

University of Pardubice
Faculty of Arts and Philosophy
Department of English and American Studies

Cohesive devices in newspaper reports

Veronika Šmídová

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Gramatická koheze v novinových zprávách

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děkan

L.S.



Mgr. Sárka Bubíková, Ph.D.

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Annotation

This thesis focuses on use of individual types of grammatical cohesive devices in discourse of newspaper reports. The theoretical part describes concept of cohesion and particular cohesive devices and introduce discourse of newspaper reports, particularly its structure. The analysis attempts to prove and describe the influence of character of newspaper reports discourse to the incidence of types of cohesive devices and types of cohesive ties.

Key words

Cohesion; Reference; Cohesive tie; Newspaper report; British press;

Název

Gramatická koheze v novinových zprávách

Souhrn

Tato práce se zabývá užitím jednotlivých typů gramatických kohezních prostředků v diskurzu novinových zpráv. Teoretická část popisuje koncept koheze a zvláštních kohezních prostředků a představuje diskurz novinových, zejména jeho strukturu. Analýza se pokouší dokázat a popsat vliv diskurzu novinových zpráv na výskyt kohezních prostředků a druhů kohezních vazeb.

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1. Introduction

Newspapers embody an influential part of people's lives, since they have become involved in everyday activities of practically everyone. Newspapers serve for passing on information that became universally valued commodity. Thus, people tend to search for the latest news to keep abreast of the world and local events. Being so widespread medium, newspapers may and do influence upon their readers, and thereby affect people's perception and estimation.

As newspapers are written public documents, they have to comply with a range of conditions on their realization, primarily text realization. Like any text, newspapers texts are comprehensible messages to their readers. To achieve the intelligibility and coherence, texts are realized by an array of cohesive devices.

The aim of this thesis is to examine the British quality press from viewpoint of grammatical cohesion. The main focus is on the newspaper reports, a special kind of newspaper products which is aimed at providing the latest news. To comprehend newspaper reports as a text, the thesis provides an overview of necessary terms and concepts.

At first, the British newspapers are presented from viewpoint of quality and popular press. Each category uses a bit different language, so an explanation of aim at the quality press is provided. Then, nature of newspaper reports and their basic principles are introduced. Thesis also offers an outlook on newspapers as an influential medium affecting reader's perception. Thereafter, several principals that control style of newspaper reports are described. At the end of the first part, the thesis defines thematic structures of news reports, since they play the key role in analysis of cohesive devices.

Secondly, principal of texts and their dependence upon the presence of texture is introduced to comprehend concept of cohesion and cohesive ties. Cohesion is further divided into grammatical and lexical and as the purpose of this paper is to examine the grammatical cohesive devices, detailed description of each category is presented. Hence, closed attention is paid especially to reference, then substitution and ellipsis, since they are three devices of grammatical cohesion. In the third part, the paper

concentrates on interconnection of newspaper reports and the cohesive devices. The use of individual cohesive devices, their quantity and potential preference for some of them are basic questions of this thesis. Moreover, the concept of cohesive ties is taken into account and their role in the discourse of newspaper reports is shown. The last part of this paper is dedicated to detailed analysis aimed at the above mentioned; use of cohesive devices and occurrence of cohesive ties forming cohesive chains.

2. Newspapers

2.1. British broadsheets and tabloids

To comprehend the language of British newspapers, two major categories should be introduced at first. British readership generally distinguishes popular newspapers called tabloid from quality newspapers called broadsheet. Among the most popular British quality press are reckoned such newspapers as The Daily Telegraph, The Independent, The Observer and The Guardian. On the contrary, Daily Mirror, Sun and Daily Mail are regarded as ones of the most popular tabloids in Britain.

Their discrepancy roots in different way of presenting information. Tabloid is focused on a reader prizing rather the entertaining aspect of news than the informative facet itself. In Ostmän's view (1999, 92), the presentation of the information produced by tabloid press resembles storytelling in a way, thus the cognitive function is weakened while the stress is put on the most shocking and emotive elements. Crystal explains (1969, 184) the comparison to storytelling as use of a conjunction that serves as a sentence-linkage. Such a conjunction there "acts as a bridge between the sentence following and the one preceding" and thus resembles links of colloquial speech. On the other hand, quality press counts on other methods of sentence linkage. As Crystal claims (1969, 185), "they involve the use of the definite article, the demonstratives and personal pronouns, lexical repetition, "prop" words (such as one) and certain kinds of adverbial." Therefore, tabloid is commonly considered fairly more informal than broadsheet which is characterized by a high formality.

Broadsheet is thus similar to formal written language, since it involves words of Latin origin. By contrast, the vocabulary used in tabloid comprises predominantly words of Anglo-Saxon origin hence it conveys a resemblance to spoken informal language. These disparities lead to notion that the most outstanding variation is accomplished by the means of lexis. Thus, there are no such significant differences between tabloid and broadsheet (between informal and formal language) in terms of grammar. Besides above mentioned Crystal's examples of grammatical features (2003, 382), tabloid may be also characterized in that it usually omits a definite article determining such words, which are commonly written with the definite article before.

Another representative grammatical feature of British quality press provides van Dijk suggesting (1988, 76) sentence complexity and heavy recourse of nominalization that serves for condensing full propositions. Therefore, nominalization provides a space for use of “brief back reference to previous events of the actual news.”

The former characterization of broadsheet and tabloid may have served to comprehend their discrepancy. Hence, it would not be surprising to focus only on the quality press and let the popular press unconcerned. The reason is intelligible in case the newspaper reporting is written language and as such it retains stylistic devices dissimilar to spoken language. Therefore, broadsheets (compared to formal written language) represent the language of newspaper reporting more appropriate than tabloids (associated with language of speech).

2.2. Newspaper reports

As van Dijk claims, (“The interdisciplinary study of news as discourse”) “the study of news reports in the press is one of the major tasks of discourse-analytical media research”. News reports are specific type of text, as they serve as means of presenting information on current events. Their central function is cognitive, in other words their natural role is to provide full detailed information to the readership. According to Crystal (1969, 174), news reporting is a process distinguished by several basic principles. Firstly, the information purveyed usually has to be compressed to “a limited space”. Furthermore, there is a general “need for clarity” and the relating “avoidance of ambiguity”. Thus, it is expected that the message included in the news report is comprehensible to the readership.

To accomplish the nature of news reports the question of newsworthiness has to arouse. Besides they should act as the source of latest news, they are to represent information which is valuable enough to be printed in the press. Van Dijk argues (1988, 54) that “newsworthiness of social and political events is partly determined by the seriousness of their consequences”. It follows the information included in news report are presupposed not only to be understandable and beneficial but also objective. Nevertheless, the matter of objectiveness may seem surprising, since printed news is in general taken for granted information.

2.3. Influence of newspapers on reader's perception

However, newspapers reports are product of human activity and as such it cannot exclude the possibility of ideological implications. In addition to the choice of lexis, which may have the most significant impact, ideology included in the news may be realized for instance by "special emphasis on specific topics" (van Dijk, "The interdisciplinary study of news as discourse"). Furthermore, writer may bias the news by presenting relevance of individual pieces of information. Reah describes (2003, 101) another example of ideological implications as permanent preference to personal pronouns over full forms serves to make the referred people anonymous. On the other hand, Fowler claims (1991, 39) that

"individuality and identity of the writer are irrelevant to the communicative situation. The piece is constructed according to the stylistic and ideological conventions for editorials in the newspaper: in origin, the voice is institutional rather than personal."

Such stylistic and ideological conventions may work as signals suggesting the way of perception of news by the reader. Each newspapers respect their special stylistic features of writing so that their reader can recognize it among others. Fowler explains (1991, 43) the reader's perception as follows:

"In general terms, it is now believed that perception and understanding involve the active deployment (not necessarily conscious, of course) of mental schemes and processing strategies which the subject knows in advance of his or her encounter with the object being processed: these are projected on to the perceptual data in a trial at "making sense"; their relevance, their success, is confirmed by structural or contextual clues."

In other words, reader proceeds from the assumption that newspapers share some specific features and use them to decode the message. As Fowler asserts (1991, 44) individual newspaper and its reader "share a common discursive competence". It is caused by the presence of "schemata" that are integrated in reader's mind. Schema is according to Fowler (1991, 60) "general term for representation of background knowledge". By background knowledge are meant facts shared by people in a community. On the basis of such background knowledge readers have expectations about the properties of texts. "Readers of newspapers come to know what to expect in

news reports, what sequence of exposition, where generalization or moralization is to be expected, and so on.” (Fowler, 1991, 60) Such expectations root in the overall consistency of news reports.

2.4. Style of news reports

The consistency may be achieved by stylistic devices as well. Style is generally considered to be an optional variation of the same message. Van Dijk regards (“The interdisciplinary study of news as discourse”) style as “the textual result of choices between alternative ways of saying more or less the same thing by using different word or a different syntactic structure”. Nevertheless, he adds (1988, 72) that “style is a property of language use that is difficult to define in precise terms”, since it relates to individual exclusivity and “the esthetics of language use”. Style of individual pieces of writing is not determining as such, but it is distinctive when compared to another text. Therefore, style may be said to be specific only if it is compared to something else with its own stylistic particularity.

Style of newspaper reporting is firstly controlled by its “communicative context”. Put differently, news reports usually meet constraints of written printed text. On the other hand, they meet different constrains as they are text that does not address the reader. Secondly, news reports are not only written, but also public discourse. Hence, being a product of mass media, it has to be based on taken for granted information arising from generally shared knowledge. Further, news style is considered impersonal, since it is a product of the whole institution and not a single person. Therefore, news reports “are not stories of personal experiences” but “intended statements of facts”.(van Dijk, 1988, 75). Fourth, style of news reports is influenced by the potential subject matter. It follows that it reflects the lexis of the actual topic. The topic presupposes the lexical choice and consequently the degree of formality. Next, the style is controlled by formality following from the mass media concept. Therefore, informal and less formal language does not occur in discourse of news reports and is presented there only by means of quoted speech. (Van Dijk, 1988, 76-77)

2.5. Thematic structures of news reports

Van Dijk affirms (1988, 30) that “perhaps even more than other discourse types, the thematic organization of news discourse plays a crucial role.” The theme or topic determines the discourse as well as a subject matter signals the meaning and influences the understanding. However, topics represent the meaning but do not express “individual words or sentences” (Van Dijk, 1988, 30) It’s role is to provide an overall summary of longer passages of text. “Hence, topics belong to global, macrolevel of discourse description.”(Van Dijk, 1988, 31)

Such a macrolevel is characterized in terms of macrostructures, based on propositions. Propositions may be classified as they provide a semantic perspective on the future development of the text. According to Van Dijk (1988, 31), propositions are “the smallest semantic units... typically expressed by single sentences or clauses” On the basis of propositions, a reader orients in the text and forms a notion of the text flow. Hence, the macrostructure of the text expresses a series of propositions.

The complete macrostructure operating within a longer discourse is organized by several directives called macrorules. In accordance with van Dijk (“Structures of news in the press”), these macrorules abide by their hierarchy rooted in summarizing principles. Summary, in general, puts emphasis on the crucial information and provides a shortened version of the text. Therefore, the nature of summary may be expressed in terms of reduction. As Van Dijk asserts (“Structures of news in the press”) “macrorules essentially reduce information” and do so via “deletion, generalization and construction”, as they are the three key recursive macrorules. Recursive means that they may appear cyclically throughout the text again and again.

Thus, on the basis of macrorules the overall macrostructure characterizes the thematic organization of the text. Nevertheless, the themes do not form a sequence or a list but a hierarchical structure. The hierarchy is given by the relevance of individual pieces of information. It seems entirely probable that the most relevant information should be introduced at first, since its importance predetermines its initial position. Van Dijk describes (“The interdisciplinary study of news as discourse”) the relevance structure as a top-down principle. Therefore, the highest level information appears at first either within the whole text or within the individual paragraphs or sentences. The highest level specifics at the beginning indicate the flow of text from more general

information to more specific. The nature of newspaper reports is to cyclically retake and elaborate the individual topics throughout the text.

The thematic structure of the news is realized by several categories, some of them are optional, others are obligatory. The most characteristic category of news reports seems to be Headline, thereafter Lead, Main Event, Background, Consequences and Comments. (Van Dijk, "The interdisciplinary study of news as discourse") As it has been stated above, some categories are optional, so not all of the sections may appear in a structure of a text.

Headline is a property of news reporting and in accordance with Van Dijk ("Structures of news in the press") it constitutes a section with summarizing function. However, function of Headline is not presented only in terms of summary, but also operates as a decoy of the topic for a reader. Crystal supports (1969, 174) it by:

"headlines have to contain a clear, succinct and if possible intriguing message, to kindle a spark of interest in the potential reader, who, on average, is a person whose eye moves swiftly down a page and stops when something catches his attention".

At the same time Crystal implies the graphetic level contributes to the uniqueness of the Headline, as it reflects various types of highlighting such as larger size or boldface. Turning back to the summarizing function, it is not only Headline what constitutes a complete summary. At the beginning of most news reports, there is usually a Lead marked by boldface that together with Headline "are read and interpreted first and their formal or semantic information initiate a complex process of understanding".(Van Dijk, "Structures of news in the press") However, Lead is only an optional section, so its presence in the text of news report is not inevitable. Nevertheless, whether Lead is marked with boldface or not does not matter, since it may operate as a summary as well. (van Dijk, 1988, 39) In conclusion, Crystal suggests the uniqueness of Headlines lies in its dissimilarity to the rest of news reporting (1969, 180), thus section of Headline will not be further analysed.

After the Summary section created by Headline and Lead, the Main Event ensues. This section provides a detailed description of the actual news event. However, the news report may include more than one main event, thus it is a section that might

occur repeatedly. The recursive character of the Main event section depends on the length and the extent of information.

It is necessary to comment that other sections following initial Headline and Main Event do not have to appear in the news report at all, as van Dijk claims (1988, 56): “Strictly speaking, only Headline and Main Events are obligatory in a minimally well-formed news discourse.” Among these other sections there can be found Background, Consequences and Comments. Background usually appears after the Main Event, providing supplementary information via Context and History. Although these subcategories seem to at least overlap, van Dijk distinguishes (1988, 54) them according to the nature of information they provide. “Context is main event in other of previous news items.” By contrast, History is described (1988, 54) as “nonrecent past history of actual situations and their events”.

Another category following Background information is classified as Consequences. This section ordinarily occurs in news reports, since it refers to the newsworthiness of the information in terms of “social and political events”. (van Dijk, 1988, 54) Consequences often present resulting actions and quoted reactions from relevant sources. The later is called Verbal Reactions and it may serve for presenting information from different perspective, as it provides opinion of somebody else than the writer. The actual position of this section hinges on its significance. Hence, it may occur earlier in the text depending on the “relevance ordering”. (van Dijk, 1988, 56)

The last category of the thematic structure is called Comments and usually provides an ideological view of the journalist or the editorial institution. Van Dijk asserts (1988, 56), this section is optional since many authors do not combine reality with beliefs. Analogically, Comments are divided into two subgroups Evaluations and Expectations. The former features assessment of the actual news, while the later deals with the possible consequences and further development of situation.

3. Cohesion

3.1. Text and texture

Text is commonly regarded as a piece of a written discourse. Nevertheless, not all fragments of a written discourse can be thought of as a text. What distinguishes text from non-text is described as follows. Halliday and Hasan define (1976, 1) text as “any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole”. In other words, a potential text has to create a unit which adds up and which is not limited by its extent. Note, that Halliday considers text to be not only written, but also spoken discourse. Thus, even a conversation may be treated as a text, although it rarely appears in a written form.

As Beaugrande and Dressler claim “a text makes sense because there is a continuity of senses among the knowledge activated by the expressions of the text”. (“Introduction to text linguistic”) A reader of a text perceives the individual expressions and forms an awareness of a text as a unit. According to Eggins (2004, 30), all portions of a text produce a context and with its assistance a subsequent part of a text is construed. She adds (2004, 24) to an explanation of connection of text and texture by: “text is a technical term for any unified piece of language that has the properties of texture”.

Presence of a texture, hence, is the basic precondition for any piece of language to be a text. Texture is a quality of all texts, since it portrays the “total unity”. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, 3) Texture is usually derived from linguistic patterns operating in a text alongside social and cultural context. The linguistic patterns rest on a principal called cohesion; the context indicates a matter of a principal identified as coherence. Eggins provides further explanation as:

“Texture, Halliday and Hasan suggest, involves the interaction of two components: coherence, or the text relationship to its extra-textual context (the social and cultural context of its occurrence) and cohesion, the way the elements within a text bind it together as a unified whole. The result of the interaction of these two dimensions is a piece of language which is using linguistic resources in a meaningful way within a situational and cultural context.” (Eggins, 2004, 24)

3.1.1. Cohesion and coherence

As Martin suggests (2003, 35), “cohesion is one aspect of the study of texture, which can be defined as the process whereby meaning is channelled into a digestible current of discourse.” In simple terms, cohesion may be defined as a property of a text determining its integrity and meaning. Therefore, cohesion is dealt with under the terms of texture. How coherence functions within the bounds of texture is described along these lines:

“Texture is one aspect of the study of coherence, which can be thought of as the process whereby a reading position is naturalized by texts for listener/reader. Alongside texture, understandings and expectations about the social context and a text dynamically construes.” (Martin, 2003, 35)

Coherence in a text is realized by syntactic features that provide the text flow and make the text easier to read. A reader may consider a text coherent by making expectations about its possible development. As Östman summarizes (1999, 84), “coherence is seen in relation to cognition and understanding.”

Halliday and Hasan consider (1976, 21-23) text coherent in two different aspects that are depicted as follows. Firstly, it has to be coherent with regard to the “context of situation, and therefore consistent in register”. To comprehend this definition a brief description of the preceding terms has to be made. In compliance with Halliday and Hasan, context of situation represents all “extra-linguistic factors” that have certain impact on the text. Register is described (1976, 23) by them as

“the set of meanings, the configuration of semantic patterns, that are typically drawn upon under the specified conditions, along with the words and structures that are used in the realization of these meanings.”

Turning back to the different aspects of coherence, text has to be coherent “with respect to itself, and therefore cohesive”, in the second. Cohesion forms therefore an essential part of texture and thus contributes to text coherence. Cohesion appears (1976, 4) in a text provided that “interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent

on that of another.” In other words, cohesion occurs where the meaning of an item cannot be decoded without presence of another item.

Cohesion is realized by lexicogrammatical system, and therefore it manifests itself partly by grammar and partly by vocabulary. On account of this definition, Halliday treats (1976, 6) cohesion as grammatical and lexical.

3.1.2. Grammatical and lexical cohesion

Each of these subgroups of cohesion exploits various methods of realization. Grammatical cohesion is based on principles of reference, substitution and ellipsis; lexical cohesion rests on principles of reiteration and collocation. There is also another relation, conjunction, which appears on the frontier of both grammatical and lexical cohesion. Dušková refers (1999, 303) to conjunction as operating in “transitional area between grammar and lexis”. Since the purpose of this paper lies in the use of grammatical cohesion, the lexical one would not be further described.

Notice how grammatical cohesive devices operate in the following order; reference, substitution and ellipsis:

Smy was a local councillor in Dorset but had dreams of becoming an MP and used the money to ingratiate himself with the upper echelons of the Tory party.(A4.S3) *He* claimed the exuberant trips on expenses and forged cheques from a building society staff association he was in charge of to pay into his back account.(A4.S4)

The machine has conked out again. We must really get a new *one*. (Dušková, 1999, 310)

These people, mostly young men, used to work in construction and have lost their jobs.(A3.S10) *Some* have ended up homeless.(A3.S11)

In T4.S4, there is an example of cohesive device *he*, which is related to *Smy* in T4.S3 by reference. Without the presence of *Smy* in the first sentence, the referential element *he* could not be comprehended. In Dušková’s example, *one* in the second

sentence refers to *the machine* in the first sentence by substitution, where *one* works as a replacement of the bearer of the meaning. In T3.S11 *some* indicates by ellipsis an absence of a structural component. Thus, the “gap” functions as a signal for these people, and therefore cohesion in this example is realized by ellipsis. By contrast to reference, which creates cohesion by linking elements of meaning, substitution together with ellipsis operates on the level of wording.

Although these cohesive relations are expressed through grammar, they cannot be defined as structural ones, since they are based on meaning. Eggins claims (2004, 30):

“the key notion behind cohesion is that there is a semantic tie between an item at one point and an item at another point. The presence of the tie makes at least one of the items dependent upon the other for its interpretation.”

3.1.3. Cohesive ties

The cohesive relation, as described above, is best defined as “the relationship between a cohesive item and the item it presupposed in a text.” (Martin, 2003, 37) Such a relation is called cohesive tie and thus it is “a single instance of cohesion” which is realized by “occurrence of a pair of cohesively related items”. (Halliday, 1976, 3) Halliday suggests (1976, 329-332) different kinds of cohesive ties, as follows.

“*The President* would like to see greater freedom for the Cuban people,” Mr Gibbs said. (A6.S10) “There are actions that *he* can and has taken today to open up the flow of information to provide some important steps to help that. (A6.S11)

Cohesive tie is recognizable in T6.S11 by *he* relating to *the president* in T6.10. Such a kind of tie is called immediate, since it occurs within two adjacent sentences. This is the simplest form of tie. Whether there is not a single cohesive relation but a whole sequence of cohesive instances, the tie shall be called mediated. Thus, the meaning of the cohesive item has to be sought through the sequence of sentences till the presupposed item is found.

In an interview with The Associated Press, *Prejean* said she was briefly tempted by Satan to answer Hilton's question in a way that would please the judges. (A8.S18) "I had worked so hard for this," *she* said. (A8.S19) Instead, *she* decided to give her honest opinion, even if it cost her points. (A8.S20)

This is an example of mediated tie, since the identity of *she* (A8.S20) is not found in the preceding sentence. There is only another instance of *she*, so to detect who is intended, we have to turn back to the first sentence, where *she* is identified as *Prejean*. The third type of cohesive tie is based on presupposition that the presupposed item does not occur neither in the immediately preceding sentence, nor in the sequence of sentences. The tie may be formed by virtue of sentences which are quite distanced from each other. This shall be called remote tie.

A Conservative councillor stole £36,000 to fund trips to the Carlton Club and Savoy Hotel hoping it would help boost his career prospects, a court has heard. (A4.S1) Daniel Smy, 35, racked up huge bills by enjoying chauffeur-driven trips to expensive restaurants and the exclusive Conservative gentleman's club. (A4.S2) Smy was a local councillor in Dorset but had dreams of becoming an MP and used *the money* to ingratiate himself with the upper echelons of the Tory party. (T4.S3)

In T4.S3, *the money* refers to the amount of pounds in T4.S1, although no instance expressing £36,000 occurs in the intervening sentence. Thus, the cohesive instance is remote from the presupposed one. Finally, tie may be both, mediated and remote, when these two relations operate at the same time. The individual ties, then, creates whole cohesive chains where all the instances relating to the presupposed item interfere.

Note, that there is always an only instance of tie in each sentence. It is caused by the nature of cohesion, which is expressed as linking structurally independent sentences together. It follows that cohesion is identifiable only between and not within the sentences. However, Halliday and Hasan affirm (1976, 9) that cohesion within the sentence boundaries exists as well, but is not paid so close attention to it. Therefore,

cohesion is further recognized only between sentences, i. e. in scope of capital letter and full stop.

3.1.4. Anaphora and cataphora

The concept of cohesive ties, as Halliday and Hasan state (1976, 329), is not only the one of relation, but also of direction. The notion of anaphora and cataphora is best described in terms of reference, device of grammatical cohesion. Whether a cohesive tie is anaphoric or cataphoric is determined by the sequence of the presupposed and the presupposing item. Notice all the preceding examples begin with the presupposed item and follow with the cohesive item. This is what is called anaphora or anaphoric reference. By contrast, when the cohesive item occurs in the text as the foregoing element and the presupposed item follows, the relation is called cataphoric reference. This type is represented much abundantly, as Halliday and Hasan claim (1976, 339): “cataphoric ties are relatively infrequent and almost always immediate.”

Have you done it? I told you to tidy up your room. (Dušková, 1999, 311)

This is an example of cataphoric relation, where *it* relates forward to the whole second sentence. It is an instance of extended reference that is explained in following chapter.

From the cohesive point of view, cataphoric reference is rather beside the point, as Halliday argues (1976, 51) that “it is only the anaphoric type of reference that is relevant to cohesion, since it provides a link with a preceding portion of the text.”

3.1.5. Endophora and exophora

The two previous concepts are parts of reference which is considered textual. Anaphora and cataphora is a system whereby text is formed and developed. Their principle is based on presupposition following from occurrence at least two related items. Nevertheless, the presupposed element does not have to be encoded in text. The presupposing elements could be found within the text, although their antecedents might

be known owing to the situation only. This is what is called situational reference, i. e. reference which might be retrieved from the situation only. Both situational and textual references correspond to what Halliday and Hasan terms exophora and endophora. While they treat (1976, 32) both the relations as equal subgroups of reference, they warn of the potential superiority of the former: “Being present in the text is a special case of being present in the situation... and in this perspective, situational reference would appear as the prior form.” Furthermore, exophoric reference is comparable with the dependence on the context of situation. Although it participates in the text creation by connection of the text and situation, it does not contribute to cohesion. On the contrary, endophoric reference has cohesive force, since it joins individual part of the text together.

3.2. Grammatical cohesive devices

3.2.1. Reference

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, 6) reference is classified as a device of grammatical cohesion. It is a relation between items in the text interpreting the same meaning in a different way. Reference relation manifests itself between one item that refers to another item occurring elsewhere in the text. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, 32) the second mentioned item is called the presupposed item and it is a word referred back to by a pro-form or in other words the presupposing item. „Since the relationship is on the semantic level, the reference item is in no way constrained to match the grammatical class of the item it refers to.“ In other words, reference does not depend on the grammatical structure of the text. The property of reference is found within the text on the basis of meaning of the referential items.

Although reference expresses rather a semantic relation, it is treated as the device of grammatical cohesion. As Dušková explains (1991, 304):

“Inclusion of reference among grammatical means of cohesion appears to be due to the nature of the points treated under this head: all are regular grammatical means provided by the language itself”.

3.2.1.1 Personal reference

Personal reference is along with demonstrative and comparative reference assumed to be types of endophoric reference. Personal reference is realized by personal pronouns, possessive determiners and possessive pronouns. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, 43) At first the characterization of the individual personals shall be provided. The personal pronouns functioning as referential items are *I, you, we, he, she, it, and they*. As far as cohesion is concerned, only the third person pronouns are typically cohesive, while the first and the second person are associated mostly with exophoric reference. (Halliday, and Hasan, 1976, 48). However, even the third person might operate exophorically. Although the forgoing example is a fragment of newspaper report, imagine that it is a commentary of a man reading newspapers and talking to someone else:

He recently responded to claims of his closeness to Harare by saying he had not met Mugabe for 23 years. (A2.S14)

It is not understandable who is referred to by *he* from this single sentence. Nevertheless, the second man most probably comprehends it, as he reads the name of *he* in the same article, even though the name stayed unsaid. Thus, the understanding of the statement depends upon the situation. In this example third person pronoun *he* has no cohesive force, as no presupposed item is found in the preceding text. However, this was taken from a news report, thus the mention of the name is expected to precede its referent; the nature of news report is to inform, therefore there is a tendency to provide key information at the beginning. In other discourse types, exophoric or cataphoric third person might operate for special effects. In narrative, for instance, cataphoric third person pronoun might indicate familiarity of a topic with a reader, or might be used intentionally, so that the name would be revealed later.

The first and the second person pronouns *I, you* and *we* may, on the other hand, operate within the scope of endophoric reference. Nevertheless, this principle is applied only in direct speech. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, 48).

The Foreign Office, which has already imposed an asset freeze and a travel ban on other Mugabe associates, said: "We welcome the US decision." (A2.S9)

In the example *we* is not found as an item referring outside of the text. Thus it does not rely purely on acquaintance of a reader with context, because it clearly relates to *The Foreign Office* in the text itself.

Nonetheless, personal pronouns are not the only means of personal reference. Reference is further realized by possessive pronouns and possessive determiners. Possessive determiners, as their designation suggests, determine nouns that follow immediately after them. They are *my, your, her, his, its, our, their*. On the contrary, possessive pronouns are determined by absence of nouns in their close proximity. Possessive pronouns are *mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs*. This is precisely what sets possessive pronouns apart from other referential ties. The absence of nouns in their close proximity indicates existence of an extra elliptical tie. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, 55) An instance of referential and elliptical tie by force of possessive pronoun can be seen in the author's example, since no such an example has been found in the analyzed texts:

Can you hand *Mary* a *programme*? *Hers* has got lost. (1976, 55)

Here the possessive pronoun *hers* inevitably relates to *Mary* by reference. Furthermore, *hers* indicates the absence of *programme* and consequently proves the presence of ellipsis.

3.2.1.2 Demonstrative reference

Demonstratives that contribute to cohesion are *the, this, that, these, those, here, there, now, then*. Halliday's concept (1976, 57) covers three subgroups of demonstrative reference – circumstantial demonstratives, nominal demonstratives and the definite article.

The definite article behaves like no other device of reference. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that it "has no content". (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, 71) The definite article

merely indicates that the following noun is somehow defined, so that the writer and the reader are both familiar with the piece of information. As Halliday claims (1976, 72), the definite article frequently refers to a synonym or to a near-synonym of the defined noun. In this respect, the demonstrative reference realized by the definite article is accompanied by lexical cohesion:

The photos surfaced later and led to the review of her title. (A8.S3) "We've reviewed *the pictures* carefully," Trump said at a packed news conference at Trump Plaza in New York City yesterday. (A8.S4)

Here *the pictures* in the second sentence are definite by the presence of *the photos* in the first sentence. This is the referential relation. At the same time lexical cohesion is realized by the synonymous association of *photos* and *pictures*.

It is essential to mention that demonstratives can refer not only to a single piece of information, but also to a larger portion of text. According to Halliday (1976, 66), the later function is held by singular "*this* and *that* used without a following noun". Then the demonstrative functions as a nominal referring to a whole event not a single word. Halliday adds (1976, 66) to this: "Extended reference probably accounts for the majority of all instances of demonstratives ...". Furthermore (1976, 67), *this* and *it* have the property of "one of the major cohesive devices of the English language." Such extended reference accomplished by demonstrative *this* can be seen in the following example:

The Reverend Jaqueline Birdseye, of Smy's local parish church, said he had been involved with community projects and deserved another chance. (A4.S22) In jailing him Judge John Beashel said he recognised *this* but said "judges sometimes have to harden their hearts." (A4.S23)

In the second sentence *this* refers to the whole Birdseye's statement of Smy that *he had been involved with community projects and deserved another chance*. This is an example of anaphoric reference, which is preferentially considered the cohesive one. As it has been discussed in chapter 3.1.4, cataphoric reference very rarely creates cohesive

relations. However, textual cataphora can be found among referring demonstratives *this*, *these* and *here*, since they

“provide, in fact, almost the only source of cataphoric cohesion: they are the only items in English which regularly refer forward textually, to something to which they are not linked by a structural relationship.”(Halliday and Hasan 1976, 75)

3.2.1.3 Comparative reference

Comparatives assumed to be part of cohesion are for instance *same*, *such*, *similar*, *other*, *more*, *less*, *further* and other adverbs and adjectives. Halliday distinguishes (1976, 78) two forms of comparative reference that are called general and particular. General comparison is described as resemblance with a referential property. The reference is presented because the resemblance as such expresses confrontation of qualities. Thus, the referential link is accomplished by the nature of “likeness”. The other form of comparative reference called particular comparison is regarded (1976, 80) as “comparability between things in respect of a particular property.” As demonstrative and personal reference, the same rules concerning anaphora and cataphora function with comparative reference. Cohesive and at the same time cataphoric comparative reference is hardly ever found. Thus, most comparative referential relations are instances of anaphora.

- a. Cassius: Ye gods, ye gods, must I endure all this? Brutus: All this? Ay, more! Fret till your proud heart break,
- b. “When £ 8,000 is a minor matter, it must be really large-scale crime that is in question?” - “Bigger rackets go on.”
- c. Apparently Brown resigned, when his proposal was rejected. - I wish he could have acted less precipitately.

In Halliday’s example (1976, 83) “the anaphoric comparatives are *more*, *bigger* and *less precipitately*; and their referents are clearly identifiable as *this*, *£ 8,000* and *resigned*.”

3.2.2. Substitution

Substitution is described (1976, 88) as one of the three grammatical means of cohesion by Halliday. Although substitution is frequently compared to reference, they differ in essence of the relation. Halliday claims (1976, 89): "Substitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words or phrases; whereas reference is a relation between meanings." Hence, reference is understood rather as a semantic relation. By contrast, substitution proves its grammatical dependence when a substitute has to hold an exact function in structure as its antecedent. Moreover, substitution is not a semantic relation because it is usually accomplished by a substitute, which does not express the same identity as of its antecedent. The structure might be within the bounds of nominal group, verbal group and whole clause. Thus, the individual subgroups of substitution are nominal, verbal and clausal substitution. The nominal substitution might be realized by *one, ones* and *same*:

After the pageant, Prejean revisited the same-sex-marriage issue in interviews and televised talks, including *one* at her San Diego megachurch and another on behalf of the marriage group. (27)

Being presented within the same sentence together with its antecedent, this *one* does not substitute in a cohesive way. However, it fulfils the same function within the nominal group as its antecedent *interviews and televised talks*. This relation cannot be considered the semantic one, since *one* does not intend precisely the same *interviews and televised talks*; the relation is not correferential. The structural parallel applies to verbal substitution that manifests itself by the only verb *do*:

"On April 19 on that stage I exercised my freedom of speech, and I was punished for *doing so*," said Prejean, who described Hilton's question as "politically charged" with a "hidden personal agenda." (16)

There is an apparent relation between *doing so* and *exercised my freedom of speech*, where *doing so* substitutes the meaning of *exercising my freedom of speech*. *Do so* functions in many instances like *do* alone and "the choice between *do* and *do so* is often at the phonological level"(Halliday and Hasan, 1976, 117). Thus they differ

merely in their ability to fit to the rhythm and therefore, their cohesive effect is quite comparable. The third type of substitution is clausal and is accomplished by *so* and *not*, where *not* is just a negative form of *so*. *So* is found typically in the position of direct object, when it substitutes for *that*-clauses. (Quirk, 1985, 880) Since no clausal substitutes have been detected in the analysis, Quirk's example must suffice:

Oxford is likely to win the next boat race. All my friends say *so*. (1985, 880)

As this example shows, *so* substitutes for clause *that Oxford is likely to win the next boat race*.

Substitution is usually accompanied by a change of definition of the subject together with a form of omission of some modifying elements. Halliday terms (1976, 93) this process repudiation, but he refers to this term predominantly in connection with the nominal substitution. Repudiation might be defined as an exclusion of "the definition in the original instance" proceeding from the nominal substitution. In the author's example (1976, 93):

We have no coal fires; only wood *ones*.

ones substitutes for *fires*, but *coal* is not further transferred so it is repudiated. Moreover, *ones* is redefined by *wood*.

3.2.3. Reference and substitution

Although relations of reference and substitution share many characteristics in common and in compliance with Quirk (1985, 868) they are both classified as subgroups of cross-reference, substitution is found in the text under strict grammatical restriction. The major resemblance of these two relationships is presented by expressing a bond between a pro-form and its antecedent in the text. Reference is presented by a link connecting two or more items which refer to the same object; substitution, by contrast, can be seen as a tie between antecedent and an item which functions as a replacement. Nevertheless, as Quirk suggests (1985, 863), replacement is not a precise description of that relation. "Substitution does not imply an exact copying of an

expression.” It is used to avoid redundancy of information, which would occur in reiteration of the antecedent, as in:

After the pageant, Prejean revisited the same-sex-marriage issue in *interviews and televised talks*, including *interview and televised talk* at her San Diego megachurch and *interview and televised talks* on behalf of the marriage group.

As the repetition of the phrase *interview and televised talk* is plausibly seen unnatural, the original text contains the substitute *one* relating to the preceding phrase:

After the pageant, Prejean revisited the same-sex-marriage issue in *interviews and televised talks*, including *one* at her San Diego megachurch and another on behalf of the marriage group. (A8.S27)

However, on the basis of this example a remark concerning relations within one sentence has to be made. As it was discussed in the preceding chapter, the relations of reference, substitution and ellipsis are recognized as cohesive only if they operate across sentence boundaries. If not, their relation could be explained as a structural one, i. e. the elements of the relation present in a sentence are linked to each other by the sentence structure. It seems natural that presence of the ties within the sentence is already understood as sufficiently unified and as such has not so strong cohesive force. The cohesive relation appears when the sentence would be divided into two separate sentences:

After the pageant, Prejean revisited the same-sex-marriage issue in *interviews and televised talks*. She experienced *one* at her San Diego megachurch and another on behalf of the marriage group.

Here *one* refers cohesively to *interviews and televised talks*, because it forms and develops the text, so that they implement the text-forming function of cohesion.

3.2.4. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is to be compared to both reference and substitution, since all the relations are founded on a principal of presupposition. However, ellipsis is much like substitution than reference. Their mutual resemblance originates, when substitution and ellipsis “embody the same fundamental relation between parts of a text”.(Halliday and Hasan, 1976, 142) Unlike reference that, as it has been mentioned before, exemplifies relations between meanings ellipsis represents related words, groups or whole clauses. The same system works within substitution. While substitution is realized by a substitute and its antecedent, ellipsis provides only the antecedent. The absence of a hypothetical “substitute” signalizes incompleteness within the sentence structure. Something which is normally fixed by the grammar is lacking. Therefore, Halliday regards (1976, 143) ellipsis as “substitution by zero”. Quirks contributes (1985, 883) to this definition by the statement that “ellipsis may be more strictly described as grammatical omission” Hence, elliptical link appears when some piece of information is left unmentioned in the sentence structure, so that creates a kind of grammatical blank. However, the meaning is still understood on account of information stated in the previous sentence. The property of ellipsis arises when the blank could be conversely filled up with the piece of information retrieved from the previous sentence. Hence, it is nothing like a substitute or a referent what creates cohesive ellipsis; it is the “gap” itself.

Since ellipsis is grounded in the same grammatical rules as substitution, their further subdivision corresponds as well. Thus, ellipsis may be nominal, verbal and clausal. To demonstrate the instances of individual categories, Halliday’s examples were used:

These apples are delicious. Let’s buy some. (1976, 159)

There, *some* indicates a “gap” that would be filled up to create *some of these apples* by virtue of nominal ellipsis. As far as verbal ellipsis is concerned, we distinguish two basic types; lexical ellipsis and operator ellipsis.

What have you been doing? – Swimming. (1976, 175)

Operator ellipsis is realized, when an auxiliary verb together with the subject is left out and only the lexical verb remains. Conversely, this is the lexical verb, what is omitted in case of lexical ellipsis.

Is he complaining? – He may be; I don't care. (1976, 171)

Here modal *may* signals an omission of the lexical verb carrying the meaning in the verbal group. The third type of ellipsis, clausal one, is based on the subdivision of verbal ellipsis to lexical and operator. Clausal ellipsis is further divided into propositional, when accompanied by lexical ellipsis, and modal, when accompanied by operator ellipsis. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, 199)

Who was going to plant a row of poplars in the park? – The Duke was.
(1976, 198)

What was the Duke going to do? – Plant a row of poplars in the park.
(1976, 197)

As it could be seen, verbal ellipsis involves omission of elements within verbal group, whereas clausal ellipsis lies in the omission of not only elements within verbal group but also other sentence elements.

4. Grammatical cohesion in newspaper reports

Newspaper reports are based like any other texts on a range of principles and as such they can be analysed from different perspectives. The aim of this thesis is to examine occurrence of cohesive devices in the discourse of newspaper reports. Since cohesion is an essential attribute of all proper texts (not non-texts, as described in the second chapter), its use can be studied in a discourse of newspaper reports.

As it has been thoroughly described in chapter two, cohesion may be further viewed as grammatical and lexical. The grammatical one is realized by three cohesive devices, which are probed into in detail. They are reference, substitution and ellipsis. Reference is defined as a semantic relation based on occurrence of two items, the presupposing and the presupposed, referring to the same object. One item of that relation expresses the same meaning of the other item by use of pronouns, demonstratives and comparatives. Substitution, on the other hand, does not express relation of meaning, but relation of individual parts of sentences. It is accomplished by an antecedent and a pro-form functioning as a replacement of the antecedent. Thus, substitution may be seen as a form of reduction. In this perspective, ellipsis is quite comparable to substitution. However, elliptical relation works in a different way, as they include only one element. The second part of that relation is realized by a gap signalling the same form of the antecedent.

The use of these three cohesive devices is affected by nature of newspaper reports. Newspaper reports may be defined as a source of latest news, so their main function is informative. Hence, information provided by news reports has to be comprehensible, objective and full-detailed. Primarily constraint on the full-detailed information predestines reference as the most frequent cohesive device in discourse of newspaper reports. Referential ties represent the same meaning in a different way, however, both substitution and ellipsis embody some form of reduction of information. Reference is expected to occur mainly in form of personal and demonstrative reference. The use of pronouns lies in their function to refer especially to human objects, since they are usually at the centre of newspaper reports. The main topics appear throughout

the whole text of the reports repeatedly, so the use of pronouns instead of full nouns is expected. Nevertheless, persistent use of pronouns may make the text ambiguous, so use of determiners is necessary. Instead of pronouns there are full noun phrases. However, they embody already given information in this case, and thus are determined by definite article. For this purposes are personal and demonstrative reference expected to be the most prevalent cohesive devices in newspaper reports.

The concept of cohesive ties has been described in chapter two. Cohesive ties are, in other words, relations of two or more cohesively related items. Cohesive ties referring to the same object may occur repeatedly in text, thus they create integrated cohesive chains. There are several types of cohesive ties sorted according number of intervening sentences between the individual items of cohesive relation. The simplest form of tie is called immediate, since the cohesively related items occur in adjacent sentences. The other type is called mediated and is realized by sequence of pro-forms with the presupposed item at the beginning. The third type of cohesive tie is remote, as there is one or a number of intervening sentences between the presupposed item and the presupposing one. Combination of the last two types exists, when a chain is interrupted and further continues with a pro-form referring across one or more intervening sentences.

As has been introduced in chapter one, newspaper reports are aimed at providing full-detailed information on the latest events. Each report may include one or several topics. The most important topics are in discourse of newspaper reports dropped repeatedly. They are introduced, consequently stayed unstated to be thereafter mentioned again in more detail. Thus, incidence of remote cohesive ties is expected in discourse of newspaper reports. However, occurrence of remote ties are quite distinctive for this discourse, since in other discourses, e. g. in narratives, the focus is on fluent presenting of series of events and retaking of topics is not applied so frequently. Nevertheless, remote ties are not presupposed to be the most characteristic for newspaper reports. The thesis anticipates the most frequent use of mediated-remote ties, since they best correspond to the recursive nature of topics in newspaper reports.

5. Analysis

In the analysis of this thesis, eight different newspaper reports will be examined to detect occurrence of cohesive devices. The aim of this thesis is to identify all instances of cohesive reference, substitution and ellipsis. The reports were taken from online versions of British quality press, namely The Independent, The Guardian, The Daily Telegraph and The Times. All the texts are of approximately the same length. It is applied to number of words as well as sentences, since length may determine various properties of text.

The individual texts are included in Appendices. To each text is attached a list of all cohesive items in tabular form. The tables include type of cohesive device with its sub-classification, the type of tie and the presupposed item. A list of all non-cohesive items is provided in separate table. It includes items that refer to other items within one sentence. There are also displayed coreferential items when appearing more than once within one sentence. However, the non-cohesive items will not be analysed in detail, since their occurrence is irrelevant for purposes of this thesis.

As it was presented in chapter three, the thesis is based on presupposition of two perspectives. Firstly, reference is supposed to be the most prevalent cohesive device in discourse of newspaper reports. Both substitution and ellipsis pose some form of redefinition or reduction of information. Newspaper reports are aimed at providing full-detailed information, and thus their discourse does not favour substitutes and elliptical forms. For the second, the thesis anticipates occurrence of remote ties. Remote ties are expected to be distinctive for newspaper reports, since they, together with mediated and mediated-remote ties, correspond to the recursive nature of topics.

Throughout the analysis extracts of the newspaper reports are used and are marked in such a way A2.S5, where 2 represents number of the appendix and 5 symbolises number of sentence.

Table 1: Overall distribution of cohesive devices

Type of cohesive device	Number of occurrence	Ratio (in %)
Reference	157	97,52
Substitution	0	0,00
Ellipsis	4	2,48
Total	161	100,00

5.1. Reference

The number of all cohesive items accounts for 157 instances, i. e. 97,52 % of all 161 cohesive items. The occurrence of substitution and ellipsis is inconsiderable in comparison with the numerous incidence of reference. The presupposition of reference being the most prevalent cohesive device is thereby confirmed. Moreover, it may result from the fact that the referential item does not have to be in accordance with the grammatical class of the presupposed item. Therefore, use of reference may be more versatile, since it can be used more freely than substitution and ellipsis. Reference is further divided into personal, demonstrative and comparative.

Table 2: Distribution of individual types of reference

Type of reference	Number of occurrence	Ratio (in %)
Personal	69	43,95
Demonstrative	85	54,14
Comparative	3	1,91
Total	157	100,00

Personal reference

The overall occurrence of personal reference comprises 69 instances, i. e. 43,95 % of all 157 referential devices. Thus, personal reference creates significant part of referential devices in newspaper reports. Personal reference includes personal pronouns (*I, you, we, he, she, it, and they*), possessive pronouns (*mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs*) and possessive determiners (*my, your, her, his, its, our, their*). There are examples (Appendix 1) of reference, with the exception of possessive pronouns, as no such instances were found in the analysed texts:

- a) *Bredenkamp* admits he broke sanctions for Rhodesia but has always denied other allegations - some from the UN - of illegally supplying military goods to Zimbabwe and exploiting mineral resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (A2.S13) *He* recently responded to claims of his closeness to Harare by saying he had not met Mugabe for 23 years. (A2.S14)
- b) *Miss Boyle* has been watched by millions of internet viewers since she stunned judges and the audience on the ITV1 talent show last Saturday. (A7.S17) *Her* rendition of I Dreamed A Dream from the musical Les Miserables has turned her into a global phenomenon with celebrity fans including the actress Demi Moore. (A7.S18)

In a), personal reference is realized by personal pronoun *he* (A2.S13) and the presupposed item *Bredenkamp* (A2.S14). This relation creates anaphoric reference in two adjacent sentences and is considered to be the simplest form of referential tie. In b), possessive determiner *her* (A7.S18) refers to *Miss Boyle* (A7.S17). Possessive pronouns do not occur in the analysed text; use of possessive determiners is preferred to them.

Use of the third person pronouns is preferred to the first and the second person pronouns, since the later refer mainly exophorically. Nevertheless, they occur in the analysed text in form of direct speech. In discourse of newspaper reports the direct speech is placed usually at the end of the report in form of verbal reactions. There are examples (Appendix 1) of referential ties created by the first and the second person pronoun:

- a) It is of some comfort to *the family* that the record is now being put straight, but they hope that the IPCC investigation will be expedited and thorough, and that there will be a prompt referral to the CPS for charge."(A5.S14) Paul King, Mr Tomlinson's stepson, said: "First *we* were told that there had been no contact with the police, then we were told that he died of a heart attack; now we know that he was violently assaulted by a police officer and died from internal bleeding. (A5.S15)
- b) Are you willing to deny me?" *she* said. (A8.S22) "I will always continue to not compromise my values." (A8.S23)

In a), *we* (A5.S15) does not refer exophorically, since the presupposed item *the family* (A5.S14) is in the text and do not have to be retrieved from the situation; in this instance it is in the preceding sentence. Thus, the reference is endophoric and therefore cohesive. Notice that there are even three instances of *we*, however, only the first one is cohesive. The other ones being in the same sentence are considered non-cohesive and as such they are displayed in Appendix 5.3. The same principal is used in case of the first person pronoun in b), since *I* (A8.S23) refers cohesively to *she* (A8.S22) and throughout the sequence of preceding sentences is possible to find out the identity of *she*.

Demonstrative reference

Creating more than half (85 instances, i. e. 54,14 %) of all 157 instances of reference, demonstratives form the essential part of all devices of reference. The category demonstrative reference includes circumstantial demonstratives (*here, there, now, then*), nominal demonstratives (*this, that, these, those*) and the definite article; they are presented in the following examples except of circumstantial demonstratives, since no instances were found in the analysed texts (Appendix 1):

- a) A friend of Ms Boyle, who gave *the recording* to Telegraph.co.uk, said she had forgotten about the tape until her friend shot to global fame. (A7.S9) "So she came past one day and told me she had made *this tape* of a couple of songs – she said to take care of it as it had cost her all her savings to get it made. (A7.S11)

In a) the two sentences related by remote tie include nominal demonstrative reference, since *this tape* refers back to *the recording*. This is an example of reference, where the demonstrative functions as a modifier.

- b) An initial post mortem carried out suggested he died from heart disease, but a second examination said that the cause of death was "*abdominal haemorrhage*".(A5.S3) Medical sources said that *this* could be caused by an injury sustained through trauma such as a fall or a blow to the stomach. (A5.S4)

In b) there is an example, where demonstrative works as a pronoun. However, demonstratives more frequently work as modifiers than as pronouns in the analysed reports.

- c) The Reverend Jaqueline Birdseye, of Smy's local parish church, said he had been involved with community projects and deserved another chance. (A4.S22) In jailing him Judge John Beashel said he recognised *this* but said "judges sometimes have to harden their hearts."(A4.S23)

Operating as pronouns, i. e. without a following noun, demonstratives mostly express extended reference. In c) *this* (A4.S23) does not refer to a particular thing, but to the fact, that *Smy had been involved with community projects and deserved another chance*. (A4.S22)

- d) Britain's effort to lead the world in *stem cell research* with the creation of human-animal "hybrid" clones has ground to a halt through lack of funding less than a year after the controversial technique was legalised. (A1.S1) Funding bodies are refusing to finance *the research* and existing projects have been run down to the point at which they may end completely within weeks. (A1.S2)

In d) an example of the definite article *the research* is shown, as it is linked with *stem cell research* in the immediately preceding sentence. The definite article seems to be the most frequently appearing type of demonstrative reference. It may arise from function of the definite article only to signal, that the object is somehow defined and already mentioned in text. Thus, the object may be further restated, and thus contribute to a recursive elaboration of the text.

In general, circumstantial demonstratives, called demonstrative adverbs, rarely create cohesion. The absence of circumstantial demonstratives in this discourse may lie in an amplification of the topics in newspaper report. Demonstrative adverbs themselves do not allow other specification. However, newspaper reports prefer terse phrases; those somehow defined.

Comparative reference

Comparative reference is usually realized by adverbs and adjectives (*same, such, similar, other, more, less, further etc.*) It is form of reference that is represented less frequently; out of 157 referential instances only 3 were considered comparative, i. e. insignificant portion 1,91 %. In all the three instances, *other* was found as comparative referent, as is shown in following excerpts (Appendices 1.1, 2.1):

- a) Describing him as a "regime crony", the US accused John Bredenkamp, 68, of providing *financial and logistical support* that "has enabled Mugabe to pursue policies that seriously undermine democratic processes and institutions in Zimbabwe". (A2.S2) Through a sophisticated web of companies, Bredenkamp has financially propped up the regime and provided *other support* to a number of its high-ranking officials. "(A2.S4)

In a) *other support* (A2.S4) means other than *financial and logistical support* (A2.S2). Referring across the intervening sentence, it constitutes remote tie.

- b) The treasury statement said he was "a well-known *Mugabe insider* involved in various business activities, including tobacco trading, grey-market arms trading and trafficking, equity investments, oil distribution, tourism, sports management and diamond extraction. (A2.S3) The Foreign Office, which has already imposed an asset freeze and a travel ban on *other Mugabe associates*, said: "We welcome the US decision. (A2.S9)

In b), there is also remote tie realized by *other Mugabe associates* (A2.S9) referring to *Mugabe insider*, where *other* express someone else than is mentioned by *Mugabe insider* (A2.S3).

- c) The stem cell scientists have not been told why they have been denied funding other than that their research has to compete with other projects. (A1.S11) However, at least one researcher suspects there could be *other reasons* why people on the funding committees of research councils may not be happy to see the creation of the cloned hybrid embryos. (A1.S12)

In c), there is an example of comparative demonstrative in immediate tie. *Other reasons* (A1.S11) refers back to the preceding sentence signaling other reasons than that *their research has to compete with other projects* (A1.S12).

So insignificant frequency of comparative referential items may be caused by character of newspaper reports to retake the topics in somehow modified version. Thereby, they provide more detailed information. However, this type of reference rather compares the topics to the preceding statements, and thus does not further elaborate the topics.

5.2. Substitution and ellipsis

In the analysis, no instances of cohesive substitution were found at all. Cohesive ellipsis occurred in the reports by force of four elliptical relations only. Thus, they pose 2,48 % out of all 161 cohesive devices. Substitution was realized only by non-cohesive relations; its example is:

After the pageant, Prejean revisited the same-sex-marriage issue in interviews and televised talks, including *one* at her San Diego megachurch and another on behalf of the marriage group. (A8.S27)

Here, *one* substitutes for *interviews and televised talks* within the same sentence (A8.S27), and therefore is not considered cohesive. These are examples of cohesive ellipsis:

- a) "So she came past one day and told me she had made *this tape* of a couple of songs – she said to take care of it as it had cost her all her savings to get it made." (A7.S11) "She said she hadn't had many made and had only given a few out to her closest friends in the village." (A7.S12)
- b) "*These people*, mostly young men, used to work in construction and have lost their jobs. (A3.S10) *Some* have ended up homeless." (A3.S11)
- c) "We've made a determination that *the pictures* taken were acceptable. (A8.S5) *Some* were risqué, but we are in the 21st century." (A8.S6)

In a) *she hadn't had many made* signals (A7.S11) a gap presupposing a question about what is intended by *many*. The presupposed item *this tape* (A7.S11) can be retrieved from the preceding sentence, and thus create cohesive relation. The similar principal is applied to example in b), where *some* (A3.S11) indicates an omission of one element retrievable from *these people* in the preceding sentence (A3.S10). Completely the same principal is employed in c), as *some* (A8.S6) relates to *the pictures* (A8.S5).

Notice, that all these examples occur in the reports only in form of quoted speech. Thus, without incorporation of verbal reactions into discourse of newspaper reports, ellipsis would have not been found at all. Discourse of newspaper reports may not favour these relations, because they do not correspond to dense elaboration of information, which is quite typical for this type of discourse.

5.3. Cohesive ties

As it was described in chapter two, cohesive ties are basically threefold. They are immediate when connecting items in two consecutive sentences. They may be mediated, when the pro-form does not refer directly to the presupposed item, but do so through a number of intervening sentences which also include pro-forms. Furthermore, they may be remote, when the presupposed item is distant from its pro-form across intervening sentences that do not include referents to the presupposed item at all. Then, ties may be called mediated-remote, when the last two types are combined.

Table 3: Distribution of individual types of tie

Type of tie	Number of occurrence	Ration (in %)
immediate	41	25,47
mediated	45	27,95
remote	40	24,84
mediated-remote	35	21,74
Total	161	100,00

In the analysed texts, portions of all the types of tie relatively correspond to each other. The individual instances of ties are shown as follows (Appendices):

- a) Instead Dan Restrepo, a special assistant for Latin America, told a White House briefing that “*US policy* towards Cuba is not frozen in time”. (A6.S7) *The policy* means that US telecommunications companies and satellite radio and television service providers can seek licences to operate in Cuba. (A6.S8)

In a) is an example of the simplest form of tie, where *the policy* refers to *US policy*. Altogether there are 41 examples of immediate tie out of all 161 relations, i. e. 25,47 %.

- b) “*The President* would like to see greater freedom for the Cuban people,” Mr Gibbs said. (A6.S10) “There are actions that *he* can and has taken today to open up the flow of information to provide some important steps to help that. (A6.S11) But *he*’s not the only person in this equation . . . in many ways that depends on the actions of the Cuban Government.” (A6.S12)

In b) mediated tie is shown, as *he* (A6.S12) refers back to another instance of *he* (A6.S11) and in order to resolve the identity of *he* is necessary to refer back to the presupposed item *the president* in the preceding sentence (A6.S10). Mediated ties form the most prevalent kind of tie in discourse of newspaper reports; 45 out of all 161 relations, i. e. 27,95 %.

- c) A Conservative councillor stole £36,000 to fund trips to the Carlton Club and Savoy Hotel hoping it would help boost his career prospects, a court has heard. (A4.S1) Daniel Smy, 35, racked up huge bills by enjoying chauffeur-driven trips to to expensive restaurants and the exclusive Conservative gentleman's club.(A4.S2) Smy was a local councillor in Dorset but had dreams of becoming an MP and used *the money* to ingratiate himself with the upper echelons of the Tory party.(A4.S3)

In c) this is what is called remote tie, since no instance referring to the pounds is found in the intervening sentence (A4.S2). Thus, the distance of *the money* (A4.S3) and the presupposed item £36,000 (A4.S2) determines remote tie. All 40 instances of remote ties form 28,48 % of all cohesive ties.

d) The friend, who did not want to be named, said: "I had heard lots of stories of what a great singer *Susan* was but I had never heard her sing. (A7.S10) "So *she* came past one day and told me she had made this tape of a couple of songs – she said to take care of it as it had cost her all her savings to get it made. (A7.S11) "*She* said she hadn't had many made and had only given a few out to her closest friends in the village. (A7.S12) "I forgot about it then when I watched Britain's Got Talent I suddenly remembered I had it. (A7.S13) I listened to it again and thought it was incredible that *she* had not been discovered until now. (A7.S14)

The last example d) demonstrates mediated-remote tie that is represented by 35 instances, i. e. 21,74 %. *She* (A7.S14) presupposes a person that is not identified or somehow mentioned in the preceding sentence (A7.S13). In order to decode it, a potential reader has to go back through *she* (A7.S12) to another instance of *she* (A7.S11) till the presupposed item *Susan* occurs (A7.S10).

Since majority of all ties is realized by personal and demonstrative reference, distribution of cohesive devices within those categories shall be provided.

Table 4: Distribution of ties realized by personal reference

Ties in personal reference	Number of occurrence	Ration (in %)
immediate	16	23,19
mediated	34	49,28
remote	5	7,25
mediated-remote	14	20,29
total	69	100,00

Frequency of ties in personal reference is in following order: mediated, immediate, mediated-remote and remote. Since immediate tie is the simplest form of tie, it is not surprising that occur so frequently. The presence of mediated ties signalizes creation of cohesive chains that contribute considerably to cohesion in text, as they connect individual parts of text. Notice, that personal reference does not favour use of remote ties. It may be caused by potential ambiguity that arises when a pronoun occurs in distant sentence. Remote ties have considerable impact only when combined with

mediated form. The ambiguity is therefore avoided by presence of referential chain that sufficiently indicates the presupposed item.

Table 5: Distribution of ties realized by demonstrative reference

Ties in demonstrative reference	Number of occurrence	Ration (in %)
immediate	23	27,06
mediated	8	9,41
remote	33	38,82
mediated-remote	21	24,71
total	85	100

By contrast to personal reference, demonstrative reference does favour remote ties. Although personals distanced from their presupposed item may be ambiguous, demonstratives clearly relate to any object predominantly by use of the definite article and nominal demonstratives. In terms of demonstrative reference, whenever is an object mentioned in text, its second occurrence is mostly accompanied by such determiners. Immediate and mediated-remote ties are represented by comparable amount of instances in the analysed texts. Note, that mediated ties in demonstrative reference are not numerous, since it does not considerably contribute to creation of cohesive chains.

5.3.1. Cohesive chains

To illustrate how cohesive ties form cohesive chains, the most significant cohesive chains from each report are exemplified. Besides cohesive items, there are stated all instances of the presupposed item; those contributing to cohesion are boldfaced.

Text 1: Stem cell research (1) – **the research** (2) – **the work** (3) – **this research** (8) – **the research** (9) – their research (11) - other project (11) – **this work** (21) – this work (21) – it (21)

Text 2: one of Britain´s richest men (1) – him (1) – him (2) – John Bredenkamp (2) – **he** (3) – Bredenkamp (4) – **his** (5) – Bredenkamp (7) – he (7) – **he** (8) – he (8) – his (8) – Bredenkamp (11) – **his** (12) – Bredenkamp (13) – he (13) – **he** (14) – his (14) – he (14) – **his** (15) – his (15) – Bredenkamp (17)

Text 3: The Capuchin centre (5) – **the centre** (8) – its (8) – **this** (12) - **the centre** (13) – it (13) –**we** (14) – **we** (16) – **the centre** (17) – they (17) – **the centre** (18) – **we** (19) – our (19) – **we** (21) – we (21) – we (21)

Text 4: A conservative councillor (1) – his (1) – Daniel Smy (2) – Smy (3) – **he** (4) – his (4) – his (5) – Smy (5) – **he** (6) – Smy (7) – **his** (8) – **he** (9) – his (9) – **he** (10) – he (11) – he (11) – Smy (13) – Smy (14) – he (14) – his (15) – Daniel Smy (15) – his (15) – **he** (16) – his (16) – **he** (17) – his (17) – Smy (18) - **he** (19) – Smy (21) – **him** (23)

Text 5: a second examination (3) – **the second post mortem** (6) – **the findings** (8) – **the second examination** (9) – **the findings** (11) – **the findings** (12) – this information (12) – Dr Carey’s findings (13)

Text 6: President Obama (1) – Mr Obama (2) – President Obama (4) – Mr Obama (5) - he (5) – **he** (6) – **the president** (10) – **he** (11) – **he** (12)

Text 7: Susan Boyle (1) – **the 48 years old** (2) – θ (2) – she (2) - her (2) – Miss Boyle’s (4) – Miss Boyle (5) – she (5) – her (6) – Miss Boyle (6) – she (6) – her (6) – Miss Boyle’s (7) – her (7) – **she** (8) – Miss Boyle (9) – she (9) – her (9) – Susan (10) – her (10) – **she** (11) – she (11) – her (11) – **she** (12) – she (12) – her (12) – **she** (14) – **her** (15) – Miss Boyle (17) – she (17) – **her** (18) – her (18) – **she** (19) – **her** (20)

Text 8: the National organization for marriage (10) – **the marriage group** (24) – the National organization for marriage (26) – **the marriage group** (27) – **the group** (28) – **the group** (30) – **the group** (31)

These are examples of the most significant cohesive chains from each report. Notice, that not all the instances are boldfaced, as they are considered non-cohesive; they appear together with their presupposed item within one sentence or are repeated within one sentence.

6. Conclusion

As already mentioned, newspapers are significant sources of information. They include many diverse types of texts. However, primarily newspaper reports serve for providing the latest news, and thus best represent the informative function of newspapers as such.

Like any kind of text, newspapers are designed to be read, and thus they are supposed to provide information in comprehensible way. Therefore, they are expected to be intelligible and coherent. To sustain the property of coherence, texts include several cohesive devices.

The purpose of this thesis was to identify all grammatical cohesive devices in newspaper reports and explain their usage. For this purpose, several reports from British quality press were studied to provide qualitative and quantitative research of reference, substitution and ellipsis. This thesis is based on two key hypothesis concerning use of individual grammatical cohesive devices and use of cohesive ties. As it was already stated, the first hypothesis roots in expectation that reference is the most prevalent cohesive device in discourse of newspaper reports. This expectation was vindicated by the analytical part of this paper. Reference was not only detected to be the prevalent device, but it was almost the only source of grammatical cohesive devices. Its superior representation in discourse of newspaper reports lies in the inadequacy of other grammatical cohesive devices, ellipsis and substitution, to convey full-detailed information and elaborate the facts that are represented.

In accordance with the second hypothesis, remote ties are specific for discourse of newspaper reports. They correspond to the recycling of topics, which is typical aspect for newspaper reports. Remote ties are not regularly found in other discourse types, however, their frequency is comparable to the incidence of the other kinds of ties.

To summarize the outcome of this paper, it is indispensable to stress that the use of some cohesive devices is related to the structural organization of topics of newspaper reports. Furthermore, it is necessary to add, that the study examined a limited number of cohesive devices, and thus the results may vary as more examples are comprised.

7. Resumé

Cílem této bakalářské práce je zjistit užití jednotlivých typů gramatické koheze v diskurzu novinových zpráv. Práce se zabývá pouze zprávami z britského kvalitního tisku. Práce se nejprve soustředí na popis diskurzu novinových zpráv a poté se věnuje kohezi a jejím jednotlivým typům. Ve třetí části se zabývá propojením těchto dvou zmíněných rovin a na jejich základě předkládá hypotézy. Poslední část práce je věnována analýze jednotlivých druhů gramatické koheze a kohezních vazeb.

První část se zabývá popisem novin a novinových zpráv obecně. Nejdříve blíže definuje britský kvalitní a populární tisk a popisuje rozdíly jejich jazykových prostředků. Tímto předkládá vysvětlení pro další zaměření pouze na kvalitní tisk. V první části se dále objevuje bližší charakteristika novinových zpráv. Zohledňuje jejich informativní funkci a blíže specifikuje požadavky na jejich objektivnost. Další významnější část se zabývá vlivem novinových zpráv na jejich čtenáře a jeho porozumění a vnímání sdělované informace. Další část je věnována stylu novinových zpráv jako takových a jednotlivým stylistickým požadavkům na jejich interpretaci. Největší pozornost je věnována závěrečné části, která rozebírá tematickou strukturu novinových zpráv a blíže definuje tematické kategorie. V tomto bodě také zmiňuje cyklický charakter jednotlivých témat a poukazuje na to, že se opakovaně objevují v rámci celé novinové zprávy. Tato část také vysvětluje organizační strukturu textu, která je ovlivňována důležitostí a stupněm specifikace jednotlivých informací.

Druhá část práce předkládá bližší definici koheze a jejích typů. Aby novinové zprávy mohly být zkoumány jako text, práce nejprve poskytuje vysvětlení pojmů text a textura, které spolu těsně souvisejí. Na jejich základě dále rozebírá celkovou soudržnost textu a definuje ji pomocí koherence. V tomto bodě vysvětluje princip koheze a naznačuje její realizaci v textu. Jelikož cílem této práce je určit prostředky gramatické koheze, je zde dále podáno vysvětlení jejího kohezního členění na lexikální a gramatickou. Další významnější část tvoří kohezní vazby, které jsou blíže popsány ve smyslu vzdálenosti jednotlivých elementů. Elementy je myšlena základní dvojice složená z nějakého slova či části textu a z jejich další interpretace. Dále je zde popsáno, jak tyto kohezní vazby tvoří celé kohezní řetězce. Pozornost je také věnována anafoře a katafoře a jejím základním principům a funkci v rámci koheze. Na základě tohoto

členění je blíže popsána textová a situační reference a jejich vztah ke kohezní funkci. Největší pozornost v této části je věnována jednotlivým případům gramatické koheze; jmenovitě referenci, substituci a elipse. Nejdříve je blíže definována reference a její podkategorie. Stejně tak jsou popsány substituce a elipsa.

Třetí část je věnována propojení dříve popsaných tematických rovin. Jsou zde shrnuty základní principy jazyku a organizace novinových zpráv a na jejich základě je odhadováno užití jednotlivých druhů kohezních prostředků gramatické koheze. Jsou zde uvedeny dvě základní hypotézy doplněné o množství druhotných předpokladů. První hypotéza předkládá referenci jako nejčastěji užitý kohezní prostředek v diskurzu novinových zpráv. Druhá hypotéza vychází z cyklického charakteru tematické organizace novinových zpráv a předpokládá výskyt kohezní vazby v její „vzdálené“ podobě.

Poslední část práce tvoří vlastní analýza jednotlivých novinových zpráv odpovídající délky, ve které se statisticky hodnotí získaná data a interpretuje se zjištěná frekvence výskytu prostředků gramatické koheze vzhledem k typu zkoumaného textu. Pro analýzu jsou použity zdroje z internetových verzí několika britských kvalitních tisků.

V závěru práce se dané hypotézy, které byly dříve uvedeny, potvrzují a dokládají tak předpokládanou závislost užití kohezních prostředků na typu diskurzu.

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Appendices

Appendix 1.1: Funding halted for stem cell research

Source:<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/science/funding-halted-for-stem-cell-research-1332000.html>

Funding halted for stem cell research

Britain's effort to lead the world in stem cell research with the creation of human-animal "hybrid" clones has ground to a halt through lack of funding less than a year after **the** controversial technique was legalised.(1)

Funding bodies are refusing to finance **the** research and existing projects have been run down to the point at which **they** may end completely within weeks. (2)

One of the researchers involved in **the** work said last night that the grant applications may have been blocked by scientists on **the** funding committees who are morally opposed to **the** creation of cloned hybrid embryos derived from mixing human cells with the eggs of cows, pigs or rabbits. (3)

The decision threatens Britain's leading position in the world in terms of creating of stem cells from animal-human hybrid embryos, research which in the US is banned from receiving federal government funding. (4)

Hybrid embryos – created by fusing human cells with animal eggs – could eventually allow doctors to create embryonic stem cells from a patient's skin. (5) **This** would allow the development of personalised "body repair kits" – where scientists could design individual treatments for heart disease, Parkinson's and diabetes. (6)

However, two out of the three licence holders legally permitted to create hybrid embryos from human cells and animal eggs have been denied research funds needed to continue the work, The Independent has learnt. (7) When animal-human hybrid embryos were debated in Parliament last year, some of Britain's most eminent scientists and funding bodies warned it would be a travesty if **this** research was banned. (8) Yet less than a year later, lack of funding has made the termination of **the** research increasingly likely. (9)

The Medical Research Council and the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council do not comment on individual funding applications. (10) **The** stem cell scientists have not been told why **they** have been denied funding other than that **their** research has to compete with **other** projects. (11)

However, at least one researcher suspects there could be **other** reasons why people on **the** funding committees of research councils may not be happy to see **the** creation of **the** cloned hybrid embryos. (12) "People reviewing grants may be looking at **this** from a

completely different moral perspective and how much **that** has influenced people's perception about whether **this** should be funded, we don't know," said Professor Stephen Minger of King's College London. (13) Professor Minger is one of three licence holders in the UK allowed to create animal-human hybrid embryos for the creation of stem cells but **his** work has not started a year after **his** licence was issued by the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority. (14)

"**The** problem has been a lack of funding. (15) **We** haven't been able to buy equipment, £80,000 to £90,000-worth," Professor Minger said. (16) "**We** put in a grant proposal last year but **it** wasn't successful and **we're** dead in the water. (17) **We're** discussing whether it is worth the time to re-submit **our** application." (18)

Another licence holder is Lyle Armstrong of Newcastle University's Centre for Life who has so far managed to create 278 hybrid embryos from human cells and cow eggs but has been denied funding that could help **him** retrieve embryonic stem cells. (19)

Dr Armstrong said: "It seems a lot of effort for nothing. (20) **We** are investigating other avenues to keep **this** work going but it is depressing that Britain seems happy to create a nice regulatory environment for **this** work but then not to provide money for **it**," **he** said. (21)

Appendix 1.2: Cohesive devices

Sentence number	Cohesive item	Type of cohesive device	Type of tie	Presupposed item
2	the research	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	stem cell research (1)
3	the work	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	research (2)
3	the funding committees	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	funding bodies (2)
3	the creation	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	creation of human-animal hybrid clones(1)
4	the decision	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	to refuse to finance and run down the existing projects (2)
6	this	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	text reference (5)
8	this research	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	research (2)
9	the research	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	research (8)
11	the stem cell scientists	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the researchers (3)
12	other (reasons)	R – comparative, anaphoric	immediate	than they have to compete with other projects (11)
12	the funding committees	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	funding bodies (8)

12	the creation	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the creation (3)
12	the cloned hybrid embryos	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	animal-human hybrid embryos (8)
13	this	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	extended ref. (12)
15	the (problem)	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	that his work has not started (14)
16	we	R – personal, anaphoric	remote	King’s College London (13)
17	we	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated-remote	we (16)
18	we	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated-remote	we (17)
21	we	R – personal, anaphoric	remote	Newcastle University's Centre for Life (19)
21	this work	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the research (9)
21	he	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	Dr Armstrong (20)

Appendix 1.3: Non-cohesive devices

Sentence no.	Non-cohesive item	Presupposed item
1	the (controversial technique)	creation of human-animal "hybrid" clones
2	they	existing projects
11	they	stem cell scientists
11	their (research)	stem cell scientists
11	other (project)	research
13	that	this
13	this	this
14	his	Professor Minger
14	his (Professor Minger)	his
17	we (King’s College London)	we
18	our (King’s College London)	we
19	him	Lyle Armstrong
21	this	this
21	it	this work

Appendix 2.1: Millionaire accused of propping up Mugabe

Source:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/nov/27/zimbabwe-bae-fraud-mugabe-bredenkamp>

Millionaire accused of propping up Mugabe

The US treasury has frozen the American assets of one of Britain's richest men after accusing **him** of financially supporting Robert Mugabe's regime in Zimbabwe. (1)

Describing **him** as a "regime crony", the US accused John Bredenkamp, 68, of providing financial and logistical support that "has enabled Mugabe to pursue policies that seriously undermine democratic processes and institutions in Zimbabwe". (2) **The** treasury statement said **he** was "a well-known Mugabe insider involved in various business activities, including tobacco trading, grey-market arms trading and trafficking, equity investments, oil distribution, tourism, sports management and diamond extraction. (3) Through a sophisticated web of companies, Bredenkamp has financially propped up **the** regime and provided **other** support to a number of **its** high-ranking officials."(4)

Meanwhile, the South African anti-corruption police raided **his** Johannesburg home yesterday over bribery allegations in an arms deal involving the defence group BAE. (5) Detectives searched seven premises including BAE's offices. (6)

Bredenkamp, who made millions as a tobacco trader, has been at the centre of numerous investigations and allegations ever since **he** helped bust the sanctions against Ian Smith's regime in Rhodesia in the 1970s. (7) Carrying passports from Zimbabwe and the Netherlands, **he** has indefinite leave to remain in the UK where **he** runs **his** international private equity group Breco from offices in Ascot, Berkshire. (8)

The Foreign Office, which has already imposed an asset freeze and a travel ban on **other** Mugabe associates, said: "**We** welcome the US decision. (9) **We** are considering a full range of measures with **our** EU partners in response to the continuing impasse in Zimbabwe."(10)

A spokesman for Bredenkamp said the US decision had come "like a bolt out of the blue". (11) **He** added: "**His** lawyers are seeking clarification from **the** US treasury."(12)

Bredenkamp admits **he** broke sanctions for Rhodesia but has always denied **other** allegations - **some** from the UN - of illegally supplying military goods to Zimbabwe and exploiting mineral resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (13) **He** recently responded to claims of **his** closeness to Harare by saying **he** had not met Mugabe for 23

years. (14) **His** South African lawyer, Ian Small-Smith, said detectives "left with nothing, not a single document" after raiding **his** house. (15)

Investigators in South Africa and from Britain's Serious Fraud Office have been examining claims that BAE made corrupt payments of more than £70m to clinch a £1.6bn warplane contract in 2001. (16)

BAE and Bredenkamp, who has acted as BAE's agent in southern Africa, have denied all wrongdoing. (17) BAE said: "**We** continue to support the SFO in **its** inquiries, with access to people, information and premises whenever requested."(18)

Appendix 2.2: Cohesive device

Sentence number	Cohesive item	Type of cohesive device	Type of tie	Presupposed item
2	the treasury statement	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	the US treasury (1)
3	he	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	John Bredenkamp (2)
4	the regime	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	Robert Mugabe's regime (1)
4	other support	R – comparative, anaphoric	remote	financial and logistical support (2)
5	his	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	Bredenkamp (4)
8	he	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated-remote	his (5)
9	other associates	R – comparative, anaphoric	remote	Mugabe's insider (3)
10	we	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	The Foreign Office (9)
12	he	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	A spokesman (11)
12	his	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	Bredenkamp (11)
12	the US treasury	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the treasury statement (2)
14	he	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	Bredenkamp (13)
15	his	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	he (14)

Appendix 2.3: Non-cohesive device

Sentence no.	Structural relations	Presupposed item
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1	him	Britain's richest man
2	him	John Breidenkamp
4	it's	the regime
7	he	Breidenkamp
8	he	he
8	his	he
9	we	The Foreign Office
10	our	we
13	he	Breidenkamp
13	other (allegations)	that he broke sanctions
13	some (E)	allegations
14	his	he
14	he	he
15	his	his
18	we	BAE
18	its	SFO

Appendix 3.1: Record demand for free food parcels in Dublin

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/apr/12/ireland-migrant-workers-economic-slump>

Record demand for free food parcels in Dublin

Migrant workers hit hardest by economic slump.

The queue snaked through the city centre: hundreds of desperate people waiting patiently for a food parcel filled with basics such as bread, beans and sugar.(1)

It was a scene that would not have been out of place in the Hungry Thirties or Eastern Europe under the austerity of communism.(2) But **it** took place last week in Dublin - a city that was until recently at the heart of one of Europe's most dynamic economies.(3)

A record crowd turned out in **the** city centre on Wednesday for free weekly food parcels, less than 24 hours after an emergency budget had introduced drastic cuts to the economy.(4) **The** queue stretched from the doors of the Capuchin Centre, headquarters of a Franciscan Order dedicated to the poor, all the way down Bow Street in Dublin's Smithfield area.(5)

Around 850 free food parcels comprising bread, butter, tea, sugar, milk, cheese, pasta, frozen food, tins of beans and a packet of biscuits were snapped up.(6)

Volunteers working with **the** Capuchin monks said most of **those** in **the** queue were young migrant workers and international students fallen on hard times.(7) Theresa Dolan, who has worked at **the** centre with **its** founder, Brother Kevin, for 20 years said that more than 60% of **those** queuing were not Irish nationals.(8)

"Many of **them** are not entitled to any benefits in **Ireland**.(9) **These** people, mostly young men, used to work in construction and have lost **their** jobs.(10) **Some** have ended up homeless.(11) For many of **them** **this** is the only place where **they** can get cheap food."(12)

Dolan said that last Wednesday **the** centre gave out one of the largest number of parcels since **it** was opened in 1969.(13) "**We** have also started to put on extra breakfasts and dinners.(14) **The** dinners are up by about 300 per day.(15) **We** are seeing an awful lot more people over the last couple of months."(16)

She pointed out that **the** centre gets some donated food, but **they** had to buy most of **it**.(17) The state gives **the** centre €450,000 a year, but **its** annual bill for food is around €1m.(18)

"Ireland has the second-dearest food in Europe and **we** have to rely on private donations and charity to meet the rest of **our** food bill.(19) The numbers looking for food have grown sharply since November.(20) **We** would love to say that one day **we** could go out of business, but it looks like **we** are going to be extremely busy."(21)

One man who works with some of **the** people queueing is Patrick Maphoso, who left **his** native South Africa eight years ago to settle in Ireland.(22) A teenage ANC activist in the northern Cape during the apartheid years, **he** predicted that **the** food queues will be even longer this week.(23)

"Most immigrant workers don't know where to go to get help," **he** said.(24) "This is because so many people from abroad are desperate.(25) **They** are migrant workers and international students who have run out of work to support themselves in Ireland."(26)

The plight of immigrants in the city has led Maphoso to stand as an independent candidate in local government elections on 5 June.(27)

Appendix 3.2: Cohesive device

Sentence number	Cohesive item	Type of cohesive device	Type of tie	Presupposed item
2	it	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	ext. ref. (1)
3	it	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	it (2)
5	the queue	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the queue (1)
7	the Capuchin	R – demonstrative,	remote	the Capuchin centre (5)

	monks	anaphoric		
7	the queue	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the queue (5)
8	the (centre)	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the Capuchin centre (5)
8	those (queuing)	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	young migrant workers and international students (7)
9	them	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	those queuing (8)
10	these (people)	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	many of them (9)-(8)-(7)
11	some	E – nominal, anaphoric	mediated	these people (10)-(9)-(8)-(7)
12	them	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	some (11)
12	this	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the centre (8)
13	the (centre)	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	this (12)
14	we	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	the centre (13)
15	the (dinners)	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	extra breakfasts and dinners (14)
16	we	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated-remote	we (14)
17	she	R – personal, anaphoric	remote	Dolan (13)
17	the (centre)	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the center (13)
18	the (centre)	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the centre (17)
19	we	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	the centre (18)
21	we	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated-remote	we (19)
22	the people	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	them (12)
23	he	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	Patrick Maphoso (22)
23	the food queues	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the queue (7)
24	he	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	he (23)
26	they	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	so many people from abroad (25)

Appendix 3.3: Non-cohesive device

Sentence number	Non-cohesive relations	Presupposed item
7	those	young migrant workers and international students
8	its	the centre
10	their	these people
12	they	them
13	it	the centre
17	they	the centre
17	it	donated food
18	its	the centre
19	our	we
21	we	the centre
21	we	we
22	his	Patrick Maphoso

Appendix 4.1: Conservative councillor jailed for stealing £36,000 to fund Carlton Club trips

Source: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newstoppers/politics/5170658/Conservative-councillor-jailed-for-stealing-36000-to-fund-Carlton-Club-trips.html>

Conservative councillor jailed for stealing £36,000 to fund Carlton Club trips

A Conservative councillor stole £36,000 to fund trips to the Carlton Club and Savoy Hotel hoping it would help boost his career prospects, a court has heard. (1)

Daniel Smy, 35, racked up huge bills by enjoying chauffeur-driven trips to to expensive restaurants and the exclusive Conservative gentleman's club.(2)

Smy was a local councillor in Dorset but had dreams of becoming an MP and used the money to ingratiate himself with the upper echelons of the Tory party.(3)

He claimed the exuberant trips on expenses and forged cheques from a building society staff association he was in charge of to pay into his back account.(4)

But his double life was exposed when the association treasurer checked the books and realised Smy had racked up thousands of pounds in expenses.(5)

He pleaded guilty to 10 counts of theft and forgery and was jailed for 12 months at Bournemouth Crown Court.(6)

The hearing heard Smy was a councillor for West Dorset, the deputy chairman of the South Dorset Conservative Association and chairman of a parish council at the time.(7)

His day job was as the chairman of the Portman Building Society's staff association, which was funded by workers' subscriptions.(8)

Realising the finance checking procedures were "lax" **he** started to claim back money for **his** jaunts to London.(9)

Alison England, prosecuting, said **he** enjoyed stays at the Savoy and Royal Horseguards hotels, a shopping excursion to Selfridges and a trip to the Carlton Club.(10)

She said: "**He** was in a position of trust and **he** had the opportunity to claim expenses for travel, accommodation and food and the like.(11)

"**The** treasurer became aware that **the** expenses being claimed weren't of an appropriate level.(12)

"Smy led a life of fine dining and expensive living by drinking and staying in hotels."(13)

Councillor Peter Reed, a former colleague of shamed Smy, said **he** had got carried away with **his** political ambitions.(14)

He said: "The Carlton Club is used by the upper echelons of the Tory party and Daniel Smy harboured ambitions of playing a role in national politics and was currying favour at the Carlton Club to try and improve **his** chances of a career in politics.(15)

"When **he** was a councillor **here** it was obvious **his** ambitions lay beyond local politics.(16)

"But **he** was leading this double life of trips to the light fantastic of London at weekends but doing it on the back of **his** fellow workers' money."(17)

Smy carried out the 10 offences between 2003 and 2006.(18) **He** asked for a further 86 offences to be taken into consideration by the court.(19)

Robert Grey, defending, admitted **his** client had got "carried away" and was now "beside himself with shame".(20)

He added Smy, of Crosswise, near Dorchester, was a man of good character with a history of helping people.(21)

The Reverend Jaqueline Birdseye, of Smy's local parish church, said **he** had been involved with community projects and deserved another chance.(22)

In jailing **him** Judge John Beashel said **he** recognised **this** but said "judges sometimes have to harden **their** hearts."(23)

He sentenced Smy to 12 months for each of the 10 offences with the sentences to run concurrently.(24)

Appendix 4.2: Cohesive device

Sentence number	Cohesive item	Type of cohesive device	Type of tie	Presupposed item
3	the (money)	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	£36,000 (1)
4	He	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	Smy (3)
6	he	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	Smy (5)
8	his	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	Smy (7)
9	he	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	His (8)
10	he	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	he (9)
11	she	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	Alison England (10)
11	he	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	he(10)
12	the treasurer	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the association treasurer (5)
12	the expenses	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	for travel, accommodation and food and the like (11)
15	He	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	Councillor Peter Reed(14)
16	He	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated-remote	Daniel Smy (15)
16	here	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	in Dorset (3)
17	he	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	he (16))
19	he	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	Smy (18)
21	he	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	Robert Grey (20)
23	him	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated-remote	he (19)

Appendix 4.3: Non-cohesive device

Sentence number	Non-cohesive item	Presupposed item
1	his	Conservative councillor
4	he	he (Conservative councillor)
4	his	he (Conservative councillor)
5	his	he (Conservative councillor)
9	his	he (Conservative councillor)
11	he	he (Conservative councillor)
14	he	he (Conservative councillor)
14	his	he (Conservative councillor)
15	his	he (Conservative councillor)
16	his	he (Conservative councillor)
17	his	he (Conservative councillor)
20	his	Robert Grey
22	he	he (Conservative councillor)
23	he	John Beashel
23	thier	judges

Appendix 5.1: Ian Tomlinson G20 protests death: police officer faces manslaughter charge

Source: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/financetopics/g20-summit/5172206/Ian-Tomlinson-G20-protests-death-police-office-faces-manslaughter-charge.html>

Ian Tomlinson G20 protests death: police officer faces manslaughter charge

A police officer is facing a manslaughter charge over the death of Ian Tomlinson at the G20 protests in London after a second post mortem found that he died from internal bleeding. (1)

Mr Tomlinson, 47, collapsed and died minutes after being knocked down by an officer on April 1. (2) An initial post mortem carried out suggested he died from heart disease, but a second examination said that the cause of death was "abdominal haemorrhage".(3)

Medical sources said that this could be caused by an injury sustained through trauma such as a fall or a blow to the stomach.(4)

A Metropolitan police constable seen in video footage appearing to shove Mr Tomlinson to the ground from behind, minutes before he collapsed, has been interviewed under caution over accusations of manslaughter.(5)

A spokesman for the Independent Police Complaints Commissioner said: "Following the initial results of the second post mortem, a Metropolitan Police Officer has been interviewed under caution for the offence of manslaughter as part of an on-going inquiry into the death of Ian Tomlinson."(6)

The officer, from the Met's Territorial Support Group, has been suspended from duty and signed off sick after apparently suffering a panic attack when the story and footage emerged. (7)

The findings call into question the first post mortem, which was carried out by Dr Freddy Patel, two days after his death but before the footage of Mr Tomlinson's last moments emerged.(8)

The second examination was carried out by Dr Nat Carey, one of Britain's most eminent forensic pathologists, on behalf of the IPCC.(9)

Mr Tomlinson's family solicitor, Jules Carey, said: "The video footage of the unprovoked and vicious assault on Ian by the police officer would easily justify charges of assault being brought against the officer. (10) The findings of Dr. Nat Carey significantly increase the likelihood that the officer will now face the more serious charge of manslaughter". (11)

"The family have been aware of the findings of the second pathology report for a week and have had to endure the holding back of this information despite continuing reports in the press that Ian died of a heart attack. (12)

"The IPCC opposed the disclosure of Dr Carey's findings until they satisfied themselves that it would not prejudice their investigation of the officer.(13) It is of some comfort to the family that the record is now being put straight, but they hope that the IPCC investigation will be expedited and thorough, and that there will be a prompt referral to the CPS for charge."(14)

Paul King, Mr Tomlinson's stepson, said: "First we were told that there had been no contact with the police, then we were told that he died of a heart attack; now we know that he was violently assaulted by a police officer and died from internal bleeding. (15) As time goes on we hope that the full truth about how Ian died will be made known". (16)

Sir Paul Stephenson this week ordered a top-level review of riot policing and admitted his concerns over the "clearly disturbing" images to have emerged. (17)

Appendix 5.2: Cohesive device

Sentence number	Cohesive item	Type of cohesive device	Type of tie	Presupposed item
3	he	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	Mr. Tomlinson(2)
4	this	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	abdominal haemorrhage (3)
6	the secon post mortem	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	a second examination (3)
7	the officer	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated	a Metropolitan Police Officer (6)
8	the findings	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the second post mortem (6)
8	the footage	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the story and footage (5)
9	the second examination	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the findings (8)
10	the video footage	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the footage (8)
10	the police officer	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the officer (7)
11	the findings	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the second examination (9)
11	the officer	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the police officer (10)
11	the more serious charges	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	charges of assault (10)
12	the family	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	Mr Tomlinson’s family (10)
12	the findings	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	The findings of Dr. Nat Carey (11)
13	the officer	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the officer (11)
14	the family	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the family (12)
14	the record	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the video footage (10)
15	we	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the family (14)
16	we	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	we (15)

Appendix 5.3: Non-cohesive device

Sentence number	Non-cohesive item	Presupposed item
1	he	Ian Tomlinson
5	he	Mr Tomlinson
8	his	Mr Tomlinson
10	the (officer)	police officer

12	they	IPCC
12	it	disclosure
12	their	IPCC
12	this	the findings
14	they	the family
15	he	Mr Tomlinson´ s
15	we	the family
15	we	the family
15	he	Mr Tomlinson
17	his	Sir Paul Stephenson

Appendix 6.1: End to travel and money ban as Barack Obama opens up to Cuba

Source:

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/us_and_americas/article6088595.ece

End to travel and money ban as Barack Obama opens up to Cuba

President Obama yesterday loosened the American embargo against Cuba by lifting curbs on family travel and money transfers, as well as allowing US telecommunications companies to operate on **the** island for the first time in almost half a century. (1)

The announcement, made only days before Mr Obama travels to Trinidad for a Summit of the Americas, represents a significant crack in the hardline policy adopted by Washington since the Communist revolution in Cuba in 1959. (2)

Although **the** US trade embargo has been left largely intact, the White House indicated that **it** would consider further measures including the introduction of direct commercial flights if Havana responded by expanding democratic rights. (3)

“President Obama has directed that a series of steps be taken to reach out to the Cuban people to support **their** desire to enjoy basic human rights and to freely determine **their** country’s future,” Robert Gibbs, a spokesman for the White House said. (4)

Mr Obama indicated that **he** was willing to engage with the Communist regime but knows this needs to be handled sensitively with Cuban exiles who wield huge influence in the key electoral state of Florida. (5)

Perhaps significantly, **he** did not make **the** announcement. (6) Instead Dan Restrepo, a special assistant for Latin America, told a White House briefing that “US policy towards Cuba is not frozen in time”. (7)

The policy means that US telecommunications companies and satellite radio and television service providers can seek licences to operate in Cuba. (8) Aides said that this will foster the growth of freedom of speech and expression in the one-party state. (9)

“The President would like to see greater freedom for the Cuban people,” Mr Gibbs said. (10) “There are actions that he can and has taken today to open up the flow of information to provide some important steps to help that. (11) But he’s not the only person in this equation . . . in many ways that depends on the actions of the Cuban Government.” (12)

The easing of restrictions on money transfers is designed to make Cubans less dependent on the Castro Government by allowing an estimated 1.5 million Americans with relatives on the island to help them out of often impoverished circumstances. (13)

Travel restrictions imposed by the Bush Administration had limited trips by family members to two weeks every three years. (14) Francisco Hernandez, the head of the exile group the Cuban American National Foundation, was once a staunch supporter of travel restrictions, but supported the announcement. (15) He said that it would make Cubans more independent of the state “not only in economic terms but in terms of information, and contacts with the outside world”. (16)

Republican Congressmen from Florida, however, condemned the decision as a serious mistake. (17)

Appendix 6.2: Cohesive device

Sentence number	Cohesive item	Type of cohesive device	Type of tie	Presupposed item
3	the US trade embargo	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the American embargo (1)
6	he	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	Mr Obama (5)
6	the announcement	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the announcement (2)
8	the policy	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	US policy towards Cuba (7)
9	this	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated	the policy (8)
9	the one-party state	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	Cuba (8)
10	the president	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	Mr Obama (5)
11	he	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated remote	The President (10)
11	that	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	ext. ref. (10)
12	he	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	he (11)
12	that	R – demonstrative,	mediated	that (11)

		anaphoric		
13	the island	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the one-party state (9)
15	the announcement	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the announcement (6)
16	he	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	Francisco Hernandez(15)
16	it	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	the announcement (15)
16	the state	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the island (13)
17	the decision	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated	it (16)

Appendix 6.3: Non-cohesive device

Sentence number	Non-cohesive item	Presupposed item
1	the (island)	Cuba
3	it	the White House
4	their	Cuban people
4	their	Cuban people
5	he	Mr Obama
13	them	Cubans

Appendix 7.1: Early recording of Britain's Got Talent's Susan Boyle unearthed

Source: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newstopics/celebritynews/5182599/Early-recording-of-Britains-Got-Talents-Susan-Boyle-unearthed.html>

Early recording of Britain's Got Talent's Susan Boyle unearthed

An early demo tape made by Susan Boyle, the unemployed church volunteer who shot to fame after appearing on Britain's Got Talent, has been unearthed by Telegraph.co.uk.(1)

The 48-year-old recorded two songs ten years ago and distributed them to only a handful of her closest friends in the village of Blackburn, West Lothian, where she lives alone with her cat. (2)

The recording, which was unearthed by Telegraph.co.uk, features two songs - an early version of the blues ballad Cry Me a River and Killing Me Softly with His Song, the track immortalised by Roberta Flack in 1973. (3)

Last week the Daily Record newspaper in Scotland uncovered Miss Boyle's first CD recording - a version of Cry Me a River recorded for a millenium charity compilation CD at Whitburn Academy. (4)

The recording unearthed by Telegraph.co.uk is an earlier demo tape that Ms Boyle had produced to send to record companies, and to local and national TV and radio talent competitions including Michael Barrymore's My Kind of People, for which she later auditioned but was rejected. (5)

The recording was made at her own expense with Miss Boyle telling friends at the time that she had "spent all her savings" on it. (6)

It is the earliest example of Miss Boyle's attempts to gain recognition of her talents as a singer. (7) By the time the tape was made she had already built a reputation among the pubs and clubs of West Lothian. (8)

A friend of Ms Boyle, who gave the recording to Telegraph.co.uk, said she had forgotten about the tape until her friend shot to global fame. (9)

The friend, who did not want to be named, said: "I had heard lots of stories of what a great singer Susan was but I had never heard her sing. (10)

"So she came past one day and told me she had made this tape of a couple of songs – she said to take care of it as it had cost her all her savings to get it made. (11)

"She said she hadn't had many E made and had only given a few E out to her closest friends in the village. (12)

"I forgot about it then when I watched Britain's Got Talent I suddenly remembered I had it. (13) I listened to it again and thought it was incredible that she had not been discovered until now. (14)

"Now millions of people all over the world have fallen in love with her voice and I hope they get to hear this tape. (15) It's an incredible story." (16)

Miss Boyle has been watched by millions of [internet viewers](#) since she stunned judges and the audience on the ITV1 talent show last Saturday. (17)

Her rendition of I Dreamed A Dream from the musical Les Miserables has turned her into a global phenomenon with celebrity fans including the actress Demi Moore. (18)

She has appeared on several US TV programmes including Larry King Live, the veteran interviewer's CNN show, and has been invited to sing on the queen of US daytime TV's programme The Oprah Winfrey Show. (19)

Footage of **her** singing on Britain's Got Talent has been viewed by more than 35 million people worldwide on video-sharing website YouTube. (20)

Appendix 7.2: Cohesive device

Sentence number	Cohesive item	Type of cohesive device	Type of tie	Presupposed item
2	θ	E – nominal, anaphoric	immediate	Susan Boyle(1)
2	the 48 years old	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	Susan Boyle (1)
3	the recording	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	an early demo tape (1)
5	the recording	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the recording (3)
6	the recording	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the recording (5)
8	the tape	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the recording (6)
8	she	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	Miss Boyle (7)
9	the recording	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the tape (8)
10	the friend	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	A friend of Ms Boyle (9)
11	she	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	Susan(10)
11	this tape	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated-remote	the recording (9)
12	she	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	she(11)
12	θ	E – nominal, anaphoric	mediated	tape (11)
13	it	R – personal, anaphoric	remote	E (12)
13	I	R – personal, anaphoric	remote	the friend (10)
14	it	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	it(13)
14	I	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	I (13)
14	she	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated-remote	she (12)
15	her voice	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated-remote	she (14)

15	I	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	I (13)
15	this tape	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated	it (14)
18	her rendition	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated-remote	Miss Boyle(17)
19	she	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	her(18)
20	her singing	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	she(19)

Appendix 7.3: Non-cohesive device

Sentence number	Non-cohesive item	Presupposed item
2	them	two songs
2	her	the 48-year-old
2	she	the 48-year-old
2	her	the 48-year-old
5	she	Ms Boyle
6	her	Miss Boyle
6	she	Miss Boyle
6	her	Miss Boyle
6	it	the recording
7	her	Miss Boyle
9	she	Miss Boyle
9	the (tape)	the recording
9	her	Miss Boyle
10	I	the friend
10	I	the friend
11	she	Miss Boyle
11	she	Miss Boyle
11	it	this tape
11	it	this tape
11	her	Miss Boyle
11	it	this tape
12	she	Miss Boyle
12	her	Miss Boyle
13	I	the friend
13	I	the friend
13	I	the friend
13	it	the tape

17	she	Miss Boyle
18	her	Miss Boyle

Appendix 8.1: Trump says Miss California USA can retain crown

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/people/news/trump-says-miss-california-usa-can-retain-crown-1683540.html>

Trump says Miss California USA can retain crown

Miss California USA can retain **her** crown after questions arose about semi-nude photographs taken of **her** as a teenager and **her** association with an anti-gay marriage group, pageant owner Donald Trump said. (1)

Carrie Prejean's comments about **her** opposition to same-sex marriage ignited a media firestorm after a celebrity judge suggested **her** response may have cost **her** the Miss USA title; **she** finished as first-runner up. (2) **The** photos surfaced later and led to the review of **her** title. (3)

"**We**'ve reviewed **the** pictures carefully," Trump said at a packed news conference at Trump Plaza in New York City yesterday. (4) "**We**'ve made a determination that **the** pictures taken were acceptable. (5) Some **E** were risqué, but **we** are in the 21st century." (6)

Trump also defended the answer Prejean gave at the April 19 Miss USA pageant.(7) **She** was asked **her** view of marriage by celebrity blogger Perez Hilton.(8) Prejean said **she** believes marriage is only between a man and a woman. (9)

Trump only briefly addressed questions surrounding Prejean's association with **the** National Organization for Marriage, a group that opposes same-sex marriage. (10) **He** dismissed them as a "communication problem" between Prejean and California pageant officials. (11)

Before competing in the Miss California USA competition, all prospective contestants are required to sign a detailed 12-page contract prohibiting Miss California USA from making personal appearances, giving interviews or making commercials without permission from pageant officials. (12)

The contract also contains a clause asking participants to disclose whether **they** have conducted themselves "in accordance with the highest ethical and moral standards."(13) **It** asks participants whether **they** have ever been photographed nude or partially nude. (14)

After Trump spoke, Prejean, who was accompanied by **her** parents, took **her** turn at the lectern, defending herself against "hateful attacks, despicable rumors and false allegations." (15)

"On April 19 on that stage **I** exercised my freedom of speech, and **I** was punished for doing **so S**," said Prejean, who described Hilton's question as "politically charged" with a "hidden personal agenda." (16)

"**This** should not happen in America." (17)

In an interview with The Associated Press, Prejean said **she** was briefly tempted by Satan to answer Hilton's question in a way that would please the judges. (18)

"I had worked so hard for **this**," **she** said. (19)

Instead, **she** decided to give **her** honest opinion, even if **it** cost **her** points. (20)

"The Lord was in my heart and in my head just saying, 'Carrie, how bad do you want this? (21) Are you willing to deny me?'" **she** said. (22) "**I** will always continue to not compromise my values." (23)

Trump's senior executive assistant, Rhona Graff-Ricci, said Trump wouldn't answer further questions about Prejean's dealings with **the** marriage group. (24) Officials at the Miss Universe Organization, which runs Miss USA, didn't immediately return a message Tuesday. (25)

Prejean told the AP that **she** was not working with the National Organization for Marriage. (26)

After the pageant, Prejean revisited the same-sex-marriage issue in interviews and televised talks, including **one** at **her** San Diego megachurch and another on behalf of **the** marriage group. (27)

On Tuesday, **the** group featured a photo of Prejean on its Web site and said it had launched a new advertisement against gay marriage featuring footage of **her** at the pageant. (28) **The** ad also features video of Hilton referring to Prejean with a profanity. (29)

The Miss Universe Organization has demanded that **the** group remove **the** ad. (30) Brian Brown, the National Organization for Marriage's executive director, said **the** group did not plan to comply. (31)

Appendix 8.2: Cohesive device

Sentence number	Cohesive item	Type of cohesive device	Type of tie	Presupposed item
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3	the photos	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	semi-nude photographs (1)
3	her title	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	the Miss USA title (2)
4	the pictures	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated- remote	the photos (3)
5	we	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	Trump (4)
5	the pictures	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated	the pictures(4)
6	θ	E – nominal, anaphoric	mediated	some of the pictures (5)
6	we	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	we(5)
8	she	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated- remote	Prejean (7)
11	he	R – personal, anaphoric	immediate	Trump(10)
13	the contract	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	a detailed page contract (12)
14	it	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	the contract(13)
17	this	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	ext. ref. (16)
19	this	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	ext. ref. (18)
19	she	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated- remote	Prejean (18)
20	she	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	she(19)
22	she	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	Carrie(21)
23	I	R – personal, anaphoric	mediated	she (22)
24	the marriage group	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	remote	the National Organization for Marriage (10)
27	the marriage group	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	the National Organization for Marriage (26)
28	the group	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated	the marriage group(27)
29	the ad	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	immediate	new advertismnt (28)
30	the group	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated- remote	the group (28)
30	the ad	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated	the ad (29)
31	the group	R – demonstrative, anaphoric	mediated- remote	the group (30)

Appendix 8.3: Non-cohesive device

Sentence number	Non-cohesive item	Presupposed item
1	Her	Miss California
1	Her	Miss California
1	Her	Miss California
2	her	Miss California
2	her	Miss California
2	her	Miss California
2	she	Miss California
4	we	Trump
8	her	Prejean
9	she	Prejean
13	they	participants
16	I	Prejean
16	I	Prejean
16	so	exercising my freedom of speech
18	she	Prejean
20	her	Prejean
20	it	text ref.
20	her	Prejean
26	she	Prejean
27	one	interviews and televised talks
27	her	Prejean
28	her	Prejean