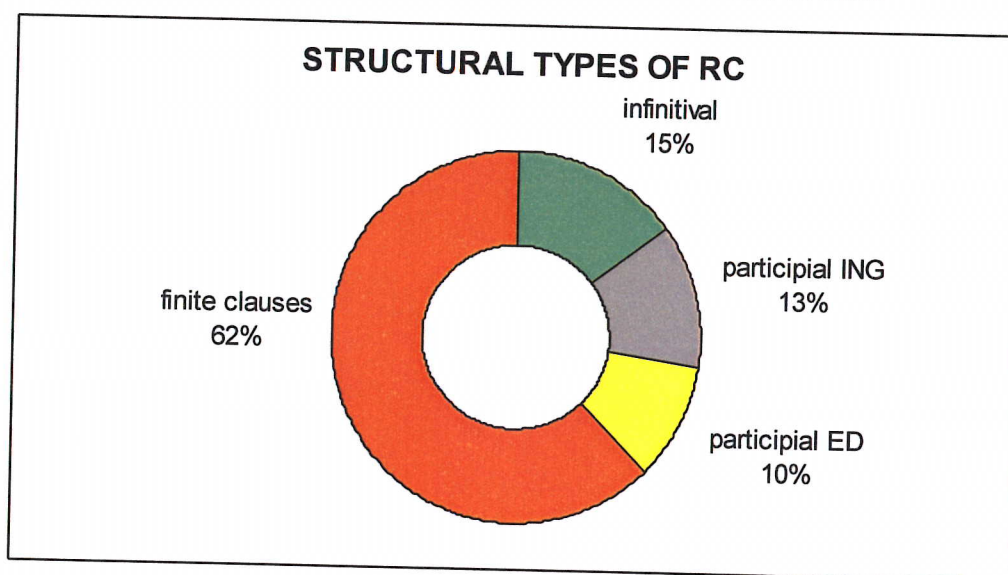
As can be seen from the above Graph 5, the most frequent structures used in post-modification are prepositional phrases. Most of the PPs in the articles had a function of adverbials, using mostly preposition indicating a place (*between, over*), time (*since, after, in etc.*). The most frequently used preposition was “of”, mostly in order to indicate the second case with inanimate heads: “stewardship of the economy”,art. 1, “supplies of useable water” art.4, “risk of being alarmist” art.4, “a copy of a job advertisement” art.2 or in the structures as: “one of the sharpest” art.1, “most of which...” art.2, “none of the pregnant...”art.3. These structures are usually further post-modified either with a PP or other finite structure. For example: “the views of Fresh & Easy staff who are overwhelmingly in favour of the pay...” art. 2 or “the revenue share of the world’s top water companies that comes from the sector” art.1. As can be seen from the examples, the PP consists of a preposition and a complement of preposition in the form of a NP. Such complement designated by NP can be further post-modified containing much information: in the first example the reader get to know about the “views”, then the reference of such general expression as “view” is post-modified giving information about who (participant) has such “views” = “Fresh & Easy staff”, the NP is onward post-modified giving more details and consequences about the “staff” = “who are overwhelmingly in favour of the pay”. The PP can complement the meaning of the previously used modification structure, as: “ the fact that the UK is more sensitive to developments *in the financial sector*” art. 1. As can be seen the PP in italics provides further information about the “development”. This example was given to illustrate the logical text building procedure with the use of PPs. The PPs are frequent in newspaper



reporting, because, as suggested above, they contain information mostly about the time setting, environmental setting, information about origin, location, time and other consequences of the story reported. In addition, they allow further sentence development, notwithstanding as other structures containing NP.

### 9.5.1 FINITE RELATIVE CLAUSES

The following pages will be devoted to the major thesis topic which is the issue of relative clauses and apposition. The list of relative clause is to be found in the appendix 2. Firstly, the attention will be drawn to a form of the structures representing RCs. The following graph 6 illustrates the main structural forms of RCs.



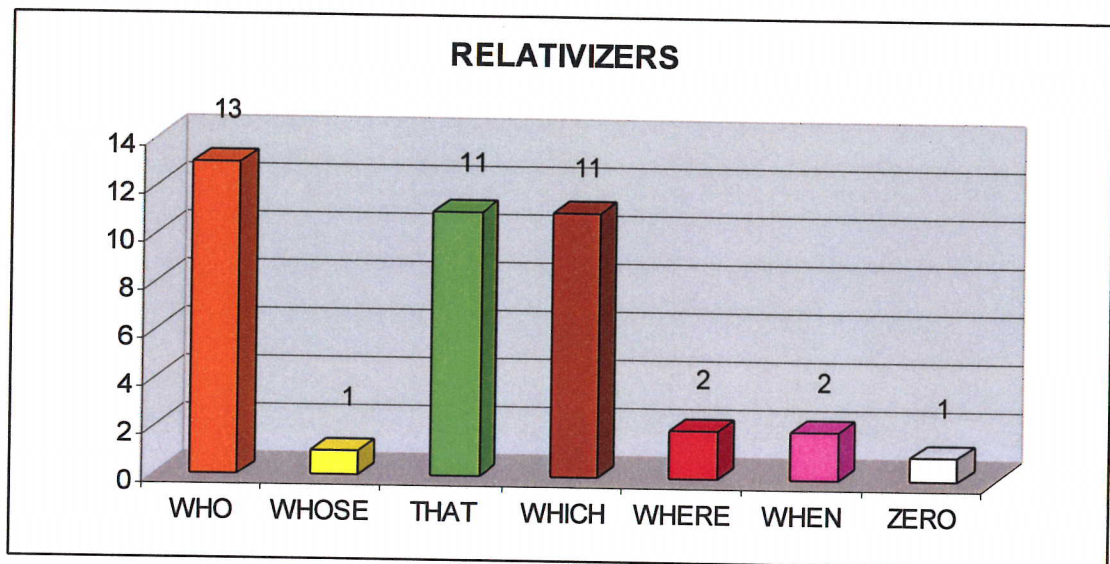
GRAPH 6

The most frequent structural type of RCs (of a total number selected from 4 newspaper articles) is a finite clause, it represents 62 % of all forms. The summary of particular examples is to be found in the appendix. Non-finite forms are also significant in the ratio of occurrence. The total number of RCs represented by non-finite structures is 31 %. It is obvious that finite structures are much preferred in newspaper reporting than non-finite structures. As will be seen from the following examples, the full RCs are much explicit in the content of information. It must be pointed out that the occurrence of non-finite structures highly depends on the characteristics of article, mainly on the topic. It was observed that non-finite structures are more frequently used in topics dealing with economics or politics (such as the art.2 about Tesco describing Tesco's policy in employing staff in the US or the art. 1 dealing with the economic slump). The higher presence of non-finite structures in post-modification was observed in the art. 6

dealing with the rising taxes. There the explanation comes from the informational characteristics of a text, resembling more the features of an academic style where non-finite structures are used to express as much information, explicitly, with the aim to economize the space limit. This is the same matter as in the newspaper style.

### 9.5.1.1 OCCURENCE OF RELATIVIZERS

To extend the comment on the full RCs, the following graph illustrates the occurrence of relativizers.



GRAPH 7

As can be seen the most frequently used relativizer is “who”, nearly with the same frequency of use there was “that” and “which” relativizer. To concern the form of the heads, all the cases of modification with “that” were of inanimate origin. The same case was observed with “who” relative pronoun that modified only animate headwords. Only one example of “zero” relativizer was found. It caused problems when reading the article. It is more fluent or “smoother” to use the relativizers. Concerning the restrictiveness and non-restrictiveness of the full RCs, the occurrence is equal. The influence of restrictiveness and non-restrictiveness on the information contained in such clauses will be illustrated. The restrictive modification, concerning for example RCs with “who” relativizer, the clauses post-modifying animate heads, provides information that are important for the topic being reported, giving more details about the people, relevant for the main topic being discussed:

- a schoolgirl who finds herself expecting (6, art. 3) – article about pregnancy, the information in the RC is related to the main topic



- huge rewards for investors who know how to play the infrastructure boom (23, art. 4) – article dealing with the climatic change and the effect on the economy, the information in the RC about infrastructure is related to the main topic
- 800 m people in the world who are “food insecure” (58, art. 4) – article dealing with the drought and the effect on people, the information in the RC about “food insecure” people is related to the main topic
- people who had woken up to find their (6, art. 5) – article about the earthquake and the description of events
- customers who exceed an agreed overdraft limit (2, art. 6) – article dealing with rising rates, the information contained in the RC are related to the main topic
- for those who were also shareholders (11, art. 6) – article dealing with rising rates

As can be seen, the comment on the content of the article suggests that the restrictive modification is usually directly connected with the matter that is being discussed, i.e. with the main topic, in addition “who” relativizer is connected with people relevant for the topic of the article. To contrast the restrictive modification and non-restrictive modification, the following example will help to support this theory:

- Dr. Brian Orr, who is a local paediatrician as well as the school nurse (39, art. 3) – article about pregnancy, Dr. Brian is definitely relevant for the article purposes, but the information about his profession do not suggest any further consequences related to the topic
- Val, who lives in Manchester (15, art. 5) – article dealing with earthquake, again, the information is additional, in this case irrelevant
- children, who are already impoverished by the aftermath of divorce (13, art. 6) – article dealing with rising rates – again, not topically relevant information

As was mentioned in the theoretical part dealing with RCs with “that” relativizer, it was said, that the use of “that” is usually of restrictive origin. The result of the analysis supports this statement. All the RCs with “that” relativizer were found restrictive.

1. a scandal that is already dividing the mostly Catholic community, as well as the school (37, art. 3)
2. the sponge that holds the water back in the rainy season (10, art. 4)
3. a copy of a job advertisement for an employee relations director that appeared in an American newspaper... (22, art. 2)
4. an earthquake in 2002 that reached magnitude 5.0 and damaged homes (18, art. 5)
5. people that we trust and believe are doing the best for you (12, art. 6)

As can be seen from the above examples, the restrictive modification in this case allows the reader to identify the head of the NP. “A scandal” is too vague expression, therefore, the restrictive modification is there to limit the reference of the noun. In addition, as can be seen, the information provided in the clause is again relevant for the topic being

discussed. Concerning the example 1, the information about the Catholic community is one of the major topics discussed in the article about pregnancy and young adolescent mothers. As well as the example 2, the RC provides information directly related with the topic of drought, same as in the example 4, giving more details about the earthquake in 2002 – it is an article dealing with the earthquake. Example no. 3 gives the relevant information about the origin of “the copy of advertisement” that is a crucial element in the Tesco affair. The example no. 5 was selected to illustrate that animate heads do not have to be modified with a “who” modifier, but “who” was preferred in the articles selected. To comment the sentences with “which” relativizer, mostly non-restrictive reference was provided. Concerning the information contained in such clauses, it is mostly of additional origin, to mention some interesting facts that are not directly related with the main topic of the article or simply provide such information that is not needed for the identification of the head or introduces the secondary topic. The following examples illustrate the use of “which” non-restrictive clauses:

1. filtration equipment (which can now extract anything from caffeine to animal growth hormones by using nanotechnologies) (45, art. 4) – article about drought, RC giving information about the equipment that could be a possible solution of preventing drought
2. the Bank’s Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), which takes its latest interest rate decision today (21, art. 1) - RC suggesting why there is a mention about the MPC and how they engage with the topic
3. the services sector – which includes everything from bus to hairdressers and account for three quarters of the economy (36, art. 1) – providing more information about the sector, as is obvious, due to the modification limiting the meaning of the head by services, it is a bit redundant to suggest what do services include

The above examples were chosen to illustrate also the graphology with the relation to the punctuation. As was mentioned in the theoretical part, no punctuation mark is used with the restrictive modification, because the head of the NP and the modification structure, in this case RC forms a unity as the information contained is important for the identification of the head. In case of non-restrictive modification, it is the other way round. The punctuation marks suggest, that the head and the information contained in the RC or other structure of modification is irrelevant and thus divide those two units of NP and the modification. As was suggested in the theoretical part, not only commas are used, the examples suggest that also parentheses or dashes can be used.



The occurrence of adverbial relative clauses was rare in the articles selected. There were only two examples of the relativizers “where” and two of “when”:

1. its reputation in the UK, where it has recognized the shopworkers’ union since 1969 (13, art. 2)
2. in the United States, where it has built a chain of 60 supermarkets and has plans to open hundreds more (1, art. 2)
3. in June and July, when the British weather performed a good impression of typhoon season in the tropics (8, art. 6)
4. on September 14, when it emerged that Northern Rock, the fifth-biggest UK mortgage lender (10, art. 6)

The relativizers “where” and “when”, as obvious from the examples above, modify a head suggesting a place or time. The non-restrictive modification suggests that the information provided is not important for the identification of the head, such as “the UK” or “the United States”, because they are unique in the reference itself.

To comment the function of relativizers, almost all the selected RCs were of subject gap. There was only one example of the relativizer functioning as an object found:

- a report called *The Two Faces of Tesco*, which the union’s leader, Joseph Hansen, described as a “damning dossier of contradiction, double-speak and hypocrisy” (17, art. 2)

It can be easily explained, just in contrast with the example above. When reading a newspaper article, it is convenient for the reader to have simple structures, following the suggestions on a newspaper text building. It means to write fluently, as would be fluent to utter the message. As can be seen on the above example, not concerning the apposition that is inserted there disturbing the whole text flow. It is better to use the subject gap, because the function of relativizer as subject is jointed to the real subject and the following modification is perceived as more comprehensive.

### 9.5.2 NON – FINITE RELATIVE CLAUSES

Concerning the nonfinite structures of postmodification, i.e. the reduced relative clauses, as was mention above, the distribution of such structures is not so high in newspaper style. The occurrence is slightly higher in the articles concerning economic or political issues. The most frequently used type is a participial “ing” clause:

1. **headwinds** *facing* the UK (56, art. 1)
2. **support** *moving* forward (6, art. 4)

3. **newspaper**, *describing* the primary responsibilities as “maintaining....” (22, art. 2)
4. Alistair Darling made a splash in his first **PreBudget Report**, *announcing* that married couples would be allowed to share inheritance tax allowances, effectively raising the nil-rate band to £600,000 for families (13, art. 6)
5. “**green taxes**”, *levying* heavier penalties on drivers of vehicles with high carbon emissions (4, art. 6)
6. **Hundreds of people** left messages on the Times Online website, several *likening* Mr Brown to a highwayman (6, art. 6)
7. **banks repaying** penalty charges (9, art. 6)
8. **emergency funding** from the Bank of England (10, art. 6)
9. With Her Majesty’s **Government** eventually *stepping* in (11, art. 6)
10. **homes shaking** (6, art. 5)

The above examples illustrate that participial clauses can be applied only in case with the subject gap. All of them could be rephrased to a full RC with the relativizer substituting subject of the full RC. Concerning the example 1, it is possible to rephrase the non-finite clause to the full RC: “headwinds which are facing the UK”. From the context of the article, the non-finite structure is more suitable, because the sentence provides a list of particular consequences influencing the gradual discovery and the full RC would create too long structure. The reduced structure allows putting the list of the influential factors into one sentence (the numbers indicate the listing): “The UK will only have a fairly gradual recovery. This is due to the **strength**<sup>1</sup> of the headwinds facing the UK, not least the **housing prices**<sup>2</sup>, but also the **fact**<sup>3</sup> that the UK is more sensitive to developments in the financial sector.” Concerning for example the example 4, there the reason is to avoid complicated structure that would occur if the full RC was used: “...report which announced that married couples would...”. To comment the explicitness, the indication of tense is in this case obvious from the previous sentence. The last example that will be commented is the number 6. In this case the non-finite structure occurs because of the structure of the previous subordinate sentence: “**Hundreds of people** left messages on the Times Online website, several *likening* Mr Brown to a highwayman”. Because of the postponement of the modification – **disjointed NP** – the full RC would sound a bit cumbersome: “hundreds of people left messages on the Times Online, several of whom likened Mr Brown to a highwayman”. As can be seen from the examples commented, the frequent reason for applying the non-finite structures is to avoid the complicated sentence structures.



The occurrence of infinitival clauses was slightly lower in contrast to the participial clauses. There are some examples of the infinitival clauses that were identified:

1. request, just to begin a discussion (11, art. 2)
2. a great place to work (28, art. 2)
3. someone to love them (31, art.3)
4. room to cut taxes and save the economy from a deep decline (9, art. 1)
5. significant tax cuts to help home owners through economic trouble (49, art. 1)
6. nothing left to offer (50, art. 1)

As was mentioned in the theoretical part dealing with to clauses, they are the most flexible one in the application. The heads are of various origin. However the examples chosen were mostly with the subject gap: 1. a request that would/should begin a discussion, 2. a great place where one/people should/shall/could work etc. As can be seen, the reason for the occurrence of infinitival structure is mostly to avoid indication of modality that could be perceived as bias in the article. The infinitival structure in newspaper reporting, apart from the function of condensers, enables the writer to create a neutral text.

Finally, there were a few examples of modification with “-ed” non-finite clause.

1. forecast for growth this year – last made only six months ago (51, art. 1)
2. a report called The Two Faces of Tesco (17, art. 2)
3. the report, posted on Time’s website (16, art.3)

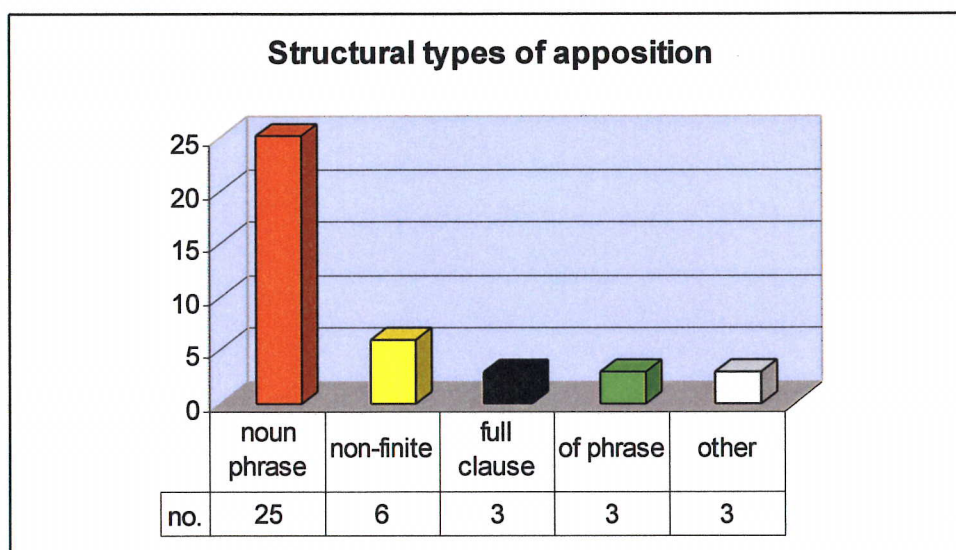
The example 1 suggests that the participial form is present to condense the whole sentence, because it provides some additional information (not important to the thematic character of the example), as is obvious from the non-restrictiveness. Therefore, the participial form allows creating of a shorter text in comparison to: “forecast for growth this year that was last made only six months ago”. Another reason for the application of ed participial clauses in the listed examples is the passive mood of the clauses: 1. forecast was made, 2. report is called and 3. report was posted. The reason is also to condense the text.

In conclusion to nonfinite clauses, their presence in the text is mostly to avoid complicated structures that would come out of the sentence if the full RC was used. Usually the use of nonfinite structure in newspaper articles depends on the character of the whole sentence. For example in case of listing (more items in the sentence where

full clauses would be too long), disjointed NPs, avoidance of modality indication to preserve neutral message and finally the passive mood.

## 9.6 APPOSITION

Finally the attention will be paid to the structures of apposition. The list of apposition is to be found in appendix 3. The following graph 8 illustrates the occurrence of various structural forms of apposition:



**GRAPH 8**

As can be seen the most frequently used type of apposition is a NP. The occurrence is the same without regards to a topic of an article. All the six articles contained modification with NP. There are always some people involved in the newspaper article, either in a semantic role of agent, affected, recipient or experiencer. Not all the readers may be familiar with the people mentioned in the article and therefore the apposition with a NP helps identify the person that is being somehow involved in the story. Other structural types of apposition, as non-finite structures, full clauses and “of phrases” were used very sporadically. From the total number of 6 articles there were only a few examples as is illustrated in the graph 8. It means that strict apposition is much preferred to weak apposition.

### 9.6.1 NOUN PHRASES / SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF APPOSITION

Firstly, the **strict apposition** will be treated. As was introduced in the theoretical part, the head and the NPs in apposition can be given properties on the basis of the level of *equivalence*. From the total number of 25 NP in apposition, 16 of them represent



*designation*. It means that as the first item is a proper name followed by a general expression semantically resembling the previous head. Concerning the informational content, it is mostly professional status that is provided to people to designate the relevance of their presence in the article. All the examples of designation are non-restrictive. There are some examples of apposition with the meaning of **designation**:

1. Paul Gray, the chairman of the Revenue (15, art. 6)
2. Oscar-winning film Juno, a heart-warmer about a schoolgirl... (6, art. 3)
3. Greg Verga, the school committee chairman (35, art. 3)
4. Jorgen Elmesky, the OECD's acting chief economist (54, art. 1)
5. Michael Saunders, the chief UK economist at Citigroup (59, art. 1)
6. Mervyn King, the BANK of England governor (75, art. 1)

Secondly, the semantic properties of other structures are *appellation* with 6 NP and 1 NP of *identification*. Both represent ordering of elements when the general statement comes as the first and then the proper name is mentioned. The difference is in the definiteness of nouns used in the general description. In the newspaper articles it is mostly the case when it is crucial to mention the professional relation of the person (to introduced why they are involved to a story) and then, which is mostly the matter of formality subscription - following the rules for the reporting, namely the sources proceeding, to mention a proper name. Usually this case is represented by nonrestrictive modification, that indicates that the name is not so relevant and serves as the identification of the source. On the other hand, the restrictive modification could designate the importance of both parts, the general expression as well as the proper name and both parts are relevant to the story of the article. But it is common to exclude the punctuation marks in newspaper texts not to disturb the text fluency thus it is difficult to distinguish the restrictiveness and non-restrictiveness.

1. the headmaster, Joseph Sullivan (23, art. 3)
2. the school clinic's medical director, Dr. Brian Orr, who is al local paediatrician s well as the school nurse (39, art. 3)
3. Stanford professor Donald Kennedy (54, art. 4)
4. Tesco chief executive Sir Terry Leahy (14, art. 2)
5. the union's leader, Joseph Hansen (17, art. 2)
6. a rival, Ralph's Grocery (22, art. 2)

Finally, concerning semantic properties of strict apposition, there were only two examples of *particularization*, but only implied. There are no expressions as “*in particular, chiefly, mainly, mostly*” indicated. The examples are:

1. local officials, including Gloucester’s Mayor, Carolyn Kirk, who complained... (41, art. 3)
2. the source for all the major rivers of Asia / the Ganges, the Zellow River, the Yangtze (13, art. 4)

Both examples given are on the border of *particularization* and *exemplification*. The particular named official Gloucester’s Mayor, Carolyn Kirk could be understood as a part of the whole represented by the head “officials” in the example 1. In addition, this example also present the example of *appellation*. Concerning the second example, the major rivers of Asia can be also understood as the same pattern as in 1. Both can be understood as listing the examples of officials or the major rivers. Without the provided expressions it is very difficult to identify the semantic characteristic of apposition, but in the case of the examples above, they are perceived as particularization. The *exemplification* can be perceived on the following example:

1. much fiscal policy [higher taxes or lower public spending] (24, art. 1)

Once again, this example is also ambiguous in the identification of the semantic role, the example could be perceived as particularization, exemplification. To identify the semantic characteristics of a strict modification, the presence of an indicating expression is necessary (*for example, namely etc.*).

In conclusion to apposition with noun phrases, the strict modification is the most frequently used structure of apposition. The absence of a verb causes that the structure is short but explicit enough for the informational purposes and therefore it can be considered as the most condensed structure. Another reason why the apposition with NP is so frequent is the need of identification of participants in the article.

### 9.6.2 FULL APPOSITIVE CLAUSES

Other structure that will be discussed is the apposition with the full clause. It is an example of a *weak apposition*. Such apposition usually occurs with nouns of abstract meaning (or of vague reference) and the meaning is denoted in the following clause. These structures are not frequently used. It is mainly because of the length of the whole



NP, because of the presence of the finite verb as well as the subject. There were only 3 examples identified in the 6 selected articles:

1. **feeling** is that I may as well use the car more (4, art. 6)
2. **true** that national statistics recently showed a small rise in teenage pregnancy rates... (8, art. 3)
3. the **fact** that the UK is more sensitive to developments in the financial sector (58, art. 1)

The first example illustrates that both parts can stand on its own and that it is common to put the defined as well as the defining elements in the predicative position, i.e. the verb “be” can be inserted. All the three examples of appositive clauses form a solid clause, consisting of subject and the finite verb. In the newspaper articles, the occurrence of this structure may be seen in stressing or exaggerating the matter being discussed, in these cases *feeling*, *true* and *the fact*. In this case the pivotal meaning comes in the appositive clause and such postponement brings more attention to the reader. It is the matter of functional sentence perspective. It is very difficult to come to a conclusion in the use of appositive clauses, because their occurrence in the selected articles was very low.

### 9.6.3 NON-FINITE APPPOSITION

Another type of weak apposition is realized with non-finite clauses. Their presence is a bit higher in contrast to finite apposition. The reason for this preference must be obvious. Such apposition consumes much less space than the apposition with the clause. There were 6 appositive non-finite clauses identified, all of them infinitival:

1. **request**, just to begin a discussion (11, art. 2)
2. **pact** to try to get pregnant and then raise their babies together (18, art. 3)
3. the **need** to combat the surge in pregnancies (37, art. 3)
4. **decision** today, to wait until next year before a reduction, or risk losing control of inflation (21, art. 1)
5. **plans** to open hundreds more (1, art. 2)
6. **attempts** to open a dialogue in the US (8, art. 2)

As can be seen from the above example, firstly the character of the NP head will be discussed. All the head are formed by nouns suggesting some human involvement as is described in the theoretical part: *request*, *pact*, *need*, *decision*, *plans*, *attempts*. Same as with the appositive finite clauses, the pivotal meaning comes as a second element and

such postponement draws the attention of the reader. As no examples of participial ing apposition were found it can be claimed that infinitival apposition is preferred. Furthermore, the application of to infinitives in the newspaper style is the implication of modality and also the irrelevance of mentioning the subject/agent (as is obvious, all the given examples are subjectless, which is typical for nonfinite clauses), concerning the example 4, it can be rephrased to a finite clause in the following way: “decision that MPC/it should/may/must/etc. wait until next year before a reduction”. The use of such structures draws the readers’ attention to a more important aspect of the story (*plans, requests*) than to a participant representing the human control of the “plan” or “request”.

There are also two examples of disjointed NP, i.e. the apposition do not follow the head directly, but an adverbial is inserted as in the example 1 and 4. The infinitival apposition is used in newspaper articles in cases when it is irrelevant to mention a subject and to avoid an indication of modality that could cause the article would sound biased.

In conclusion to non-finite apposition, the examples selected suggest the use in cases to avoid mentioning the agent (either could be identified from the previous context or was irrelevant to be mention). It can be claimed that infinitival clauses allow creating of unbiased text because the indication of modality is only implied.

#### **9.6.4 OF PHRASES IN APPOSITION**

The last structural type of apposition is with “of phrase”. There were only 4 examples identified:

1. the mystery of why so many girls had been trooping out of class all year (12, art. 3)
2. the risk of extreme run-off (11, art. 4)
3. risk of being alarmist (27, art. 4)

It can be seen that the heads are of vague and abstract meaning. In the example 1, the item following the “preposition” is an adverbial clause. These examples illustrate that there is no syntactic equivalence between the two units of apposition, the appositive clause limit the reference of the mystery or risk and give details about such abstract nouns. The example 3 is controversial. It could be considered to be a participial modification with ing form. The use of “of” preposition depends on the second case of



declination when giving the attributes to the noun “risk”. The ing form can be perceived as deverbal noun (existence) or as participial form denoting a state.

In conclusion to “of phrases” they are not very frequently used. Even they designate compact information, not many examples were found.

## **10 CONCLUSION**

As was introduced in the theoretical part, the language of newspaper articles presents certain linguistic features reflecting demands of this functional style. As was introduced, newspaper articles have very limited space for expressing the content of day news, mainly due to the fact that newspapers do not contain only news. Newspapers are from more than 50 % constructed by articles dealing with entertainment and due to the fact that newspapers are taken as a product they contain a great amount of advertising. Therefore the structures used in newspaper articles reflect the demand for the compactness of information but on the other side reflect the need of explicitness. This paper was concerned with nominal modification. As was introduced, the term nominal denotes the occurrence of nouns. Nouns in the newspaper articles represent the major constituents of the informational content of news. They usually represent agents or participants (nouns with an animate origin), furthermore they express instruments (nouns with an inanimate origin), and, moreover, nouns also represent other important constituents of newspaper stories as time, place etc. General nouns have usually very explicit reference and for the purposes of reporting it is a crucial point to limit the reference of them to ensure the comprehension of the text. The main factor representing the necessity for the nouns reference limitation is the fact that the reader is absent at the situation being reported (is not familiar with the situational context). It means that the writer of the article has to designate other consequences, details and description of nouns to ensure the correct interpretation of the intended meaning. The structures present in newspaper articles reflect also the editorial status. There are striking differences between broadsheet newspaper and tabloids in which the explicitness will often be deliberately ambiguous. In the serious press, the avoidance of ambiguity and biased structures is a crucial point. When providing the details about nouns limiting its reference, modification structures are used. Such modification allows creating of complex NPs whose occurrence in newspaper articles is very frequent. It must be pointed out that the ratio of simple and complex NPs in the newspaper articles is almost

equal. Concerning the form of the head, the simple NPs are mostly constituted by personal pronouns. The informational characteristics of personal pronouns explain the sporadic occurrence of modification structures with them. The major reason is that in newspaper articles they are very carefully used to avoid the misinterpretation of the text. They are mostly denotable from the previous context or from the following sentence (anaphoric, cataphoric reference), so any modification would be redundant. Another significant headword with a characteristic of a unique reference is represented by proper nouns and other naming expressions. It was investigated that it is extremely common to use modification with proper nouns even if they are of unique reference. The modification is usually appositive and provides information mostly about the profession of particular human beings that appeared in the text in a role of participants or agents. The information provided to nouns in this way is mostly in order to designate the relevance of mentioning the person in the article or to provide information about the source of some uttered message. The head types freely occurring with various modification structural types are general nouns. It is due to the explicit reference they provide and thus the modification limits their reference. It was investigated that in newspaper articles it is common to see complex elaborated structures of complex NPs. The complex NPs consists of several modification structures (mostly combination of finite and non-finite structures) that are developing on two major principles. It is common to see coordinated structures of modification, structures that modify a head of the whole complex NP. Another pattern is embedding of modification structures that allow fluent informational flow. Embedding is found in complex NPs, usually in the second modification structure, in this case modifying the second head of the NP that is a part of the first modification structure modifying the head of the complex NP. It was investigated that modification in newspaper articles creates very complex structures of NP containing nearly all the relevant information in one complex NP (information about the agent, details about the agent – profession, time and location and other consequences). The modification structures were observed from the structural point of view in pre-modification and post-modification in order to be able to designate the ratio of the most frequently used modification structures. The pre-modification structural types prevailed with the most frequently used modification form of adjective. The reason of pre-modification structures prevailing is due to a fact that adjectives are incorporated/embedded into many structures in post-modification. Other frequently



used pre-modification structures were nouns. In order to be able to pay chief attention to the post-modification structures, mainly relative clauses and appositions, the pre-modification structures were observed only quantitatively (general nouns, adjective phrases and participial forms). Therefore the adjectives even as it was ascribed as one of the main goals of this paper were not treated in detail. Concerning post-modification, the results of the analysis showed that there is a preference for the finite structures of relative clauses. The occurrence of non-finite structures was low, but mostly purposely used. The pattern of RCs with the relativizer in the function of subject is most commonly used in newspaper reporting. It is mainly because of the fluency of the sentence, the close position of the antecedent (the noun modified) and the relativizer that resembles its function. Moreover, the finite RCs allow the writer to put explicit information in the clause. The finite RCs usually contain a verb indicating some action or a state, then a complement of verb – usually in the form of adjective and a presence of adverbial is also usual. Therefore, the explicit information contained in finite clauses ensures comprehension for the reader. Non-finite structures are usually used in the combination with finite RC, mainly in order to be able to designate the tense and subject that is missing in such structures. Non-finite structures constitute text condenser and fit the economy of newspaper articles. In addition, the non-finite structures lack the indication of modality and therefore enable the writer to create unbiased text. Concerning apposition, the most frequently used structure in the selected articles was an apposition with NP. The appositive NPs are the most compact information medium due to a fact that it lacks a verb. The information contained in such phrases is mostly the profession of the participants, to support or explain the relevance of mentioning them in a text and inherently to help identify their reference. The use of appositive clauses that occur with nouns with prescribed characteristics (abstract referent, involvement of human control or judgment) were also identified. The purpose of such appositive clauses in the newspaper discourse is to draw the attention of the reader due to the postponement of the information that is contained in the appositive clause. The non-finite structures of apposition were used in the same cases as non-finite RCs. The main goal in the use of non-finite apposition is to avoid the indication of modality and mentioning the subject (agent) which is usually irrelevant or can be easily identified from the surrounding context. Concerning the restrictiveness and non-restrictiveness of the selected examples, the restrictive modification was usually closely related with the

main topic of the article. The information in non-restrictive modification represented the matter of interest for the reader with a slight relation to the main topic. To conclude, the presence of modification structures in newspaper reporting is very high. This is due to the high presence of nominal structures representing the main constituents of the story reported (participants, location, time etc.) with a wide reference and modification structures helps to limit their reference. The modification structures carry dense information, either finite or non-finite and are crucial for comprehensive text designation.

## 11 RESUMÉ

V úvodu této práce byly představeny hlavní lingvistické charakteristiky jazyka novinových článků, které odrážejí nároky tohoto funkčního stylu. Jak již bylo zmíněno, novinové články mají velice limitovaný prostor pro obsah zpráv. Tento omezený prostor vychází ze skutečnosti, že noviny neobsahují pouze zprávy. Téměř více jak 50 % obsahu novin představují sekce se zábavným tématem. Navíc s ohledem na skutečnost, že noviny jsou v dnešní době považovány za produkt, značnou část zabírají mimo jiné i reklamy. Proto jazykové struktury, které se vyskytují v novinovém stylu odrážejí výše uvedené skutečnosti, tudíž potřebu kompaktních informačních struktur. Na druhou stranu ale reflektují potřebu explicitní, jinými slovy potřebu jasného a jednoznačného sdělení. Tato práce se zabývala nominální modifikací. Jak již bylo uvedeno v teoretické části, termín nominální představuje přítomnost podstatného jména. Je nutné si uvědomit, že podstatná jména v novinových člancích představují základní stavební složky informačního obsahu zpráv. Obvykle představují činitele či účastníka děje (jedná se zejména o podstatná jména životná), dále vyjadřují instrumenty (podstatná jména neživotného původu), a navíc také zastupují další důležité prvky novinových zpráv, jako je indikace času či místa. Obecná podstatná jména mají obvykle příliš široké reference a pro zpravodajské účely je velice důležité tyto reference zúžit, a tak zajistit porozumění zamýšleného významu textu. Na druhou stranu, podstatná jména mohou také mít obecný význam, a proto je nutné poskytnout o dané věci více informací. Hlavní důvod pro zúžení či rozšíření reference podstatných jmen představuje skutečnost, že čtenář není přítomen u situace, která je diskutována v novinovém článku (tudíž není obeznámen se situačním kontextem). Znamená to zejména, že autor článku musí poskytnout souvislosti, detaily a popis podstatných jmen v textu (barva, původ,



materiál...), aby zajistil, že následná interpretace zamýšleného sdělení bude korektní. Některé struktury jsou také ovlivněné redakčním statutem. Například existují markantní rozdíly mezi jazykem seriózních novin a bulváru, ve kterém se často záměrně objevují neexplicitní a dvousmyslná vyjádření. Seriózní tisk se intuitivně dvousmyslným vyjádřením vyhýbá a také sleduje, zda-li obsažené sdělení není v žádném směru zaujaté. Pro zúžení reference podstatných jmen a poskytnutí detailů se využívá struktur modifikace. Modifikace umožňuje tvorbu tzv. komplexních nominálních frází jejichž výskyt je v novinovém stylu značně frekventovaný. Zde musí být podotknuto, že poměr výskytu jednoduchých a komplexních nominálních frází je v novinovém textu téměř vyrovnaný. Komplexnost nominální fráze je do značné míry ovlivněna formou a charakteristikami základního syntaktického prvku nominální fráze – hlavy (head), jejíž charakteristiky ovlivňují výskyt modifikačních struktur. Je zajímavé zmínit, že jednoduché nominální fráze jsou většinou tvořeny osobním zájmenem. Informační charakteristiky osobních zájmen vysvětlují sporadický výskyt modifikačních struktur. Obzvláště v novinových člancích jsou velice opatrně používány, aby nešlo k nepochopení nebo špatné interpretaci sdělení. Význam osobních zájmen v novinových člancích je vyjádřen na základě anaforické či kataforické reference, tudíž buď z předcházející a či následující věty či širšího textového celku. Jakákoliv modifikace by byla v tomto případě redundantní. Další charakteristika podstatného jména v pozici hlavy nominální fráze, která může ovlivnit výskyt modifikace je podstatné jméno s unikátní referencí. Jedná se zejména o vlastní jména. Modifikace těchto vlastním jmen je realizována zejména formou přístavku a poskytuje informace často o profesi zmíněné osoby v textu, kde představuje role účastníků či činitelů děje. Informace obsažená v přístavkovém sdělení může vyjadřovat buď míru relevance výskytu či zmínění dané osoby v článku, nebo může být chápána pouze jako uvedení konkrétního zdroje určitého sdělení v textu článku. Obecná podstatná jména představují typ hlavy nominální fráze, který se volně objevuje s různými modifikačními strukturami. Je to proto, že odkazu k jednotlivému referentu nabývají teprve v určitém kontextu či situaci, nebo právě pomocí modifikace. Výsledky analýzy poukázali na fakt, že v novinových člancích se často vyskytují spletité komplexní struktury nominálních frází. Komplexní nominální fráze je tvořena několika modifikačními strukturami (často kombinací finitních a nefinitních struktur či předložkových frází), které se rozvíjejí na základě dvou hlavních principů. Jedním z nich je koordinace modifikačních struktur,

kteřá umožňuje plynulý informační tok. Princip vložených frází je častým konstitučním principem nominálních frází, obvykle vychází z první modifikační struktury, která modifikuje základní hlavu celé nominální fráze a vložená modifikační struktura přichází až v modifikaci první vložené hlavy modifikace hlavní hlavy nominální fráze. Bylo zjištěno, že modifikační struktury v novinových člancích tvoří velice komplexní struktury nominálních frází, ve kterých jsou obsaženy téměř všechny relevantní informace (informace o činitelích či účastnících děje, detaily o profesi, času, místa a jiných souvislostech článku). Modifikační prostředky byly sledovány ze strukturálního hlediska jak v pre-modifikaci, tak post-modifikaci, za účelem určení poměru nejvíce užívaných struktur těchto dvou základních typů modifikací. Poměr modifikačních struktur v atributivní pozici, tzn. v pre-modifikaci, převažoval, s nejfrekventovaněji užívanou formou, kterou představovali adjektiva. Důvodem, proč pre-modifikační struktury převažují, je fakt, že adjektiva se nevyskytují pouze v atributivní pozici. Mohou tvořit vloženou část post-modifikační struktury a z tohoto důvodu je jejich výskyt v textu markantní. Další frekventovaně užívanou pre-modifikační strukturou jsou podstatná jména. Někdy je velice těžké rozeznat hranice mezi složeninou a podstatným jménem v pre-modifikaci. Aby se mohla práce zabývat problematikou post-modifikačních struktur, zejména vztaznými větami a přístavkovými strukturami, výskyt struktur v pre-modifikaci byl vyjádřen pouze kvantitativně (s rozdělením na obecná podstatná jména, adjektivní fráze a formy participia a vybrané formy indikátoru určení, zejména čísel). Z tohoto důvodu nebyla adjektiva zkoumána z bližšího pohledu, jak bylo v zadání této práce.

Užší pohled na post-modifikaci ukázal, že převažují struktury finitních vztazných vět. Výskyt nefinitních struktur byl nízký, přesto identifikované struktury odhalily jejich často záměrné užití. Model vztazných vět s funkcí vztazného zájmena představujícího podmět je nejčastěji využíván pro stavbu novinových článků. Je to hlavně z důvodu zachování plynulosti věty, kterou zajišťuje těsná pozice hlavy nominální fráze (modifikovaného podstatného jména) a vztazného zájmena, jež představuje funkci podmětu. Mimoto umožňuje autorovi článku vložit do věty explicitní informace. Je to z důvodu, že vztazné věty obvykle obsahují sloveso vyjadřující určitou akci či stav (forma slovesa je ovlivněna číslem podstatného jména hlavy, se kterou je ve shodě), dále je vztazných větách obsažen doplněk slovesa – obvykle ve formě přídavného jména v predikaci a běžná je také přítomnost příslovce. Tyto informace



obsažené ve vztažné větě finitní zajišťují porozumění textu čtenářem. Nefinitní struktury se obvykle vyskytují v kombinaci s finitními větami či s jinými strukturami, zejména z důvodu zajištění vyjádření času a podmětu, které v takovýchto strukturách chybí. Nefinitní struktury představují tzv. kondensátory a proto vyhovují ekonomickým nárokům novinových článků. Bylo mimo jiné zjištěno, že tématické zaměření článku ovlivňuje frekvenci výskytu nefinitních struktur. Články s odborným zaměřením obsahují zpravidla více nefinitních struktur, než články zabývající se obecnými tématy. Je to proto, že nároky odborného stylu inklinují k charakteristikách akademického stylu, kde jsou nefinitní prvky běžné. Nefinitní struktury dále nevyjadřují indikaci modalit, a tudíž autorovi umožňují vytvořit nezaújatý text.

S pohledem na struktury přístavku, nejčastěji užívanou strukturou ve vybraných novinových člancích byly nominální fráze. Nominální fráze v postavení přístavku představují nejkompaktnější medium. Je to z důvodu nepřítomnosti slovesa. Informace obsažené v takovýchto frázích nesou často údaje o profesích účastníků děje, podporují či vysvětlují relevanci o jejich zmínce v textu a neodmyslitelně napomáhají k identifikaci jejich reference. Užití přístavkových vět, které se vyskytují pouze s podstatnými jmény s určitou charakteristikou (tzn. ze jejich reference je spíše abstraktní, implikují zapojení lidské kontroly či úsudku) byly také identifikovány. Cílem těchto přístavkových vět v novinovém diskurzu je zaujmout pozornost čtenáře. Pozornost čtenáře je v tomto případě upoutána z důvodu odsunutí hlavní informace obsažené v přístavkové větě na konec. Nefinitní přístavkové struktury byly užívány za stejným účelem jako nefinitní vztažné věty. Hlavním cílem nefinitních přístavkových vět je vyhnout se indikaci způsobu a vyjádření podmětu (činitele děje), jež je obvykle nepodstatný či může být jednoduše identifikován z předchozího či následujícího kontextu. Z významového hlediska, těsný vztah post-modifikačních struktur s hlavou nominální fráze ve vybraných analyzovaných člancích obvykle vyjadřoval, že informace obsažené v modifikační struktuře byly úzce spjaty s hlavním tématem článku. Narozdíl od volné post-modifikace vyjadřující informace, které mohou být předmětem zájmu čtenáře v souvislosti s tématem článku, ale ne povahy stěžejního hlavního tématu.

Závěrem lze obecně konstatovat, že výskyt modifikačních struktur je v novinových člancích velice vysoký. Je to hlavně, jak již bylo řečeno, z důvodu vysokého výskytu nominálních frází představujících hlavní významové složky (činitele,

účastníky, lokace, místa atd.) reportovaného děje. Tyto složky, které představují podstatná jména, mají buď širokou, či omezenou referenci, a jejich identifikace je zjednodušena často i umožněna prostřednictvím užití modifikačních struktur. Tyto struktury mohou být jak finitní tak nefinitní a mají neodmyslitelnou roli pro zajištění porozumění významu, který novinový článek nese.



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## APPENDIX 1

### ARTICLE 1

#### BRITAIN FACES DEEPEST SLUMP SINCE 1990s

By Edmund Conway, Economics Editor, Last updated: 8:22 AM BST 05/06/2008

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2076432/Britain-faces-deepest-slump-since-1990s.html#continue>

1. Britain is uniquely vulnerable to the deepest economic slump since the recession of the 1990s because the Government has left itself no room to cut taxes, a report warned yesterday.
2. The economy faces one of the sharpest slowdowns in the world, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) found.
3. In an unusually explicit rebuke, the report blamed the Government – and by implication Gordon Brown – for borrowing and spending too much in recent years.
4. This “excessively loose fiscal policy” left little, if any, room to cut taxes and save the economy from a deep decline, it stated.
5. The assessment, in the OECD’s six-monthly report on the world economy, will be seen as an attack on the Prime Minister as he faces the worst popularity ratings since polling began during the Second World War.
6. In its gloomiest assessment yet of Britain’s prospects, the Paris-based institution warned that:
7. Britain is highly vulnerable to the credit crisis, and house prices will continue to fall, possibly by 10 per cent:
  - Some 200,000 more people will lose their jobs over the next 18 months as unemployment rises to 5.8 per cent — the highest level in a decade;
  - The economic growth rate will slump to 1.4 per cent next year, the lowest since 1992, and far below the Treasury’s 2.5 per cent forecast.
8. To combat the decline, the OECD said the Bank of England needed to cut interest rates three times, bringing them down to 4.25 per cent — the lowest in more than four years.
9. However, it advised the Bank’s Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), which takes its latest interest rate decision today, to wait until next year before a reduction, or risk losing control of inflation.
10. The OECD has warned repeatedly that by spending and borrowing so freely since the turn of the millennium the Government would leave Britain ill-equipped to deal with an economic slump. It said yesterday that this had come to pass.
11. Forecasting that unless the Government raises taxes or cuts spending it will break its borrowing rule, it said: “Much tighter fiscal policy [higher taxes or lower public spending] will be required in the future if the rule is still to be respected.
12. “While ongoing economic weakness in 2009 would argue against fiscal restraint, the Government’s options have been limited by excessively loose fiscal policy in past years when economic growth was strong.”
13. The comments are embarrassing for Mr Brown, whose stewardship of the economy both as Chancellor and Prime Minister has come under fire as the housing market has turned and the broader economy has slowed.
14. In the latest sign of the slowdown, statistics showed yesterday that the services sector – which includes everything from banks to hairdressers and accounts for three quarters of the economy – had started to shrink for the first time in five years.
15. The survey, by the National Institute for Purchasing and Supply, showed that companies’ optimism about future employment fell to the lowest level on record.
16. The Home Builders Federation reported that activity in the housing market had also slumped to a new low. And the Council of Mortgage Lenders emphasised that it expects home repossessions to increase sharply this year.
17. The bad news helped push the FTSE 100 shares index below 6,000 for the first time since April. It fell 87.6 points to 5,970.1.
18. Whereas the United States has produced significant tax cuts to help home owners through economic troubles, the OECD said Mr Brown had little or nothing left to offer.
19. Not only did it reduce its forecast for growth this year — last made only six months ago — from 2 per cent to 1.8 per cent, it slashed its projection for next year’s growth from 2.4 per cent to 1.4 per cent. This is among the most downbeat predictions from any major economic institution.
20. The slowdown may even last longer than previously expected. Jorgen Elmeskov, the OECD’s acting chief economist, said: “The UK will only have a fairly gradual recovery. This is due to the strength of the headwinds facing the UK, not least the housing prices, but also the fact that the UK is more sensitive to developments in the financial sector.”
21. Michael Saunders, the chief UK economist at Citigroup, said: “If anything, I think it could be even worse. Will it be worse than the 1990s? You could argue both ways — but either way it will be grim. He [Mr Brown] should have been more prudent in the good times, and that’s why he’s where he is now.”
22. The report said the MPC could afford to cut borrowing costs by three-quarters of a percentage point next year. This would reduce the monthly bill of a household with a £150,000 interest-only mortgage by £94, if the full cut were passed on by lenders.
23. However, it said the MPC, which is widely expected to leave rates on hold at 5 per cent today, should wait some time since energy and food prices threaten to raise inflation. British Retail Consortium figures showed the cost of food had jumped by 5 per cent in May alone.
24. Last month, Mervyn King, the Bank of England governor, said inflation may rise towards 4 per cent over the next 12 months.
25. The OECD report said: “Growth could slow more markedly if financial sector health continues to deteriorate or if the housing market falls into a more significant slump, while high inflation expectations pose upside risks to inflation.”
26. Philip Hammond, the shadow chief secretary to the Treasury, said: “This worrying report confirms what the Conservative Party has been saying all along — Gordon Brown failed to fix the roof when the sun was shining.
27. “He borrowed in a boom, leaving us with the largest budget deficit of any industrial economy. Now we are all paying the price.”
28. The Treasury said it did not agree with the OECD’s forecasts. “The UK economy remains strong, and is well placed to get through these global problems.”

## ARTICLE 2

### AMERICAN UNIONS BRING TESCO FIGHT TO UK

David Teather, The Guardian, Thursday June 5 2008

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2008/jun/05/tesco.supermarkets>

1. Tesco was yesterday accused of "arrogance" and "hypocrisy" for refusing to recognise shopworker unions in the United States, where it has built a chain of 60 supermarkets and has plans to open hundreds more.
2. American union leaders, in London to launch a pressure campaign, said they hoped to highlight the "stark contrast" between the way the supermarket chain treats its British workers and staff at its US business, which operates under the Fresh & Easy brand.
3. It emerged that both Barack Obama, the Democratic presidential candidate, and Hillary Clinton wrote to Tesco in November calling on it to engage with the union.
4. "We are absolutely continuing a dialogue with [Obama] about this campaign and have complete confidence in his support moving forward," said Emily Stewart, campaigns director at the United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) union.
- 5- Stewart said Tesco had refused all attempts to open a dialogue in the US.
6. "Over the past two years they have consistently played delaying tactics, rebuffing us and finally absolutely refusing to even meet with us.
7. It is an incredibly reasonable request, just to begin a discussion."
8. Jon Cruddas, the Labour MP for Dagenham, joined the union in calling on Tesco to open talks and said the supermarket threatened to undermine its reputation in the UK, where it has recognised the shopworkers' union since 1969.
9. Cruddas said he would be writing to Tesco chief executive Sir Terry Leahy and looking to win support from other politicians.
10. "In this country Tesco recognises unions as valuable partners. I don't see personally why that should stop at the borders."
11. The UFCW has published a report called The Two Faces of Tesco, which the union's leader, Joseph Hansen, described as a "damning dossier of contradiction, double-speak and hypocrisy".
12. It alleges that American workers are not entitled to contracts, which means they could be dismissed without warning, and that staff have to count sick leave as holiday.
13. The report also complains of paltry pension and health benefits.
14. The report included a copy of a job advertisement for an employee relations director that appeared in an American newspaper, describing the primary responsibilities as "maintaining non-union status" and "union avoidance activities".
15. Following criticism at the time, Tesco said it was a mistake.
16. The report also noted that Tesco had hired a general legal counsel who had previously worked at a rival, Ralph's Grocery, which had locked out 19,000 employees and rehired 1,000 under false identities and social security numbers.
17. A Tesco spokesman said: "The UFCW do not reflect the views of Fresh & Easy staff who are overwhelmingly in favour of the pay and benefits they receive.
18. For every one store job we have created we have received more than 13 applications and surveys of Fresh & Easy staff show that our people are happy with their jobs.



19. Clearly they believe Fresh & Easy is a great place to work."
20. He added that the report "is a weak attempt by the UFCW to paint Fresh & Easy in a bad light.
21. It relies on out of date and unsubstantiated speculation most of which has already been shown to be wrong.
22. We strongly believe that union membership is a matter of individual choice and if our people want to join a union then they can and will.
23. All the signs so far are that there is little interest in doing so."
24. The union has been leafleting customers outside the US stores, calling on them to boycott the chain.
25. Tesco launched Fresh & Easy in November, part of a wider international expansion.
26. The retailer has boasted that the US could potentially rival its domestic business in sales, although it has "paused" expansion, causing analysts to question its success.
27. The union said the shops were doing worse than hoped partly due to "arrogance" in ignoring unions and community groups.
28. "We are not here to make mischief, we are here to stand up to the world's third largest retail employer for basic decent employment rights back at home." Stewart said.
29. "Non-union employment in the US is pretty insecure because we have very weak labour laws."
30. Tesco is paying out free share bonuses worth £92m to 193,000 staff after reporting record profits of £2.8bn despite the economic downturn.
31. The free shares, the highest yet awarded, will be given at the rate of £36 for every £1,000 earned by each eligible member of staff.
32. Tesco employs 270,000 UK workers and to be eligible for the bonus shares staff must have worked for the company for more than 12 months.
33. Under the terms of the scheme, the free shares are held in trust and available to staff after five years, when they are paid out free of tax.
34. Earlier this year, Asda paid out £21m in cash bonuses to 127,000 store and depot workers. Marks & Spencer staff are to receive a payout of £12m, or £250 each.

### **ARTICLE 3**

#### **SHOCK AS SCHOOLGIRL PACT LEADS TO 17 PREGNANCIES**

By David Osborne in New York, Friday, 20 June 2008

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/shock-as-schoolgirl-pact-leads-to-17-pregnancies-851029.html>

1. It has hardly been unremarked upon in the fishing town of Gloucester in Massachusetts that girls at its North Shore High School have been getting pregnant in alarming numbers.
2. No fewer than 17 have turned up with child this year, four times the level seen last year.
3. Stumped for an explanation, officials pointed to the popularity of this year's Oscar-winning film Juno, a heart-warmer about a schoolgirl who finds herself expecting and decides against the quick fix of abortion.
4. It is true that national statistics recently showed a small rise in teenage pregnancy rates after a 15-year downward trend.
5. But if anybody in Gloucester thought these girls had simply been careless, they found out differently yesterday.
6. An investigation by Time magazine came up with a quite unexpected and shocking reason for the motherhood rash.

7. It also resolved the mystery of why so many girls had been trooping out of class all year and into the school clinic for pregnancy tests, often to seem more disappointed than relieved if the results came back negative.
8. Indeed, many of them were showing up for tests multiple times.
9. The report, posted on Time's website yesterday, claims that teachers finally rumbled that at least half of the girls, none of whom were over 16, had entered into a secret pact to try to get pregnant and then raise their babies together.
10. Further inquiries revealed even more unsettling details. "We found out that one of the fathers is a 24-year-old homeless man," the headmaster, Joseph Sullivan, revealed.
11. None of the pregnant pupils or their parents agreed to be interviewed by Time.
12. But Amanda Ireland, who recently graduated from the school and who gave birth herself while a student, said it all made sense to her.
13. Depressed by job losses spurred in particular by the gradual collapse of the fisheries industry, Gloucester is not a place that offers its young much recreational distraction.
14. Trips to the shopping centre lose their appeal eventually. Drastic action was required to alleviate boredom.
15. "They're so excited to finally have someone to love them unconditionally," Ms Ireland, 18, suggested.
16. Not that she was in the business of trying to encourage anyone if the subject came up in the school corridors.
17. "I try to explain it's hard to feel loved when an infant is screaming to be fed at 3am."
18. Greg Verga, the school committee chairman, reacted with dismay yesterday, saying simply that he found it "disturbing".
19. But he too was not entirely surprised. "I have heard rumours some of these pregnancies were not accidents," he said.
20. It is a scandal that is already dividing the mostly Catholic community, as well as the school.
21. Faced with the need to combat the surge in pregnancies, the school clinic's medical director, Dr Brian Orr, who is a local paediatrician as well as the school nurse, began advocating the prescription of contraceptives to the young pupils this year.
22. But he was fiercely criticised by local officials, including Gloucester's Mayor, Carolyn Kirk, who complained that "they had no right to decide this for their children". He left the school last month.
23. In any event, girls intent on becoming pregnant presumably are not about to use contraceptives whether they are easily available or not.

#### **ARTICLE 4**

##### **DROUGHT TO BE BIGGEST WORLD RISK**

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/money/main.jhtml?xml=/money/2008/06/05/ccwater105.xml>

By Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, Last Updated: 11:53pm BST 04/06/2008

1. A catastrophic water shortage could prove an even bigger threat to mankind this century than soaring food prices and the relentless exhaustion of energy reserves, according to a panel of global experts at the Goldman Sachs "Top Five Risks" conference.
2. Nicholas (Lord) Stern, author of the Government's Stern Review on the economics of climate change, warned that underground aquifers could run dry at the same time as melting glaciers play havoc with fresh supplies of usable water.
3. "The glaciers on the Himalayas are retreating, and they are the sponge that holds the water back in the rainy season.
4. We're facing the risk of extreme run-off, with water running straight into the Bay of Bengal and taking a lot of topsoil with it," he said.
5. "A few hundred square miles of the Himalayas are the source for all the major rivers of Asia - the Ganges, the Yellow River, the Yangtze - where 3bn people live.
6. That's almost half the world's population," he said.



7. Lord Stern, the World Bank's former chief economist, said governments had been slow to accept that usable water is running out.
8. "Water is not a renewable resource.
9. People have been mining it without restraint because it has not been priced properly," he said.
10. Farming makes up 70pc of global water demand.
11. Fresh water for irrigation is never returned to underground basins.
12. Most is lost through leaks and evaporation.
13. A Goldman Sachs report said water was the "petroleum for the next century", offering huge rewards for investors who know how to play the infrastructure boom.
14. The US alone needs up to \$1,000bn (£500bn) in new piping and waste water plants by 2020.
15. "Demand for water continues to escalate at unsustainable rates.
16. At the risk of being alarmist, we see parallels with Malthusian economics.
17. Globally, water consumption is doubling every 20 years.
18. By 2025, it is estimated that about one third of the global population will not have access to adequate drinking water," it said.
19. China faces an acute challenge. It makes up 21pc of humanity but controls just 7pc of the water supply.
20. Disputes over cross-border water basins have already prompted Egypt to threaten military action against any country that draws water off the Nile without agreement.
21. The shift to an animal protein diet across Asia has added to the strain.
22. It takes 15 cubic metres of water on average to produce 1kg of beef, compared to six for poultry, and 1.5 for corn.
23. Goldman Sachs advises investors to focus on the high-tech end of the world's \$425bn water industry.
24. But beware the consumer "backlash" against bottled water, now viewed as an eco-hostile waste of fuel.
25. It is eyeing companies that produce or service filtration equipment (which can now extract anything from caffeine to animal growth hormones by using nanotechnologies), ultraviolet disinfection, desalination technology using membranes, automated water meters and specialist niches in water reuse.
26. It is difficult to find a "pure play" on water equities.
27. GE is a market leader in the field, but the sector makes up just 2pc of its colossal turnover.
28. The revenue share of the world's top water companies that comes from the sector is Veolia (34pc), Suez (16pc), Ferrovial (20pc), Sabesp (100pc), Severn Trent (100pc), RWE (23pc), ITT Corp (32pc) and Pentair (75pc).
29. Goldman Sachs said the best option is to spread investments across a basket of small "potential takeout candidates" such as Badger Meter, Calgon Carbon, Clarcor, Pentair, Pall, Institutform, Hyflux, Tetra Tech, Acqua America and Watts Water.
30. Stanford professor Donald Kennedy said global climate change was now setting off a self-feeding spiral.
31. "We've got droughts combined with a psychotic excess of rainfall," he said.
32. "There are 800m people in the world who are 'food insecure'.
33. They can't grow enough food, or can't afford to buy it.
34. This is a seismic shift in the global economy."

## APPENDIX 2

### SIMPLE NP

#### ARTICLE 1

1. Britain
2. the Government
3. a report
4. the economy
5. the report
6. the government
7. this
8. it
9. the assessment
10. Britain
11. unemployment
12. the lowest
13. the decline
14. the OECD
15. The Bank of England
16. interest rates
17. it
18. the OECD
19. the Government
20. Britain
21. it
22. this
23. it
24. it
25. the future
26. the rule
27. the comments
28. the housing market
29. the broader economy
30. the latest sign
31. the slowdown
32. statistics
33. the first time
34. the Home Builders Federation
35. it
36. April
37. it
38. the United States
39. the OECD
40. Mr Brown
41. it
42. it
43. this
44. the slowdown
45. the UK
46. this
47. anything
48. it
49. it
50. it
51. he
52. he
53. the report
54. the MPC
55. this
56. lenders
57. it
58. inflation
59. growth
60. the Conservative Party

#### ARTICLE 2

61. Gordon Brown
62. the roof
63. the sun
64. he
65. a boom
66. us
67. we
68. the price
69. the Treasury
70. it
71. proper
72. proper
73. proper
74. Tesco
75. arrogance
76. hypocrisy
77. they
78. it
79. it
80. we
81. t
82. Tesco
83. union
84. Hillary Clinton
85. Stewart
86. Tesco
87. they
88. us
89. us
90. it
91. the union
92. Tesco
93. talks
94. the supermarket
95. cruddas
96. he
97. Tesco
98. unions
99. I
100. that
101. The UFCW
102. the borders
103. it
104. contracts
105. they
106. warning
107. staff
108. holiday
109. the report
110. the report
111. tesco
112. it
113. a mistake
114. the report
115. tesco
116. a tesco spokesman
117. the UFCW
118. we
119. we
120. our people
121. their jobs
122. they
123. FE
124. he
125. the report
126. FE
127. it
128. we
129. our people
130. a union
131. they
132. the union
133. them

#### ARTICLE 3

134. the chain
135. tesco
136. FE
137. the retailer
138. the US
139. expansion
140. analysts
141. its success
142. the union
143. the shops
144. we
145. mischief
146. we
147. Stewart
148. tesco
149. tesco
150. staff
151. the company
152. trust
153. staff
154. they
155. tax
156. this year
157. Asda
158. it
159. child
160. the level
161. officials
162. an explanation
163. it
164. they
165. it
166. the results
167. them
168. tests
169. teachers
170. we
171. Time
172. a student
173. it
174. sense
175. Blouceste
176. boredom
177. they
178. she
179. I
180. the subject
181. it
182. an infant
183. dismay
184. he
185. it
186. he
187. I
188. it
189. he
190. he
191. girls
192. they
193. any event
194. pregnant
195. contraceptives
196. the school
197. havoc
198. we
199. that
200. governments
201. water
202. people
203. restraint
204. it

205. farming
206. most
207. leaks
208. evaporation
209. water
210. the US
211. it
212. it
213. China
214. it
215. Egypt
216. the strain
217. it
218. Goldman Sachs
219. investors
220. the consumer
221. it
222. membranes
223. it
224. GE
225. Veolia
226. Suey
227. Ferrovial
228. Sabesp
229. Severn Trent
230. RWE
231. ITT
232. Pentair
233. Goldman Sachs
234. the best option
235. investments
236. Badger Meter
237. Calgon Carbon
238. Clarcor
239. Pentair
240. Pall
241. Institutform
242. Hyflux
243. Tetra Tech
244. Acqua America
245. Watts Water
246. we
247. droughts
248. he
249. they
250. it
251. this



## COMPLEX NPs

### ARTICLE 1

1. the deepest economic slump since the recession of the 1990s
2. no room to cut taxes
3. one of the sharpest slowdowns in the world
4. the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
5. unusually explicit rebuke
6. implication Gordon Brown
7. borrowing and spending too much in recent years
8. fiscal policy
9. room to cut taxes and save the economy from a deep decline
10. the assessment, in the OECD's six-monthly report on the world economy
11. an attack on the Prime Minister
12. the worst popularity ratings since polling began during the Second World War
13. gloomiest assessment yet of Britain's prospects
14. the Paris-based institution
15. their jobs
16. the next 18 months
17. the highest level in a decade
18. the economic growth rate
19. the OECD
20. The Bank of England
21. the Bank's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), which takes its latest interest rate decision today, to wait until next year before a reduction, or risk losing control of inflation.
22. spending and borrowing so freely since the turn of the millennium
23. an economic slump
24. forecasting that unless the Government raises taxes or cuts spending
25. borrowing rule
26. much tighter fiscal policy [higher taxes or lower public spending]
27. ongoing economic weakness in 2009
28. fiscal restraint
29. the Government's options
30. excessively loose fiscal policy
31. economic growth
32. Mr Brown, whose stewardship of the economy both as Chancellor and Prime Minister has come under fire
33. the housing market
34. the broader economy
35. the latest sign
36. the services sector – which includes everything from bans to hairdressers and account for three quarters of the economy
37. the first time
38. the survey, by the National Institute for Purchasing and Supply
39. companies' optimism about future employment
40. the lowest level on record
41. the Home Builders Federation
42. activity in housing market
43. a new low
44. the Council of Mortgage Lenders
45. home repossessions
46. the bad news
47. the FTSE 100 shares index
48. the first time
49. significant tax cuts to help home owners through economic trouble
50. nothing left to offer
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59. Michael Saunders, the chief UK economist at Citigroup
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72. British Retail Consortium figures
73. the cost of food
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76. the next 12 months
77. the OECD report
78. financial sector health
79. the housing market
80. a more significant slump
81. high inflation expectations
82. Philip Hammond, the shadow chief secretary to the Treasury
83. this worrying report
84. the Conservative Party
85. the largest budget deficit of any industrial economy
86. the OECD's forecasts
87. the uk economy
88. these global problems

#### ARTICLE 2

1. shopworker unions in the United States, where it has built a chain of 60 supermarkets and has plans to open hundreds more
2. American union leaders, in London to launch a pressure campaign
3. the stark contrast between the way the supermarket chain treats its British workers and staff at its US business, which operates under the Fresh and Easy brand
4. Barack Obama, the Democratic presidential candidate
5. a dialogue with Obama about this campaign
6. complete confidence in his support moving forward
7. Emily Stewart, campaigns director at the United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) union
8. all attempts to open a dialogue in the US
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42. non-union employment in the US
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46. the rate of £36 for every £1,000 earned by each eligible member of staff
47. 270,000 UK workers
48. bonus shares
49. 12 months
50. the terms of the scheme
51. the free shares
52. five years
53. cash bonuses
54. depot workers
55. Marks & Spencer staff
56. a payout of £12m, or £250 each

#### ARTICLE 3

1. the fishing town of Gloucester in Massachusetts
2. girls at its North Shore High School
3. alarming numbers
4. no fewer than 17
5. last year
6. the popularity of this year's Oscar-winning film Juno, a heart-warmer about a schoolgirl who finds herself expecting
7. the quick fix of abortion
8. true that national statistics recently showed a small rise in teenage pregnancy rates after a 15-year downward trend
9. anybody in Gloucester
10. an investigation by Time magazine
11. a quite unexpected and shocking reason for the motherhood rash
12. the mystery of why so many girls had been trooping out of class all year
13. the school clinic
14. for pregnancy tests
15. multiple times
16. the report, posted on Time's website yesterday
17. half of the girls, none of whom were over 16
18. a secret pact to try to get pregnant and then raise their babies together
19. further inquiries
20. more unsettling details
21. one of the fathers
22. a 24-year-old homeless man
23. the headmaster, Joseph Sullivan
24. none of the pregnant pupils
25. Amanda Ireland, who recently graduated from the school and who gave birth herself
26. job losses
27. gradual collapse of the fisheries industry
28. a place that offers its young much recreational distraction
29. trips to the shopping centre
30. drastic action
31. someone to love them
32. Ms Ireland, 18
33. the business of trying to encourage anyone
34. the school corridors
35. Greg Verga, the school committee chairman
36. rumours some of these pregnancies were not accidents
37. a scandal that is already dividing the mostly Catholic community, as well as the school
38. the need to combat the surge in pregnancies
39. the school clinic's medical director, Dr. Brian Orr, who is a local paediatrician as well as the school nurse
40. the prescription of contraceptives to the young pupils
41. local officials, including Gloucester's Mayor, Carolyn Kirk, who complained that "they had no right to decide this for their children"
42. last month

#### ARTICLE 4

1. a catastrophic water shortage
2. an even bigger threat to mankind this century than soaring food prices and the relentless exhaustion of energy reserves

3. a panel of global experts at the Goldman Sachs “Top Five Risks” conference
4. Nicholas (Lord) Stern, author of the Government’s Stern Review on the economics of climate change
5. underground aquifers
6. the same time
7. melting glaciers
8. fresh supplies of usable water
9. the glaciers on the Himalayas
10. the sponge that holds the water back in the rainy season
11. the risk of extreme run-off, with water running straight into the Bay of Bengal and taking a lot of topsoil with it
12. a few hundred square miles of the Himalayas
13. the source for all the major rivers of Asia – the Ganges, the Yellow River, the Yangtze – where 3 bn people live
14. half the world’s population
15. Lord Stern, the World Bank’s former chief economist
16. usable water
17. renewable resource
18. 70pc of global water demand
19. Fresh water for irrigation
20. underground basins
21. a Goldman Sachs report
22. the “petroleum for the next century”
23. huge rewards for investors who know how to play the infrastructure boom
24. new piping and waste water plants
25. demand for water
26. unsustainable rates
27. risk of being alarmist
28. parallels with Malthusian economics
29. water consumption
30. every 20 years
31. one third of the global population
32. access to adequate drinking water
33. an acute challenge
34. 21pc of humanity
35. 7pc of the water supply
36. disputes over cross-border water basins
37. military action against any country that draws water off the Nile without agreement
38. The shift to an animal protein diet across Asia
39. 15 cubic metres of water on average
40. 1 kg of beef
41. Goldman Sachs
42. high-tech end of the world’s \$425bn water industry
43. bottled water
44. ecohostile waste of fuel
45. companies that produce or service filtration equipment (which can now extract anything from caffeine to animal growth hormones by using nanotechnologies) ultraviolet disinfection, desalination technology
46. automated water meters
47. specialist niches in water reuse
48. “pure play” on water equities
49. a market leader in the field
50. 2pc of its colossal turnover
51. the revenue share of the world’s top water companies that comes from the sector
52. the best option
53. basket of small “potential takeout candidates”
54. Stanford professor Donald Kennedy
55. global climate change
56. self-feeding spiral
57. a psychotic excess of rainfall
58. 800m people in the world who are “food insecure”
59. enough food
60. a seismic shift
61. the global economy



## ELABORATED COMPLEX NPs

### ARTICLE 1

1. the services sector – which includes everything from bans to hairdressers and account for three quarters of the economy

### ARTICLE 2

1. shopworker unions in the United States, where it has built a chain of 60 supermarkets and has plans to open hundreds more
2. a report called The Two Faces of Tesco, which the union's leader, Joseph Hansen, described as a "damning dossier of contradiction, double-speak and hypocrisy".
3. a copy of a job advertisement for an employee relations director that appeared in an American newspaper, describing the primary responsibilities as "maintaining non-union status" and "union avoidance activities".
4. a general legal counsel who had previously worked at a rival, Ralph's Grocery, which had locked out 19000 employees and rehired 1000 under false identities and social security numbers.

### ARTICLE 3

1. the popularity of this year's Oscar-winning film Juno, a heart-warmer about a schoolgirl who finds herself expecting
2. true that national statistics recently showed a small rise in teenage pregnancy rates after a 15-year downward trend
3. the school clinic's medical director, Dr. Brian Orr, who is a local paediatrician as well as the school nurse
4. local officials, including Gloucester's Mayor, Carolyn Kirk, who complained that "they had no right to decide this for their children"

### ARTICLE 4

1. an even bigger threat to mankind this century than soaring food prices and the relentless exhaustion of energy reserves
2. Nicholas (Lord) Stern, author of the Government's Stern Review on the economics of climate change
3. the risk of extreme run-off, with water running straight into the Bay of Bengal and taking a lot of topsoil with it
4. military action against any country that draws water off the Nile without agreement
5. companies that produce or service filtration equipment (which can now extract anything from caffeine to animal growth hormones by using nanotechnologies) ultraviolet disinfection, desalination technology

## APPENDIX 3

### RELATIVE CLAUSES – according to relativizers

#### WHO - restrictive

1. a schoolgirl who finds herself expecting (6, art. 3)
2. huge rewards for investors who know how to play the infrastructure boom (23, art. 4)
3. 800 m people in the world who are “food insecure” (58, art. 4)
4. staff who are overwhelmingly in favour of the pay and benefits they receive (24, art. 2)
5. a general legal counsel who had previously worked at a rival, Ralph’s Grocery (23, art. 2)
6. people who had woken up to find their (6, art. 5)
7. customers who exceed an agreed overdraft limit (2, art. 6)
8. for those who were also shareholders (11, art. 6)

#### WHO - nonrestrictive

1. Amanda Ireland, who recently graduated from the school and who gave birth herself (25, art. 3)
2. Dr. Brian Orr, who is a local paediatrician as well as the school nurse (39, art. 3)
3. Carolyn Kirk, who complained that “they had no right to decide this for their children” (41, art. 3)
4. Val, who lives in Manchester (15, art. 5)
5. children, who are already impoverished by the aftermath of divorce (13, art. 6)

#### WHOSE

1. Mr. Brown, whose stewardship of the economy both as Chancellor and Prime Minister has come under fire (32, art. 1)

#### THAT

1. a scandal that is already dividing the mostly Catholic community, as well as the school (37, art. 3)
2. a place that offers its young much recreational distraction (28, art. 3)
3. the sponge that holds the water back in the rainy season (10, art. 4)
4. any country that draws water off the Nile without agreement (37, art. 4)
5. companies that produce or service filtration equipment (which can now extract anything from caffeine to animal growth hormones by using nanotechnologies) (45, art. 4)
6. the revenue share of the worlds top water companies that comes from the sector (51, art. 4)
7. a copy of a job advertisement for an employee relations director that appeared in an American newspaper....(22, art. 2)
8. an earthquake in 2002 that reached magnitude 5.0 and damaged homes (18, art. 5)
9. a scandal that had been bubbling for more than two years flared again (12, art. 6)
10. people that we trust and believe are doing the best for you (12, art. 6)
11. a word in the English language that can describe the incompetence of Gordon Brown (15, art. 6)

#### ZERO

rumours some of these pregnancies were not accidents (36, art. 3)

#### WHICH

1. filtration equipment (which can now extract anything from caffeine to animal growth hormones by using nanotechnologies) (45, art. 4)
2. the Bank’s Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), which takes its latest interest rate decision today (21, art. 1)
3. the services sector – which includes everything from bas to hairdressers and account for three quarters of the economy (36, art. 1)
4. the MPC, which is widely expected to leave rates on hold at % per cent today (70, art. 1)
5. US business, which operates under the Fresh and Easy brand (3, art. 2)
6. a report called The Two Faces of Tesco, which the union’s leader, Joseph Hansen, described as a “damning dossier of contradiction, double-speak and hypocrisy” (17, art. 2)
7. Ralph’s Grocery, which had locked out 19,000 employees and rehired 1,000 under false identities and social security numbers (23, art. 2)
8. speculations most of which has already been shown to be wrong (31, art. 2)
9. a deep rumble which was followed by shouts from his son upstairs (4, art. 5)
10. a piece of masonry about 2ft square, which had fallen from the chimney stack (4, art. 5)

#### WHERE

1. its reputation in the UK, where it has recognised the shopworkers’ union since 1969 (13, art. 2)
2. in the United States, where it has built a chain of 60 supermarkets and has plans to open hundreds more (1, art. 2)

#### WHEN

1. in June and July, when the British weather performed a good impression of typhoon season in the tropics (8, art. 6)
2. on September 14, when it emerged that Northern Rock, the fifth-biggest UK mortgage lender (10, art. 6)



## **NONFINITE RELATIVE CLAUSES – according to structural type**

### **PARTICIPIAL ING**

1. The business of trying to encourage anyone (33, art.3)
2. local officials, including Gloucester's Mayor (41, art.3)
3. headwinds facing the UK (56, art. 1)
4. extreme run-off, with water running straight into the Bay of Bengal and taking a lot of topsoil with it (11, art.4)
5. support moving forward (6, art. 4)
6. newspaper, describing the primary responsibilities as “maintaining....” (22, art. 2)
7. Alistair Darling made a splash in his first PreBudget Report, announcing that married couples would be allowed to share inheritance tax allowances, effectively raising the nil-rate band to £600,000 for families (13, art. 6)
8. “green taxes”, levying heavier penalties on drivers of vehicles with high carbon emissions (4, art. 6)
9. Hundreds of **people** left messages on the Times Online website, several likening Mr Brown to a highwayman (6, art. 6)
10. banks repaying penalty charges (9, art. 6)
11. emergency funding from the Bank of England (10, art. 6)
12. With Her Majesty's Government eventually stepping in (11, art. 6)
13. homes shaking (6, art. 5)

### **PARTICIPIAL ED**

1. forecast for growth this year – last made only six months ago (51, art. 1)
2. a report called The Two Faces of Tesco (17, art. 2)
3. free share bonuses worth xxx to xxx staff (44, art. 2)
4. every xxx earned by each eligible member of staff (47, art. 2)
5. the report, posted on Time's website (16, art.3)

### **INFINITIVAL**

1. request, just to begin a discussion (11, art. 2)
2. a great place to work (28, art. 2)
3. someone to love them (31, art.3)
4. no room to cut taxes (2, art. 1)
5. room to cut taxes and save the economy from a deep decline (9, art. 1)
6. significant tax cuts to help home owners through economic trouble (49, art. 1)
7. nothing left to offer (50, art. 1)

## APPENDIX 4

### APPOSITION – according to structural types

#### NOUN PHRASE – (designation)

1. Oscar-winning film Juno, a heart-warmer about a schoolgirl... (6, art. 3)
2. Greg Verga, the school committee chairman (35, art. 3)
3. Jorgen Elmesky, the OECD's acting chief economist (54, art. 1)
4. Michael Saunders, the chief UK economist at Citigroup (59, art. 1)
5. Lord Stern, the World Bank's former chief economist (15, art. 4)
6. Mervyn King, the BAnk of England governor (75, art. 1)
7. Philip Hammond, the shadow chief secretary to the Treasury (82, art. 1)
8. Nicholas (Lord) Stern, author of the Government's Stern Review on the economics (4, art. 4)
9. Barack Obama, the Democratic presidential candidate (4, art. 2)
10. Emily Stewart, ampaigns director at the United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) union (7, art. 2)
11. Jon Cruddas, the Labour MP for Dagenham (12, art. 2)
12. Alex Ferrier, 22, a marine biology student from Hull (14, art. 5)
13. Brian Baptie, a BGS seismologist (10, art. 5)
14. Geoff Halsey, 62, a salesman from Tingrith in Bedfordshire (16, art. 5)
15. Paul Gray, the chairman of the Revenue (15, art. 6)

#### NOUN PHRASE – (appellation, identification)

1. his father, Paul (3, art. 5)
2. the headmaster, Joseph Sullivan (23, art. 3)
3. the school clinic's medical director, Dr. Brian Orr, who is al local paediatrician s well as the school nurse (39, art. 3)
4. Stanford professor Donald Kennedy (54, art. 4)
5. Tesco chief executive Sir Terry Leahy (14, art. 2)
6. the union's leader, Joseph Hansen (17, art. 2)
7. a rival, Ralph's Grocery (22, art. 2) - identification

#### NP – exemplification, particularization

8. much fiscal policy [higher taxes or lower public spending] (24, art. 1)
9. local officials, including Gloucester's Mayor, Carolyn Kirk, who complained.... (41, art. 3)
10. the source for all the major rivers of Asia / the Ganges, the Zellow River, the Yangtze (13, art. 4)

#### APPOSITIVE CLAUSE

1. feeling is that I may as well use the car more (4, art. 6)
2. true that national statistics recently showed a small rise in teenage pregnancy rates... (8, art. 3)
3. the fact that the UK is more sensitive to developments in the financial sector (58, art. 1)

#### INFINITIVAL APPOSITION

1. request, just to begin a discussion (11, art. 2)
2. pact to try to get pregnant and then raise their babies together (18, art. 3)
3. the need to combat the surge in pregnancies (37, art. 3)
4. decision today, to wait until next year before a reduction, or risk losing control of inflation (21, art. 1)
5. plans to open hundreds more (1, art. 2)
6. attempts to open a dialogue in the US (8, art. 2)
7. OF PHRASE
8. the mystery of why so many girls had been trooping out of class all year (12, art. 3)
9. the risk of extreme run-off (11, art. 4)
10. risk of being alarmist (27, art. 4)



## **APPOSITION – according to articles**

### **ARTICLE 1**

1. the Bank's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) (21, art. 1)
2. decision today, to wait until next year before a reduction, or risk losing control of inflation (21, art. 1)
3. much fiscal policy [higher taxes or lower public spending] (24, art. 1)
4. Jorgen Elmesky, the OECD's acting chief economist (54, art. 1)
5. the fact that the UK is more sensitive to developments in the financial sector (58, art. 1)
6. Michael Saunders, the chief UK economist at Citigroup (59, art. 1)
7. He [Mr Brown] (62, art. 1)
8. Mervyn King, the Bank of England governor (75, art. 1)
9. Philip Hammond, the shadow chief secretary to the Treasury (82, art. 1)

### **ARTICLE 2**

1. plans to open hundreds more (1, art. 2)
2. attempts to open a dialogue in the US (8, art. 2)
3. Barack Obama, the Democratic presidential candidate (4, art. 2)
4. Emily Stewart, campaigns director at the United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) union (7, art. 2)
5. request, just to begin a discussion (11, art. 2)
6. Jon Cruddas, the Labour MP for Dagenham (12, art. 2)
7. Tesco chief executive Sir Terry Leahy (14, art. 2)
8. a report called The Two Faces of Tesco (17, art. 2)
9. the union's leader, Joseph Hansen (17, art. 2)
10. rival, Ralph's Grocery (22, art. 2)
11. arrogance in ignoring unions and community groups (39, art. 2)

### **ARTICLE 3**

1. the fishing town of Gloucester in Massachusetts (1, art. 3)
2. Oscar-winning film Juno, a heart-warmer about a schoolgirl... (6, art. 3)
3. true that national statistics recently showed a small rise in teenage pregnancy rates... (8, art. 3)
4. the mystery of why so many girls had been trooping out of class all year (12, art. 3)
5. pact to try to get pregnant and then raise their babies together (18, art. 3)
6. the headmaster, Joseph Sullivan (23, art. 3)
7. Ms Ireland, 18 (32, art. 3)
8. Greg Verga, the school committee chairman (35, art. 3)
9. the need to combat the surge in pregnancies (37, art. 3)
10. the school clinic's medical director, Dr. Brian Orr, who is also local paediatrician as well as the school nurse (39, art. 3)
11. local officials, including Gloucester's Mayor, Carolyn Kirk, who complained.... (41, art. 3)

### **ARTICLE 4**

1. Nicholas (Lord) Stern, author of the Government's Stern Review on the economics (4, art. 4)
2. the risk of extreme run-off (11, art. 4)
3. the source for all the major rivers of Asia / the Ganges, the Zellow River, the Yangtze (13, art. 4)
4. Lord Stern, the World Bank's former chief economist (15, art. 4)
5. risk of being alarmist (27, art. 4)
6. Stanford professor Donald Kennedy (54, art. 4)

**APPENDIX 5  
TABLES**

**Structures of premodification**

PREMODIFICATION	ARTICLE 1	ARTICLE 2	ARTICLE 3	ARTICLE 4	TOTAL
Adjective phrase	39	32	16	36	123
noun	21	30	10	31	92
participial form	9	5	7	5	26
genitive	6	3	3	4	16
determiner	13	12	1	11	37
adverbial	6	1	0	0	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>301</b>

**Table 1**

OCCURRENCE OF SIMPLE AND COMPLEX NPs					
NP	ARTICLE 1	ARTICLE 2	ARTICLE 3	ARTICLE 4	TOTAL
simple	73	84	39	55	251
complex	88	56	42	59	245
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>496</b>

**Table 2**

NP HEAD FORMS					
HEADS	ARTICLE 1	ARTICLE 2	ARTICLE 3	ARTICLE 4	TOTAL
General noun	29	34	21	17	101
Pronoun	26	25	19	15	85
Proper name	19	21	1	24	65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>251</b>

**Table 3**

STRUCTURAL TYPES OF POSTMODIFICATION	
Postmodification structures	no.
prepositional phrase	129
to infinitive	17
participial ED clauses	5
participial ING clauses	13
finite clauses	40
NP in apposition	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>230</b>

**Table 4**



<b>OCCURRENCE OF RELATIVIZERS</b>	
<b>RELATIVIZERS</b>	<b>no.</b>
WHO	13
WHOSE	1
THAT	11
WHICH	10
WHERE	2
WHEN	2
ZERO	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>

**Table 5**

<b>STRUCTURAL TYPES OF APPOSITION</b>	
<b>structural type</b>	<b>no.</b>
noun phrase	25
non-finite	10
full clause	3
of phrase	3

**Table 6**

<b>THE SCALE OF EQUIVALENCE OF STRICT APPOSITION</b>	
strict apposition	
appellation	6
identification	1
designation	15
reformulation	0
exemplification	2
particularization	1

**Table 7**

## **THE METHOD OF REFERRING**

The numbers in the examples in the appendix 3 – 5 refer to numbers indicated in the list of complex phrases in the enclosure 2. The examples are divided according to structural types and are listed in the appendices 1 - 5.