

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

Co-referential chains in newspaper reports

Petra Hromádková

**Bachelor Paper
2010**

**Univerzita Pardubice
Fakulta filosofická**

**Kohezní koreferenční řetězce v diskursu novinových článků britského
kvalitního tisku**

Petra Hromádková

**Bakalářská práce
2010**

Univerzita Pardubice
Fakulta filozofická
Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky
Akademický rok: 2008/2009

ZADÁNÍ BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE

(PROJEKTU, UMĚLECKÉHO DÍLA, UMĚLECKÉHO VÝKONU)

Jméno a příjmení: **Petra HROMÁDKOVÁ**

Studijní program: **B7310 Filologie**

Studijní obor: **Anglický jazyk pro hospodářskou praxi**

Název tématu: **Koreferenční kohezní řetězce v diskurzu novinových článků britského kvalitního tisku**

Z á s a d y p r o v y p r a c o v á n í :

V této bakalářské práci se autorka věnuje konceptu koreferenčních kohezních řetězců v diskurzu novinových článků britského kvalitního tisku. Nejprve autorka krátce popíše jazyk diskurzu novinových článků. Poté se bude již plně věnovat pojmu koheze obecně, typům a prostředkům koheze; v této oblasti se zaměří zejména na koncept koreference a kohezního řetězce a zmapuje kohezní prostředky, jež se při koreferenci v novinových článcích uplatňují. Kvantitativní výsledky své analýzy interpretuje též na rovině stylistické s ohledem na typ textu.

Rozsah grafických prací:

Rozsah pracovní zprávy:

Forma zpracování bakalářské práce: **tištěná/elektronická**

Seznam odborné literatury:

VERDONK, Peter 2002. Stylistics: 1st paperback ed. Oxford : Oxford University Press 2002, 124 p. ISBN 0 19 437240 5, British centre Pardubice COULTHARD, Malcolm 1992. An introduction to discourse analysis: 2nd ed. Longman Group UK limited 1992, 212 p. ISBN 0-582-55379-2, British Centre Pardubice QUIRK, Randolph; GREENBAUM, Sidney. A University Grammar of English: 35th impression ed. Addison Wesley Longman limited 1998, 484 p. ISBN 0 582 55207 9, British Centre Pardubice QUIRK, Randolph; GREENBAUM, Sydney; LUCK, Geoffrey; SVARTVIK, Jan 1995. A comprehensive grammar of the English language: 1st ed. Longman: Longman Group limited 1995, 1779 p. ISBN 0572317346, British Centre Pardubice HALLIDAY, M. A. K.; HASSAN, R. 1989. Language, context and text: aspects of language in a social-semiotic perspective: 2nd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press 1989, 126 p. ISBN 0-19-437154-9, Knihovna UPa HALLIDAY, M. A. K.; MATTHIESSEN, CH. M. I. M. 2004. An Introduction to functional grammar: 3rd ed. London: Hodder Education 2004, 689 p. ISBN 978-0-340-76167-0, Knihovna UPa HALLIDAY, M. A.K.; HASAN, R. 1976. Cohesion in English: 1st ed. Harlow: Pearson Education 1976, 374 p. ISBN 0-582-55041-6 CRYSTAL, D.; DAVY, D. 1966. Investigating English style: English language series, no 1 Marlow: Addison Wesley Longman, c. 1969, 264 p. ISBN 0-582-55011-4, Knihovna UPa VAN DIJK, T. A. 1968. New as discourse: 1st ed. Helssdate: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates 1968, 200 p. ISBN 0-8058-0528-0, British Centre Pardubice FOWLER, R. 2003: Language in news: discourse and ideology in the press: 1st ed. 1991 London: Routledge 2003, 253 p. ISBN 0-415-01419-0, Knihovna UPa

Vedoucí bakalářské práce:

Mgr. Zuzana Urbanová

Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky

Datum zadání bakalářské práce: **30. dubna 2009**

Termín odevzdání bakalářské práce: **31. března 2010**



prof. PhDr. Petr Vorel, CSc.

děkan

L.S.



Mgr. Šárka Bubíková, Ph.D.

vedoucí katedry

V Pardubicích dne 30. listopadu 2009

Prohlašuji:

Tuto práci jsem vypracovala samostatně. Veškeré literární prameny a informace, které jsem v práci využila, jsou uvedeny v seznamu použité literatury.

Byla jsem seznámena s tím, že se na moji práci vztahují práva a povinnosti vyplývající ze zákona č. 121/2000 Sb., autorský zákon, zejména se skutečností, že Univerzita Pardubice má právo na uzavření licenční smlouvy o užití této práce jako školního díla podle § 60 odst. 1 autorského zákona, a s tím, že pokud dojde k užití této práce mnou nebo bude poskytnuta licence o užití jinému subjektu, je Univerzita Pardubice oprávněna ode mne požadovat přiměřený příspěvek na úhradu nákladů, které na vytvoření díla vynaložila, a to podle okolností až do jejich skutečné výše.

Souhlasím s prezenčním zpřístupněním své práce v Univerzitní knihovně Univerzity Pardubice.

V Chrudimi dne 30. 6. 2010

.....
Petra Hromádková

My thanks belong to all who participated on creating this thesis. I would like to express my thanks to Mgr. Zuzana Urbanová, my supervisor, who has provided me with useful advice and critical comments.

Abstract

This thesis is focused on the use of co-referential chains in the discourse of newspaper reports. Its theoretical part describes the style of newspaper reporting, cohesion, both lexical and grammatical, and the concept of co-referential chains. The main aim of the analysis is to identify co-referential chains in discourse of newspaper reports from the viewpoint of type of reference, type of ties and means of co-referential chains.

Key words

Journalistic style; Style of newspaper report; Cohesion; Co-referential chains; Co- reference; Tie

Název

Koreferenční kohezní řetězce v diskursu novinových článků britského kvalitního tisku

Abstrakt

Tato práce je zaměřena na užití kohezních koreferenčních řetězců v diskursu seriózních novinových zpráv. Teoretická část popisuje funkční styl novinových článků, kohezi, jak gramatickou, tak lexikální, a koncept koreferenčních řetězců. Hlavním cílem analytické části je identifikovat koreferenční řetězce v diskursu novinových zpráv z hlediska typu reference, pohledu vazeb mezi jednotlivými členy v řetězcích a v neposlední řadě z hlediska typu prostředků tvořících koreferenční řetězce.

Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Functional style	3
2.1 Journalistic style	3
2.2 Style of newspaper reporting.....	3
3. Coherence and text.....	6
3.1 Coherence	6
3.2 Text.....	7
4. Cohesion.....	8
4.1 Lexical cohesion.....	8
4.2 Grammatical cohesion	9
4.2.1 Reference.....	10
4.2.2 Substitution and ellipsis	11
5. Co-referential chains	13
5.1 Types of ties	14
5.2 Means of co-referential chains	15
5.2.1 Pronouns.....	15
5.2.2 Common nouns	17
5.2.3 Proper nouns	17
5.2.4 General nouns.....	18
6. Co-referential chains in newspaper reports.....	20
7. Analysis.....	22
7.1 Analysis of grammatical cohesive devices.....	22
7.2 Analysis of reference	24
7.3 Analysis of types of tie	27
7.4 Analysis of means of co-referential chains	31
7.5 Analysis of ties with connection to means of co-referential chains	34
7.6 Co-referential chains	35
8. Conclusion	38
9. Resumé.....	40
10. Bibliography.....	45
Appendices.....	47-71

1. Introduction

News reports can be found in newspapers, on the Internet or they can appear on television or on the radio. When people listen to them or they read them, they perceive only their content, not their structure.

The aim of this thesis is to analyse the concept of co-referential chains in discourse of newspaper reports, concretely in British broadsheets. Style of newspaper reporting is a part of journalistic style, it is even defined as a pure journalistic style, hence the journalistic style will be explained first and then the thesis deals with the style of newspaper reporting.

Since co-referential chains are part of reference, a grammatical cohesive device, and since cohesion is entire part of coherence, the next chapter will be focused on the explanation of two related terms: coherence and text. These two terms are related to each other because coherence plays an important role in textuality; therefore it is defined as a feature based on the structure of the text.

The following chapter will provide the explanation of concept of cohesion, which can be realized on two levels: first lexical level, which is based on the choice of words, will be introduced, and then the attention will be paid to the explanation of grammatical cohesion, which is based on the choice of grammatical structures. Lexical cohesion involves reiteration and collocations, which will be introduced very briefly, while the part about grammatical cohesion will provide a detailed description of grammatical cohesive devices like reference, which will be the most important for the purposes of this thesis, substitution and ellipsis.

After the explanation of grammatical cohesive devices, the concept of co-referential chains, which includes three main viewpoints, will be described. The first viewpoint is based on types of ties, which are dependent on the distance between two co-referential items. The second viewpoint deals with the type of reference, which can be anaphoric or cataphoric. Finally, the third viewpoint is based on means of co-referential chains, which can include pronouns, proper nouns, common nouns, and general nouns.

The analysis will be focused on selected articles from British broadsheets which were chosen to represent different topics: politics, sport, science and lifestyle. The

analytical part will provide quantitative and qualitative results and it will confirm or refute established presumptions.

2. Functional style

2.1 Journalistic style

Journalistic style is one of the functional styles in English whose main features are: to inform and instruct the reader and to provide data and facts without any commentary and without any appeal to the reader. This style is not associated with these labels: individuality in locution and emotive colouring, but its form is rather stereotypical. The language of journalistic style is specific, comprehensive, but it also has to fulfil condition that ordinary readers should understand each and every word; each sentence has to be clear at the first sight. This condition is not always met because nowadays there is a tendency in journalistic style to make the article innovative and attractive, as a result of commercial purposes. In journalistic style there can be found many articles that are written in administrative style (theatre and cinema programmes, TV programmes and announcements), in scientific style (scientific advices, medical and linguistic columns), and in style of literature (short stories and extracts of literary works). Knittlová states that style, which is pure journalistic, is called according to Crystal and Davy Newspaper reporting style, and it involves short news, advertisements and announcements (Knittlová, 2003, p. 158-159).

2.2 Style of newspaper reporting

Before the attention will be paid to the style of newspaper reporting, there is need to show the main difference between tabloids and broadsheets in the style of newspaper reporting. The reports from tabloids are created not to be important for the readers, but to be interesting for them. Tabloids include the following topics: fear, death, violence, robberies and corruption. Tabloids, which are often accompanied by these labels: sensation, affair, scandal and “gossip”, cannot prove that their information comes from a reliable source. On the contrary broadsheets, sometimes called quality press, bring in the form of report new information about actual events. Such report should be presented with the connection to a particular context. The unexpectedness makes the report more interesting. The quality reports, which are measured by these

labels: relevance, objectivity, transparency and comprehensibility, should come in the right time, in other words, they should not come too early and also not too late (J. Bartošek, H. Daňková, 2010, p. 65-67).

The style of newspaper reporting has three main functions: to attract, to persuade, and to entertain the reader. The main aim of this style is to spread the information among the lay public, according to Crystal and Davy to present certain number of facts in a manner interesting to the readers. Crystal and Davy mention pressures which influence the authors of the news: need for compression of information into limited space, need for clarity and avoidance of ambiguity (1969, p. 173).

Šaldová says that discourse types have more or less fixed schematic organization. She refers to Van Dijk, who describes the relation between news superstructure, which describes news schemata, and news macrostructure. Van Dijk explains news macrostructures in following way: “news macrostructures are the formal representations of the global content of a text or dialogue, and therefore characterise part of the meaning of a text,” (Van Dijk, 1985, p. 69). The term superstructure describes schemata, which have fixed conventional nature of each type of text. Van Dijk says that: “news discourse has such a conventional schema, a news schema, in which the overall topics or global content may be inserted,” (Van Dijk, 1985, p. 69). According to Van Dijk schematic superstructures organise thematic macrostructures in similar way how syntax of a sentence organises meaning of a sentence (Van Dijk, 1985, p. 69).

The thematic organisation of news discourse plays an important role; hence Šaldová introduces three main types of organisation of topics. The first organisation is based on principle mentioned by Van Dijk: “the highest levels of the thematic structures are formulated first and the lower levels follow,” (Van Dijk, 1985, p. 78) and it is called top-down organisation or top-to-bottom organisation. The second organisation of topics is cyclical, also called discontinuous, and it is based on the principle explained by Šaldová: “topics are brought up, dropped to give way to others, and then picked up again for further elaboration,” (2002, p. 189). This kind of organisation is sometimes called topic recycling, which fulfils the rule that the direction of elaboration proceeds from more general information to more specific. The third organisation of topics is dependent on hierarchy of newsworthiness, in other words, on recency or impact. All

these three types of organisation of news' topics support the fact that news discourse can be described as non-narrative. (Šaldová, 2002, p. 189).

According to Van Dijk "topics are a property of the meaning or content of a text" (Van Dijk, 1988, p. 31), and he finds discontinuous organisation of topics as typical for news discourse, hence it is reflected in cohesive devices, which make sentence linkage of the news (Van Dijk, 1988, p. 31). It can influence usage of grammatical cohesive devices like substitution and ellipsis but they can also influence types of ties and choice of means of co-referential chains. Concerning types of ties, discontinuous organisation of topics causes the occurrence of remote and remote-mediated ties, because the main topic is discontinued by another topic, which leads to greater distance between two co-referential expressions. Reference, especially means of co-referential chains, is also influenced by presentation of topics. Using cyclical organisation of topics causes that instead of using pronoun, as the mean of co-referential chains, proper noun has to be used to keep the readers well informed and not to mislead them. As it has been already said in case of cyclical organisation of topics, the more general information is mentioned first, which leads to using of general and common nouns at the very beginning of the new topic. (Šaldová, 2002, p. 195).

It could be presumed that since there is need for compression of information into limited space in the style of newspaper reporting, there will be found grammatical cohesive devices like substitution and ellipsis, but the reality is rather different. According to Šaldová both substitution and ellipsis are not too frequent devices, but they are viewed as specific to the news discourse. There can appear only ellipsis of subject, in other words, nominal ellipsis, in the discourse of news in the sentences containing clauses with identical subjects. She also claims that style of newspaper reporting uses substitution or ellipsis very rarely, because of a low information load they imply. She also states that both these grammatical cohesive devices can appear only in quoted direct speech, not in proper text in newswriting (Šaldová, 2002, p. 195).

3. Coherence and text

3.1 Coherence

Since cohesion is entire part of coherence, the attention must also be paid to the explanation of the term coherence. Coherence plays an important role in textuality; therefore it is defined as a feature that is based on the structure of the text. According to McCarthy coherence is explained like this: “Coherence is the feeling that a text hangs together, that it makes sense, and it is not just a jumble of sentences,” (1991, p. 26). He also defines the relationship between cohesion and coherence: two sentences can be cohesive but they do not need to be coherent, which leads to the fact that cohesion is just a part of coherence (1991, p. 26).

Tarnyikova explains coherence as a connectedness of the text units which is based on concepts and relations between text units like: cause and effect, and sequence of events in the same temporal frames (1992, p. 15). In the book “*Chapters from Modern English Syntax II*” Tarnyikova depicts terms connected to coherence that are important for the production of the text. The terms, as frame, schema, plan and script, are significant not only for the producers of the text, but also for the receivers. Frame is connected to particular situations and determines the development of the topic. Schema, which represents an organised sequence of situations and states, establishes the development of sequence of events. Plan, as a global pattern of concept, settles the behaviour of participants, especially the ways determining how they will reach main goals. And the last term script specifies the roles of participants and tries to define future actions (1992, p. 15-16).

The borderline between coherence and cohesion is well explained by Hatch in his book “*Discourse and Language Education*”, where he claims: “Coherence of a text is accomplished in many ways (using templates from script and rhetorical gesture form, via clause selection, and with syntactic markers of various types),” (Hatch, 1992, p. 223). He compares two systems of cohesion – first he mentions Levinson’s system which applies to deictic markers of reference and secondly he points to Halliday and Hasan’s system, which distinguishes five major types of grammatical cohesive ties: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunctions and lexical cohesive ties. The system by

Halliday and Hasan will be essential for the explanation of cohesion and later also for the definition of co-referential chains (Hatch, 1992, p. 223).

3.2 Text

Halliday and Hasan explain text as a passage of language which people hear or read, and according to their opinion, everybody is able to determine whether the text forms are unified or are just a collection of unrelated sentences. Halliday claims that in linguistics the word “text” refers to any passage, spoken or written, whatever length that is unified. Halliday claims that “a text may be spoken or written, prose or verse, dialogue or monologue. It may be anything from a single proverb to a whole play, from a momentary cry for help to an all-day discussion on a committee,” (Halliday, 1976, p. 1). It is considered that text is neither grammatical unit like clause and sentence nor structural unit. Structure is a unifying relation which makes sentence or clause coherent. The form of a text is hanged together by any structural unit, which can involve: sentences, clauses, groups, words – all these grammatical units are cohesive because they are structured. Text is rather defined as a semantic unit though it can be created by more clauses or by only one sentence. Unlike texts including more sentences, texts created by only one sentence are very rare and they involve the following types: public notices, proverbs and advertising slogans (Halliday, 1976, p. 1-27).

4. Cohesion

Halliday says that cohesion, a fundamental part of coherence, is a semantic concept which refers to the relations of meaning that define the text, hence, they exist within the text. He also claims that cohesion is found where the interpretation of one item is dependent on the interpretation of another. Although the location of other item is not determined by the grammatical structures, it is found in the text. When this principle is used, the cohesive relation is set up and two items dependent on each other are called: presupposed and presupposing item. He also stresses that cohesive relations are not limited by sentence boundaries (1976, p. 4).

The definition of cohesion by Halliday is: “Cohesion is a general text forming relation, or sets of such relations, certain of which, when incorporated within the sentence structure, are subject to certain restrictions (no doubt because the grammatical condition of “being sentence” ensure that the parts go together to form a text anyway).” (1976, p. 4).

Since language is defined as a multiple coding system which includes three levels of coding: semantic (meaning); lexicogrammatical (forms); phonological and orthographic (expressions), cohesion is realized on all these mentioned levels. The lexicogrammatical level, in other words forms, is based on choice of two factors that lead to distinguishing the cohesion into lexical, based on choice of words, and grammatical, based on choice of grammatical structures. Grammatical cohesion will be explained in Chapter 4.2 Grammatical cohesion, because grammatical cohesive devices are significant for the main aim of this thesis, that is for formation of co-referential chains (Halliday, 1976, p. 1-6).

4.1 Lexical cohesion

According to Halliday lexical cohesion is dependent on selection of vocabulary and it is realized by two main lexical devices: reiteration and collocations. Although Halliday also involves into lexical cohesion the concept of general nouns that move on the borderline between lexical and grammatical cohesion, they will not be explained either as a part of lexical cohesive devices or as grammatical cohesive devices. General

nouns will be explained in Chapter 5.2 Means of co-referential chains as one of the means of co-referential chains (1976, p. 275).

Reiteration is according to Halliday defined as “a form of lexical cohesion which involves repetition of lexical item, at one end of the scale; the use of general word to refer back to a lexical item, at other end of the scale; and a number of things in between: the use of a synonym, near-synonym, or superordinate, “(1976, p. 276).

Collocations, as the second device of lexical cohesion, are based on lexical relationships which have features of the cohesive force, in other words, that cohesion appears between any pair of lexical items that are based on lexicosemantic relation. These lexicosemantic relations include not only synonyms, near-synonyms and superordinates, but also pairs of various opposites, complementaries, antonyms and conversness. Halliday mentions special type of oppositeness, complementaries, which are pairs having a systematic relation, for example: boy and girl. According to Halliday collocations mean co-occurrence of lexical items which are associated to each other and appear in the same context (1976, p. 284-287).

4.2 Grammatical cohesion

Grammatical cohesion, as it was said in the previous chapter, is based on selection of grammatical structures. Grammatical cohesive devices include: reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunctions. All these devices (apart from conjunctions) influence the formation of co-referential chains, so these devices will be explained separately. Conjunctions are different from other grammatical cohesive devices like reference, substitution and ellipsis. The main difference is that conjunctions are not cohesive themselves, but they are cohesive via their specific meaning. Cook defines conjunctions as “a type of formal relation between sentences – is provided by those words and phrases which explicitly draw attention to the type of relationship which exists between one sentence or clause and another” (1989, p. 21). Halliday divides conjunctions according to the conjunctive relation into: additive, adversative and temporal (1976, p. 229).

4.2.1 Reference

Reference, one of grammatical cohesive devices, creates cohesion on the principle of referring from one item to another. From the semantic point of view, which is considered as traditional, reference is defined as the relationship that holds together expressions in the text and also as a co-reference between expressions of different parts of the text. The principle of co-reference is based on co-referential forms, which are used for the interpretation purposes instead of being interpreted semantically, and which can form co-referential chains that will be discussed separately in Chapter 5 Co-referential chains (Brown, Yule, 1983, p. 190-193).

The relationship between the expressions is dependent on the position where the item can be found. According to the position, better to say according to the direction, Halliday distinguishes two main types of relations: endophoric and exophoric, while the division by McCarthy is rather different (1976, p. 31-34). In contrast to Halliday, McCarthy does not use the term endophoric. His classification of reference contains three types of relation: anaphoric, cataphoric and exophoric relation (1991, p. 35-42).

Exophoric relation is based on the context of situation, in other words, the relation is not dependent on the text, so the co-referential item is found outside the text. Endophoric relation is opposite relation to exophoric because it is dependent on the text, so the co-referential item is found inside the text. Endophoric relation is dependent on direction where the co-referential item is found. If the item is found somewhere in the preceding text, the relation between the expressions is classified as anaphoric reference. The term anaphoric means that the item in the text refers back to something that has been already said. Besides finding the item in the preceding text, the direction can also be opposite – the item can be found somewhere in the following text. This principle is then called cataphoric reference which means that the item refers forward to something that will be said (Halliday, 1976, p. 31-34).

Reference can be created by many expressions, which divide it into different types: pronouns, which form personal reference; demonstratives which form demonstrative reference; and comparatives which form comparative reference. While personal and demonstrative reference can be used both anaphorically and

cataphorically, comparative reference is usually used only in anaphoric relation (Hatch, 1992, p. 223-224).

The most common type of referring expression is the definite noun phrase which is used as a reference to the entity that has been already mentioned in an earlier part of the discourse. The definite noun phrase can be expressed by general noun, proper noun, pronoun and common noun which are the means of co-referential chains. This concept will be explained in Chapter 5.2 Means of co-referential chains (Brown, Yule, 1983, p. 208-209).

4.2.2 Substitution and ellipsis

Both substitution and ellipsis, grammatical cohesive devices, are closely connected to each other, so they both can exist as devices appearing in co-referential chains.

Substitution is replacement of one item by another and it is related to the wording, while reference is related to the meaning. Substitution is defined as a relation between linguistic items, words and phrases, which move on the lexicogrammatical level. General rule for using substitution, according to Halliday, is: “the structural item has the same structural function as that for which it substitutes,” (1976, 89). Substitution is distinguished grammatically – the criterion is grammatical function of substituted item which can have a function of a noun, a verb, or a clause. These three main grammatical functions lead to the division of substitution into: nominal, verbal and clausal (1976, p. 88-91).

When forming co-referential chains, nominal substitution can appear as a grammatical device which makes the whole text more cohesive. Since substitution is a replacement of one item by another, nominal substitution is based also on the replacement of items, but the items are specified. The co-referential chains are formed by different means: pronouns, proper nouns, common nouns, and general nouns that will be explained later. But in terms of nominal substitution the most important fact is that all these means of co-referential chains can be replaced by pronoun “one”, in plural “ones” (1976, p. 315-317).

Halliday defines the main difference between nominal substitution and nominal reference. While nominal reference expresses the identity of referent, nominal substitution is used in situations where there is no such identity, in other words, nominal substitution relation has no connection with specifying or identifying a particular referent – it is quite neutral cohesive device (1976, p. 314-315).

Since substitution and ellipsis are closely connected to each other, ellipsis can also be found in co-referential chains. Halliday defines ellipsis as a special form of substitution – “substitution by zero”. The principle of ellipsis is simple: something, which is not necessary from the viewpoint of structural level, is not written or said. Like substitution, ellipsis is also divided according to the grammatical function of the omitted item into: nominal, verbal and clausal (1976, p. 142-145).

Nominal ellipsis is very similar to nominal substitution, but ellipsis means omitting of an item in the co-referential chains. The concrete omitted items can be also all means of co-referential chains: pronoun, proper noun, common noun, and general noun. Both principles of nominal substitution and ellipsis are not very frequently found in the newspaper discourse. The usage of these grammatical cohesive devices is dependent on the context, which has to provide clear relationship between referring expressions and substituted or omitted expressions. This subject matter will be discussed in the analytical part of this thesis (Halliday, 1976, p. 142-145).

5. Co-referential chains

Co-referential chains are chains that are formed on the grammatical level, whereas it is necessary to mention that cohesive chains do not need to be formed only on the grammatical level, but also on the lexical level.

Lexical chains are dependent on collocations and this principle can be applied not only on pairs of words but also on a “string” of words. A “string” of words represents cohesive chain that can occur within the same sentence but also across the sentence boundaries. Lexical chain can be created by words which are associated with each other, where the association may be by virtue of some formal semantic connection or it may be caused by belonging of words to some more vaguely defined lexical group (Cook, 1989, p. 18-20).

While lexical chains are dependent on the choice of vocabulary, co-referential chains are based on the concept of reference, concretely on concept of “co-reference“, therefore these chains are called co-referential. Co-reference is based on the effort to find co-referential items somewhere in the text that are formed by the expressions that have the same referent. The number of referents in one text can be different because it is dependent on the length of article and also on the content of the article, hence co-referential chain may involve ten referring expressions but also thirty (Brown, Yule, 1983, p. 194-195).

Referring expressions are the words whose meaning can only be clear both to sender and receiver. Cook identifies the third person pronouns as the most common referring expressions. They have two main functions: to unify the text (they depend upon some of the subject matter remaining the same) and economical function, which is preventing the authors from repeating the same expressions (Cook, 1989, p. 18).

Co-referential chains can be formed in both directions of reference. The most common type of chains is anaphoric, whose principle is to use proper noun or noun to identify someone or something at the very beginning and thereafter pronouns as he, she or it are used. Sometimes reference between co-referential items can be cataphoric. Cataphoric principle is opposite to anaphoric – firstly pronoun, that keeps the identity, which is revealed later, is used. But cataphoric reference is not frequently used in newspaper discourse, because the readers of newspaper articles need to know somebody

or something from the very beginning. Cataphoric reference is very often used by authors who write their story or novel with the unidentified “he” or “she”, when they want to make the story exciting for the reader (Cook, 1989, p. 16-21).

Referring expression can be found in the immediately preceding sentence (anaphora) or in the immediately following sentence (cataphora), but it does not need to be always immediately preceding or following sentence. The distance between referring expressions plays an important role for Halliday, who according to the distance distinguishes the types of ties, which will be described in the following chapter.

5.1 Types of ties

The previous chapter partially denoted the principle and importance of ties in terms of co-referential chains. Tie, as a basic concept, which is used for purposes of analysis of cohesion of the text, is a complex notion, which includes not only cohesive element itself, but also element that is presupposed by it. The concept of a tie is directional, in other words, it is indefinitely related to the concept of reference, which can be, as it has already been explained, anaphoric or cataphoric. Anaphoric direction is considered as typical, because it is natural to presuppose something which has been already said, rather than something which will follow. But the analysis is the confirmation that cataphoric direction can sometimes appear in the style of newspaper reporting. Concerning the position of presupposed item, although the simplest form of position is that the presupposed item is found in the immediately preceding or following sentence, the distance of presupposed item may be longer. The simplest position's principle is based on a pair of elements in adjunct sentence – and the presupposition is done in following way: the second item in a pair presupposes the first item, which does not presuppose anything (Halliday, 1976, p. 328-329).

According to the distance of presupposed item, Halliday distinguishes four main types of ties. The first one is called immediate when the presupposed item is found just in the immediately preceding or following sentence – depending on the direction of relation. The second type of tie is called mediated whose principle is based on placing an intermediate sentence between sentences, where mediating items should be the same. The next type of tie is remote, in which the distance between two items (presupposed

and presupposing) is much greater and which does not contain any intermediate expression of reference. The last type is a combination of the two preceding ones: mediated and remote, hence it is called remote-mediated tie. Remote-mediated tie introduces a situation, where the intermediate sentence containing referring expression and sentence without any referring expressions are placed between the two referring items (1976, p. 328-330)

For the purposes of the analysis of cohesive devices Halliday adds that it is useful to determine the distance which separates presupposing and presupposed items. If the tie is classified as mediated, the number of intermediate sentences should be indicated. The same principle is applicable in remote tie, where the number of sentences separating presupposing item from presupposed should be also determined. It is quite logical that remote-mediated tie, as a combination of mediated and remote tie, will require the number of both intermediate and separating sentences (1976, p. 328-330).

5.2 Means of co-referential chains

Co-referential chains can be formed by: pronouns, common nouns, proper nouns and general nouns.

5.2.1 Pronouns

Pronouns are very often used as means of co-referential chains and they may appear in following types: personal, reflexive and possessive. Quirk classifies all these types of pronouns as central pronouns, which have one thing in common: their meaning is determined by three factors: grammatical, linguistic, and the factor of context of situation (1995, p. 190-198).

The whole system of personal pronouns includes seven following pronouns: I, you, he, she, it, we and they, which can be used in both subjective and objective case. Objective case plays the role of object that can be direct or indirect (Dušková, 2006, p 101-102). The main function of personal pronouns with a specific reference, which usually have a definite meaning, is to replace the noun phrases that are introduced by

definite article. Personal pronouns may be used to form situation, anaphoric and also cataphoric reference, when first and second person pronouns with a specific reference are used to refer to people, who are directly involved in the discourse: speaker, writer and addressee. In contrast to the first and second person pronouns, the third person pronouns can be used situationally, but one condition has to be fulfilled: they have to refer to persons or things that are known from the extralinguistic context (Quirk, 1995, p. 190-198).

The anaphoric or cataphoric reference is determined according to whether co-referential item, sometimes called antecedent, is following or preceding. Pronouns are usually used anaphorically, while cataphoric reference is used very rarely. Two conditions have to be fulfilled in case of co-reference of pronoun to another item. Quirk states the conditions in this way:

“The conditions, under which a pronoun can have co-reference to another constituent, can be summarized as follows. The constituent to which co-reference is made must have precedence over the pronoun in one of two senses:

- (i) It must precede the pronoun, or
- (ii) it must have a higher position in the constituent structure of the sentence than the pronoun,” (Quirk, 1995, p. 351-352).

The first condition cannot be fulfilled in case of cataphoric reference, when the second condition has to be fulfilled (Quirk, 1995, p. 347-351).

The most specific of all pronouns is pronoun “it”, which is neutral or non-personal pronoun, that is used for reference to inanimate objects, but also in situations, where “unmarked” gender appears and pronouns like “he” or “she” are not relevant. Pronoun “it” can co-refer to whole clause, or sentence, or sequence of sentence (Quirk, 1995, p. 347-348).

Co-referential chains, except to pronouns, can also involve nouns of various types: common nouns, proper nouns and general nouns. Nouns in general can be divided into two subclasses: common nouns and proper nouns. The specific type of

nouns includes general nouns. All these types of nouns will be explained in sequence in following chapters.

5.2.2 Common nouns

Common nouns, as a subclass of nouns, according to Quirk involve: count nouns, which refer to the individual countable entities, and non count nouns, which refer to the uncountable entities. He also adds that both countable and non countable nouns can be divided into concrete and abstract nouns. For better illustration of the division of common nouns, Quirk states these examples: count nouns: pig, boy (concrete); difficulty, remark (abstract), and non count nouns: butter, gold (concrete); music, homework (abstract) (1995, p. 2467).

5.2.3 Proper nouns

Proper nouns generally include names of specific people, places, months, days, festivals, magazines and many others, which usually have a unique denotation and they are usually written with the initial capital letters. Proper nouns can be often combined with descriptive words, according to Quirk called descriptors, which are also written with the initial capital letters, and which create composite names – for example: Senator Morse, Dallas Road. The words “senator” and “road” from these examples play the roles of descriptors. This principle leads to distinction of two terms: proper noun and personal name. Proper noun is a single word, while on the contrary personal name involves two or more words and it has function of a single unit (1995, p. 288-292).

Personal names involve: given name (the number of given name may be higher than one), which corresponds to the first or Christian name; surname which corresponds to family name or last name; or both given name and surname. Personal names are very often accompanied by titles. Titles are e.g. Mr, Mrs, Ms and Miss that are in the position before personal names, and titles that determine the person’s status like: status of royalty, rank of nobility, political, clerical or judicial, office, military rank, academic and professional status (Quirk, 1995, p. 288-292).

For better illustration some examples chosen from the analysis are stated: “Katherine McGrath” involves both first name and surname; “McGrath” represents the situation of using only surname; and “Ms McGrath” is created by title and surname.

5.2.4 General nouns

It has already been said that general nouns represent a special group from the viewpoint of cohesion. According to Halliday the term general nouns is a small set of nouns which reference is generalized and it includes the following main groups: human nouns (people, person, man, woman, child, ...); place nouns (place, ...); and fact nouns (question, idea, ...). These words play an important role mainly in spoken language but they can rarely be found in the newspaper discourse. The analysis provides some examples of general nouns, especially human ones, used in the style of newspaper reporting (1976, p. 274).

General nouns in cohesive function are usually accompanied by the reference item “the” (sometimes replaced by demonstrative), which causes the effect that the whole complex “the + general noun” functions like anaphoric reference item. General nouns move on the borderline between grammatical and lexical cohesion, therefore Halliday describes them from these two viewpoints: from the point of view of lexical cohesion general nouns are: “the superordinate members of major lexical sets, and therefore their cohesive use is an instance of general principle whereby a superordinate item operates anaphorically as a kind of synonym,” (Halliday, 1976, p. 275). From the grammatical point of view general nouns in combination with specific determiner, such as *the man*, *the thing*, are very similar to a reference item. The use of general noun “the man” instead of personal pronoun brings a possibility of introducing an interpersonal element into the meaning. General nouns require recourse to another item that must be located earlier within the same text, which leads to the fact that their role is significant in making a text hang together, in other words in making text cohesive (Halliday, 1976, p. 275).

Halliday says that a few general nouns have interpersonal element as an inherent part of their meaning, which especially concerns general nouns which refer to human beings for example: idiot, fool, devil, and dear. Such general nouns in cohesive function

can always be accompanied by attitudinal modifier – for example: the poor, the dear, the stupid thing and so on. (1976, p. 274).

General nouns may be also transcategorized into: inanimate, animate and human. General nouns can refer either to the situation or to the preceding text, in other words, general nouns, especially of human class, are frequently used in anaphoric reference to personal pronouns, but except to anaphoric use, they can be also used exophorically. Exophoric reference is used in two instances: first when there is an attitudinal element in the noun itself or in the form of modification, as vocatives, for example: “you crazy fool”. Both these instances prove that general nouns are typically used in referential context, both anaphoric and exophoric (Halliday, 1976, p.274-277).

6. Co-referential chains in newspaper reports

Various kinds of newspaper reports are involved in the style of newspaper reporting, which can be analysed from different angles. The aim of this thesis is to find co-referential chains and analyse them from several viewpoints. As it has been explained in Chapter 4.1.1 Reference, co-reference is grammatical cohesive device based on co-referential forms, which create co-referential chains. The principle of co-reference is based on need to find co-referential item somewhere in the text. There can be found certain tendency in most newspaper articles, that one newspaper article contains more than one co-referential chain. One of them is the longest and most fundamental which represents the main topic of the article. The others are shorter and they do not have the main function, because as it was mentioned in Chapter 2.2 Style of newspaper reporting, they represent topics, which discontinue the main topic. But it is not a general rule. If the article includes only one topic, it contains only one co-referential chain.

In Chapter 2.2 Style of newspaper reporting and partially in Chapter 4.2.2 Substitution and ellipsis there was explained that substitution and ellipsis are not frequently used, although they can contribute to save place, which is connected to need for compression into limited space. Hence the analysis monitors the occurrence of these grammatical cohesive devices: reference, substitution and ellipsis as a first viewpoint of analysis of co-referential chains.

The second viewpoint is based on distance between two co-referential items, in other words, co-referential items are analysed according to type of tie. The distance is different and according to this there are distinguished four types of ties: immediate, mediated, remote, and remote mediated. The presumption of occurrence of types of ties is that all these types will appear in the newspaper reports, but the most frequent type of tie will be immediate because it refers to the item that is placed in the immediately preceding or following sentence. On the contrary remote ties are not expected to be characteristic of newspaper reports.

The third viewpoint is dependent on the type of reference, which can be both anaphoric and cataphoric. There is presupposed that anaphoric reference, whose principle is based on finding the information not in the following but in the preceding

text, will be frequently used in newspaper reports. Finding the information in the following text determines cataphoric reference, which will be used very rarely in the newspaper reports, because as it was explained in Chapter 5 Co-referential chains cataphoric reference is characteristically used by authors of stories and novels who want to make the story interesting, but not so much in the style of newspaper reporting.

The fourth viewpoint, which is the last of the analysis, analyses the means of co-referential chains, which can be formed by: pronouns, proper nouns, common nouns, and general nouns. There is expected that the most frequent of the means of co-referential chains will be pronouns and proper nouns because the whole analysis involves mainly articles, which include not only one topic, but there are dropped up topics which discontinue the main topic. Because of discontinuity pronouns will be frequently substituted by proper nouns. There is presupposed that the occurrence of these two means will be balanced in newspaper reports. The other two means of co-referential chains are not excluded, they can also appear in newspaper reports but they will not be used very frequently.

7. Analysis

The analysis of this thesis involves seven different newspaper reports, which were examined to find co-referential chains. The aim of the thesis is firstly to determine the types of grammatical cohesive devices and then to analyse the co-referential chains from the viewpoint of reference, types of ties and means of co-referential chains. The reports were chosen to represent different topics of newspaper reporting: politics, science, sport and life-style, and they were taken from both printed and online versions of British broadsheets, namely *The Times*, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Guardian*. The whole articles are included in Appendices – each article is accompanied by tables – there are only three tables if the article contains only one co-referential chain in the Appendices. The first table illustrates means of co-referential chains, presupposed item, type of reference and type of tie. The second and third table provide statistical data from the viewpoint of reference and type of tie with connection to means of co-referential chains. In most cases the article contains more co-referential chains, the shorter co-referential chains are then placed into a separate table, which provides the information mentioned above.

7.1 Analysis of grammatical cohesive devices

As it was explained in Chapter 4.2 Grammatical cohesion, formation of co-referential chains may include these grammatical cohesive devices: reference, substitution and ellipsis. The analysis confirms that substitution and ellipsis are very specific of style of newspaper reporting. These two grammatical cohesive devices can appear only in the sentences containing clauses with identical subjects. The table below shows that reference was used in 226 cases, i. e. 97, 84 %, but also some means of co-referential chains were omitted. While ellipsis was used in 5 instances, i. e. 2, 16 %, substitution was not used at all.

Table 1: Overall distribution of grammatical cohesive devices

Cohesive device	Number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Reference	226	97,84
Substitution	0	0,00
Ellipsis	5	2,16
Total	231	100,00

Examples of nominal ellipsis

Omitted subjects are indicated by symbol Ø.

- a) “She was embarrassed even though **Alyn Thomas** laughed it off and Ø made very little of incident.”

Appendix 2.1

The example a) illustrates nominal ellipsis. The subject can be omitted here because the whole sentence fulfils the rule for using of nominal ellipsis by Šaldová. The rule is that subject can be omitted in the sentences containing clauses with identical subjects. First mentioned subject is “Alyn Thomas”, which is later omitted.

- b) “**She** apologized for bumping his car and Ø offered to buy Alyn some drinks”

Appendix 2.1

The example b) also illustrates an example of nominal ellipsis. First there is mentioned subject “she” at the beginning of the sentence that is later omitted.

- c) “**Mr Tompkins**, who spent five years training Tilikum, described him as a “good animal” but Ø admitted there were different rules when handling him compared to other killer whales at the attraction.”

Appendix 5.1

In example c) there is first used proper noun “Mr Tomkins” and later on the subject is omitted.

7.2 Analysis of reference

Table 2: Types of reference

Reference	Number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Anaphoric	217	96,02
Cataphoric	9	3,98
Total	226	100,00

Reference can be anaphoric or cataphoric and as it was explained in Chapter 4.2.1 Reference, type of reference is dependent on the place where the co-referential item is found. Analysis shows that in most cases anaphoric reference is used, which confirms the fact that cataphoric reference is used very rarely in newspaper reports. It was mentioned that cataphoric reference is mainly used by authors of novels and stories who want to make their story interesting; hence they started their stories with unidentified “he” or “she”. On the contrary the main aim of the authors of newspaper articles is to provide the information about somebody or something, so there is need to mention the person’s name or concrete thing at the very beginning of the article. But sometimes the authors of news articles have specific reasons – they want to make the article attractive and innovative and they try to persuade the reader in reading by using of cataphoric reference, because the reader does not know who or what is the article about and he wants to get to know further information. The analysis proves that usage of cataphoric reference is related to usage of common nouns. It means that the article in newspapers starts with common noun and proper noun is mentioned later on. The table above shows that anaphoric reference was used in 217 instances, i. e. 96, 02 %, while cataphoric reference was used in 9 instances, i. e. 3, 98 %.

To conclude the results of types of reference there can be said that using of anaphoric reference is a tendency in the style of newspaper reporting. This fact also confirms the presumption that anaphoric reference will be frequently used in newspaper reports. Reference, both anaphoric and cataphoric, can be realized between different means of co-referential chains. For better illustration there are stated some examples of reference, both anaphoric and cataphoric.

Examples of anaphoric reference:

- a) reference of proper noun to another proper noun

Example:

“Katherine McGrath, 19, is accused of killing **Alyn Thomas** with a steak knife after spending the day drinking. (S2) Cardiff Crown Court was told that Ms McGrath and **Mr Thomas**, 22, had been drinking Malibu, cider, lager and whisky before returning to her parent’s £400,000 home in South Wales, where they had an argument. (S3)”

Appendix 2.1

Proper noun “Mr Thomas” in sentence number 3 refers to another proper noun “Alyn Thomas” in sentences number 2.

- b) reference of pronoun to proper noun

Example:

“**Mr Tomkins**, who spent five years training Tilikum, described him as a "good animal" but admitted there were different rules when handling him compared to other killer whales at the attraction. (S5) **He** said: "We treated Tilikum differently. (S6)”

Appendix 5.1

Pronoun “he” in sentence number 6 refers to proper noun “Mr Tomkins” in sentence number 5.

- c) reference of pronoun to another pronoun

Example:

“Some believed **he** could be a party leader – as **his** son Kim eventually became, from 1996 to 2001 and again from 2005 to 2006. (S3)”

Appendix 1.1

Possessive pronoun “his” is used structurally and in refers to personal pronoun “he”.

- d) reference of common noun to proper noun

Example:

“He said that she admitted stabbing **Mr Thomas** in a “distressed and emotional” 999 call. (S8) Ms McGrath claimed that she acted in self-defence after her **boyfriend** bit her thumb. (S9)”

Appendix 1.2

Common noun “boyfriend” in sentence number 9 refers to proper noun “Mr Thomas” in sentence number 8.

Examples of cataphoric reference:

- a) “An A-level student stabbed her **boyfriend** to death after learning that she would not be able to go to the university of her choice, a court heard yesterday. (S1) Katherine McGrath, 19, is accused of killing **Alyn Thomas** with a steak knife after spending the day drinking. (S2)”

Appendix 2.1

Example a) illustrates the example of cataphoric reference. Common noun used in sentence number 1 “boyfriend” refers to the expression in the following sentence number 2, proper noun, “Alyn Thomas”.

- b) “Doctors say that the Haiti earthquake **victim** thought to have endured 27 days trapped under the rubble has become lucid and that what he says backs up his incredible survival story. (S1) **Evans Monsigrace** was carried into a Salvation Army clinic on Monday by two rescuers who said that they found him while picking through the ruins of a flea market. (S2)”

Appendix 3.1

Example b) is also the illustration of cataphoric reference. Common noun “victim” appearing in sentence number 1 refers to proper noun used in sentence number 2 “Evans Monsigrace”

7.3 Analysis of types of tie

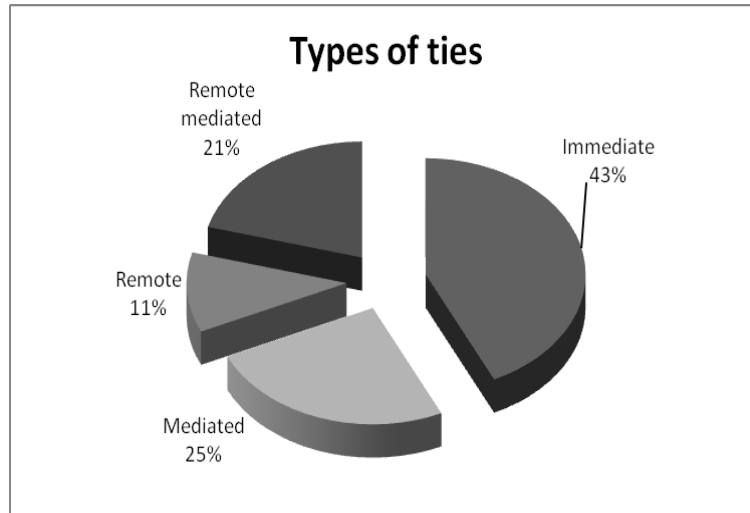
Table 3: Types of ties

Tie	Number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Immediate	58	26,67
Mediated	34	15,04
Remote	15	6,19
Remote mediated	28	12,39
Structural	92	40,71
Total	226	100,00

Chapter 5.1 Types of ties introduced the concept of four main types of ties: immediate, mediated, remote and remote-mediated. According to Halliday, the most common type of tie is immediate tie, and this fact was also confirmed in the style of newspaper reporting. The table above shows that immediate tie was used in 58 instances, i. e. 25, 67 % out of 226. The number can seem to be low, but there is one fact, which has to be taken into consideration. Halliday says that types of ties can be determined only between the individual sentences not within one sentence, hence almost half of referring expressions is defined as structural ties, because they appeared within one sentence. Referring expressions were used structurally in 92 instances, i. e. 40, 71 %.

The graph below provides more accurate relations between all types of ties, because the structural ties are excluded. The graph shows that immediate tie was used in 43 % of instances, which means that almost half of referring expressions was found in the immediately preceding or following sentence. Also mediated ties, as it is well seen from the graph, were used quite frequently, in 25 % of instances. But the usage of remote-mediated and especially remote ties was very low. Remote-mediated ties were used in 21 % of instances and remote ties were used in 11 % of instances.

Graph 1: Types of ties



For better explanation of principles of ties there will follow some examples of each tie in the analysis.

Example of immediate tie:

“When **Kim Beazley**, who has died aged 90, entered Australia’s federal parliament in 1945 at the age of 27, **he** was hailed as a politician to watch. (S1) Ben Chieffley, the Australian Labour party (ALP) prime minister, saw **him** as **someone** who was “going a long way. (S2)”

Appendix: 1. 1

In the paragraph above there can be seen a typical example of immediate tie. Pronoun “him” in sentence number 2 refers to the immediately preceding sentence number 1 to proper noun “Kim Beazley”.

Example of mediated tie:

“**Ms McGrath** has told police that once inside the house Mr Thomas’s mood changed. (S23) **She** claimed he pushed **her** around the living room before **she**

took the steak knife from a kitchen drawer to scare him away. (S24) **Ms McGrath**, of Bridgend, South Wales, denies murder. (S25)”

Appendix: 2.1

The example shows mediated tie. In sentence number 25 there is used proper noun “Ms McGrath” that refers to proper noun in sentence number 23 “Ms McGrath”. It is an example of mediated tie because there is an intermediate sentence number 24 between sentences number 23 and 25 where pronoun “she” is used.

Example of remote tie:

The appearance of remote ties in the newspaper discourse was very rare. In spite of this fact there were found 15 examples of this type of tie in all seven articles.

“The business community is more progressive and has more of a sense of urgency here than many of the public, political institutions around the world,” **Mr Parker** said. (S16) “We all know that many resources are underpriced and undervalued in terms of what they really ultimately should be – water, oil [and] energy in general. (S17) These input costs are going to get higher and higher and companies have to be proactive in dealing with that reality.” (S18) **Mr Parker** said Nike was still committed to retaining its support of Tiger Woods, the golfing star who recently admitted to a string of affairs. (S19)”

Appendix: 7. 1

The example shows a remote tie because between proper noun “Mr Parker” in sentence number 19 and proper noun “Mr Parker” in sentence number 16 there are used two intermediate sentences number 17 and 18 without any referring expressions. In such a case that there is more than one intermediate sentence there is need to determine the distance between two co-referential expressions. The distance is determined by the number of intermediate sentences and remote tie is identified as remote 2.

Example of remote-mediated tie:

“She was embarrassed even though **Alyn Thomas** laughed it off and made very little of the incident. (S18) “She apologised for bumping **his** car and offered to buy **Alyn** some drinks. (S19) “Katherine McGrath will later refer to this and will describe how it was the start of the incident. (S20) “McGrath claimed that when **Alyn** attacked her he was aggressive and angry — shouting the name Carys. (S21)”

Appendix 2.1

The example illustrates remote-mediated tie. In sentence number 21 there is used proper noun “Alyn”, which refers to proper noun used in sentence number 18 “Alyn Thomas”. But the main thing is that there are two sentences between these two expressions. Sentence number 20 does not contain any referential expression – it signalizes remote tie - and sentence number 19 contains proper noun “Alyn” and possessive pronoun “his” – it signalizes mediated tie.

Examples of structural ties:

It has been already explained that almost half of co-referential expressions was used structurally, in other words, they appeared within one sentence. It was very often that one sentence contained two or three co-referential expressions used structurally, but one sentence (the example below) contained 8 co-referential expressions, from which 7 was used structurally.

“We’ve made our position on **Tiger** pretty clear,” Mr Parker said. (S21) “ **He**’s put **his** apologies out there and **he** is working on getting **himself** back to where **he** thinks **he** needs to be and we will continue to support **him** as **he** tries to do that. (S22)”

Appendix 7.1

In the example above there is used an unusual structural tie, because there are used 8 co-referential expressions within one sentence (sentence number 22). The co-referential expressions “his”, “he”, “himself”, “he”, “he”, “him”, “he” are used structurally. Only the expression of pronoun “He” refers to proper noun “Tiger” in the preceding sentence number 21, which means that it is used anaphorically.

7.4 Analysis of means of co-referential chains

In Chapter 5.1 Means of co-referential chains was explained, that co-referential chains can be formed by: pronoun, proper noun, common noun and general noun. The results of the analysis show how these four means were used in the style of newspaper reporting.

Table 4: Means of co-referential chains

Mean of co-referential chain	Number	Ration (%)
General noun	5	2,21
Proper noun	52	23,00
Pronoun	147	65,05
Common noun	22	9,74
Total	226	100,00

The table above shows the results of analysis from the viewpoint of means of co-referential chains. As it is visible from the table pronouns were most commonly used in all articles – there was used 147 pronouns, i. e. 65, 05 %. Also proper nouns were used very frequently – 52 proper nouns, i. e. 23, 00 %, were used in all articles. But frequency of using common nouns and especially general nouns was very low. There were used 22 common nouns, i. e. 9, 74 %, and only 5 general nouns, i. e. 2, 21 %. These results confirm the presumption that the most frequent means were pronouns and proper nouns, but the presumption was confirmed only partially, because there was presupposed that the number of pronouns and proper nouns would be balanced. The real situation was rather different – as the table shows pronouns were used almost three times more often than proper nouns.

Pronouns

The co-referential expressions included: personal pronouns used in subject or object case, possessive pronouns and also reflexive pronouns.

Examples of pronouns:

The following paragraph includes all mentioned type of pronouns.

“We’ve made our position on Tiger pretty clear,” Mr Parker said. (S21) “ **He**’s put **his** apologies out there and **he** is working on getting **himself** back to where **he** thinks **he** needs to be and we will continue to support **him** as **he** tries to do that. (S22)”

Appendix 7.1

He – personal pronoun, subject case

Him – personal pronoun, object case

Himself – reflexive pronoun

His – possessive pronoun

Proper nouns

The chapter 5.2.2 Proper nouns explained that proper nouns can be created only by first name, or only by surname, or by both of them. All these instances appeared in the articles and some of them were also accompanied by titles.

Examples of proper nouns:

- a) created only by first name

Alyn (Appendix 2.1), Dawn (Appendix 5.1), Tilikum (Appendix 5.1), Tiger (Appendix 7.1)

- b) created only by surname

Beazley (Appendix 1.1), McGrath (Appendix 2.1), Woods (Appendix 4.1), Dromey (Appendix 6.1),

- c) created by both first name and surname

Kim Beazley (Appendix 1.1), Katherine McGrath (Appendix 2.1), Alyn Thomas (Appendix 3.1), Evans Monsigrace (Appendix 3.1), Tiger Woods (Appendix

4.1), Chuck Tompkins (Appendix 5.1), Jack Dromey (Appendix 6.1) and Mark Parker (Appendix 7.1).

d) accompanied by title

Ms McGrath (Appendix 2.1), Mr Thomas (Appendix 2.1), Mr Monsigrace (Appendix 3.1), Dr Jayaweera (Appendix 3.1).

There were chosen only some proper nouns of many used in all seven articles, just for the illustration.

Common nouns

Besides pronouns and proper nouns, there can be also used common nouns as means of co-referential chains. Common nouns are used to avoid repetition of the same pronouns and proper nouns, and mostly they are used at the very beginning of the article to introduce something or somebody. There are some examples of common nouns used in co-referential chains: student, boyfriend (Appendix 2.1); victim, survivor, rescuers, spokeswoman (Appendix 3.1); golfer (Appendix 4.1); trainer, whale, animal (Appendix 5.1); husband, candidate, secretary (Appendix 6.1).

General nouns

According to Halliday's concept of general nouns, there were used only 5 general nouns in all the articles, of which two were used structurally and three formed remote-mediated ties. General nouns were used only in two articles: article number 3, where general noun "man" was used for three times (Appendix 3.1) and the article number 4, where general noun "person" was used twice (Appendix 4.1). Both these general nouns, "man" and "person", are classified according to Halliday's division of general nouns as human nouns.

General nouns are not so frequently used in the style of newspaper reporting, because the news report deals with concrete thing or person so there is no need to generalize the reference.

7.5 Analysis of ties with connection to means of co-referential chains

The individual statistical tables in the Appendixes provide the information about relation between the means of co-referential chains and types of ties, concretely the analysis shows how many of pronouns, proper nouns, common nouns and general nouns were used in immediate, mediated, remote and remote-mediated ties. These statistical data are presented in the table below, which does not include co-referential expressions that were used structurally.

Table 5: Means of co-referential chains in types of ties

Mean of co-referential chain	Type of tie			
	Immediate	Mediated	Remote mediated	Remote
General noun	0	0	3	0
Proper noun	14	12	13	9
Pronoun	36	22	11	4
Common noun	8	0	1	3
Total	58	34	28	14

The relation between means of co-referential chains and types of ties is dependent on the organisation of topics. This matter was mentioned in Chapter 2.2 Style of newspaper reporting, where it was explained that the organisation of topics is discontinuous by bringing other topics into the main topic. This principle of organisation of topics influences the choice of means of co-referential chains, hence also types of ties. If one topic is discontinued by another, it may cause that other co-referential chains can establish, and then after the main topic is picked up again, proper noun is used instead of pronoun as a referring expression, not to mislead the reader and to keep him well informed. This principle appears in remote-mediated and remote ties, where the distance between referring expressions is longer and usage of proper nouns is higher than usage of pronouns. There can be seen that in remote-mediated ties there were used 13 proper nouns and 11 pronouns, and in remote ties, where the distance is longer than in remote-mediated ties, there were used 9 proper nouns and only 4 pronouns.

The situation in case of immediate and mediated ties is different. The table shows that in both (immediate and mediated) ties pronouns prevailed over proper nouns – in immediate ties there were used 36 pronouns and 14 proper nouns, and in mediated ties 22 pronouns and 12 proper nouns.

The complete overview illustrating numbers of means of co-referential chains in particular type of tie is placed in the Appendices in tables called: Statistics of ties.

7.6 Co-referential chains

Each of analysed articles includes one main co-referential chain which is the most significant and the longest one. This co-referential chain is connected to the main topic of the article. But it is a tendency in news reports that main topics are discontinued and other topics are brought, which leads to the formation of shorter co-referential chains. These shorter co-referential chains are connected to other topics and they have an additional function, in other words they provide less substantial information to the reader.

All co-referential chains, which appear in all articles, are written below. To determine the co-referential items from items which were used structurally, there were used following highlighting techniques: underlining signalises the items that are not connected to any item, the items written in bold are the items, which are co-referential and the rest of items is used structurally.

Text 1:

The main co-referential chain:

Kim Beazley - **he** – **him** – someone – **he** - his– **Beazley** – he – **he** – he – **he** - his – he – he – **he** – **he** – **Beazley** – he – he – **his** – **he** – **Beazley**- his - his – **his** – **he** – he – **his** – **Beazley** – **he** - his – his – **Beazley** – he.

Text 2:

The main co-referential chain:

Student – her – she – her - Katherine Ms McGrath - **Ms McGrath** – her – **Ms McGrath** – she – **her** - **Katherine McGrath** – **she** - **Ms McGrath** – she – **she** – her –

her – she – her - Ms McGrath – Katherine McGrath – McGrath – her – Ms McGrath – she – her – she – Ms McGrath

Other co-referential chains:

- **Boyfriend** – Alyn Thomas – **Mr Thomas** – **him** – **he** – he – Mr Thomas – **boyfriend** – **he** – he – **Mr Thomas** – **Mr Thomas** – him – **Alyn** – **Alyn Thomas** – Ø - **his** – **Alyn** – he – **he** – him
- Roger Thomas – **he**
- **Colleague** – Carys Stanton – **she** – **she** - Ø

Text 3:

The main co-referential chain:

Victim - Evans Monsigrace – him – **Mr Monsigrace** – **he** – **seller** – he – his – **Mr Monsigrace** – he – **he** – his – **his** – him – Mr Monsigrace – he - **Mr Monsigrace** – he – **he** – he – him – him – he – **man** – **him** – **man** – **man** – **he** – **survivor** – **he** – **Mr Monsigrace** – he – **he** – him

Other co-referential chains:

- Rescuers – they – **rescuers** – they
- Darlene Etienne – survivor – she
- Michael Andrew – photographer – **Mr Andrew**
- Dr Dushyntha Jayaweera – **Dr Jayaweera** – **Dr Jayaweera**
- Dr Dushyntha Jayaweera – **Dr Jayaweera** – **Dr Jayaweera**
- People – their – they

Text 4:

The main co-referential chain:

Tiger Woods – Woods – **he** - his – **Woods** - **his** – **Woods** – his- him – he - **Woods** golfer-- him – **his** – **he** – he – **Woods** – **he** – his – Woods - person – **him** – **he** – **he** – **Woods** – he – **he** – **he** – his – his – **he** – person – **he** – **his** – him – he – he – **his** – **him**

Text 5:

The main co-referential chain:

Animal – Tilikum – him – animal – him – **Tilikum** – **his** – him – **him** – **he** – his – **Tilikum** – him – **whale**

Other co-referential chains:

- Chuck Tompkins – trainer – **Mr Tompkins** – Ø- **he** – **he**
- **Trainer** - Dawn Brancheau – her – her – **Dawn** – **she**
- Animals – them – them
- Whales – them – **they**
- SeaWorld – they

Text 6:

The main co-referential chain:

Husband – candidate – Jack Dromey – secretary – candidate – **Dromey** – **he** – he – **Dromey** – Ø- **he**

Other co-referential chains:

- Sion Simon - he

Text 7:

The main co-referential chain:

Mark Parker – **he** – **Mr Parker** – he – **he** – Ø - **Mr Parker** – he – **he** – **Mr Parker** – **he** – **Mr Parker** – **Mr Parker** – **Mr Parker** – **he** – he – himself – he – he – him – he

Other co-referential chains:

Tiger Woods – star – **Mr Woods** – **Tiger** – **he** – his – he – himself – he – he – him – he

The list of co-referential chains written above provides the information about main topics of all articles. There is well seen the main topic of the article represented my main co-referential chain and other topics represented by other co-referential chains from the list of chains. The first article is talking about Kim Beazley, the second article about Katherine McGrath, the third about Evans Monsigrace, the fourth about Tiger Woods, the fifth about whale called Tilikum, the sixth about Jack Dromey and the seventh about Mark Parker.

8. Conclusion

Newspapers are media which provide the information and they spread the information to the public in an interesting way. Newspaper reports can include many diverse types of texts which are all created to be read and which are presupposed to provide the information in understandable and comprehensible way. The newspaper reports are expected to be coherent and cohesive. If the news did not fulfil these two conditions, the reader would understand neither the reports nor the circumstances connected to the news reports.

Cohesion is realized by cohesive devices on two levels: grammatical and lexical. The attention was mainly paid to grammatical cohesive devices, while lexical cohesive devices were explained briefly to determine the main difference between lexical and grammatical cohesion. As grammatical cohesive devices there were introduced reference, substitution and ellipsis. Reference was explained in details because it involves co-reference, which is the basis for co-referential chains. Then the theoretical part was occupied mainly with co-referential chains.

The purpose of this thesis was to identify and then also to analyse co-referential chains in the style of newspaper reporting. For the purposes of analysis seven articles from British Broadsheets were chosen to provide both quantitative and qualitative results. The analysis was based on four approaches.

First the analysis provided results of using of grammatical cohesive devices: reference, substitution and ellipsis. The analysis showed that reference was used in most cases but it also showed that it sometimes happens that co-referential expression is omitted, in other words that also nominal ellipsis can appear in co-referential chains. While ellipsis occurred in 5 cases, substitution was not used at all.

The second approach was concentrated on the type of reference. The analysis confirmed the presumption of using anaphoric reference in most cases, because it is more natural to refer to something that has been already said than to something than will follow in the style of newspaper reporting. As it was mentioned, the principle of cataphoric reference is not often used in the discourse of newspapers, but it is used in novels and stories.

The third approach took into consideration the concept of ties. There was presupposed that all types of ties, including immediate, mediated, remote and remote-mediated, would appear in all articles. This presumption was confirmed by the results of the analysis. The immediate tie was the most frequent type of tie; it was used in 58 instances. Mediated tie was the second most frequently used type of tie and remote and remote mediated ties were not so often used.

The fourth approach was based on the analysis of means of co-referential chains. The presumption in this sphere was confirmed only partially. Pronouns and proper nouns were the most common means of co-referential chains, but it cannot be said that their appearance was balanced, because there were used more pronouns than proper nouns. But the presumption that all means of co-referential chains will occur in the articles was confirmed, because both general nouns and common nouns appeared as means of co-referential chains, but their occurrence was very low.

The analysis also dealt with two other aspects – firstly with the relation between types of ties and means of co-referential chains, which is influenced by organisation of topics, and secondly with individual co-referential chains in each article.

To summarize the outcome of this thesis – all hypotheses were confirmed. But there is need to point out that the results should be considered as tendencies: tendency of using anaphoric reference and tendency of referring to contiguous items (following or preceding) resulting in occurrence of immediate and mediated ties.

These results cannot be considered as general rules, because of two reasons: the first reason is the fact, that the usage of co-referential chains is dependent on the organisation of topics in the newspaper discourse and second reason is the fact that the results are considered only as a sample. The results would be different, if there were used many more texts.

9. Resumé

Základním cílem této bakalářské práce je vyhledat a statisticky vyhodnotit frekvenci výskytu kohezních koreferenčních řetězců v diskursu novinových zpráv. Celá práce je rozdělena na dvě části: teoretickou a praktickou. K praktické části jsou připojeny přílohy: výchozí novinové články, tabulky určující koreferenční výrazy, typ reference a typ vazby v závislosti na vzdálenosti koreferenčních prostředků a statistické tabulky vyhodnocující četnost výskytu jevů. Základní studijní literaturou pro koncept koheze je kniha M. A. K. Hallidaye a R. Hasanové *Cohesion in English*, z roku 1976.

Jak již bylo řečeno, koreferenční kohezní řetězce jsou analyzovány v diskursu seriózních novinových zpráv. Tyto zprávy jsou součástí masové mediální komunikace, jejímž nezbytným předpokladem je přinést věcnou informaci o aktuální události. Seriózní novinová zpráva má sloužit k orientaci a rozhodování, má být podána v potřebných souvislostech a má obsahovat vícestranné aspekty. Neočekávanost přidává zprávě na zajímavosti. Kvalitní zpráva je včasná, což znamená, že nepřichází příliš brzy ani pozdě. Měřítkem kvalitní zprávy je její relevance, objektivita, přesnost, transparentnost, věcnost, vyváženost, různorodost, aktuálnost a srozumitelnost. K přesnému vyjádření sdělení je nezbytné uplatňovat zásady správné výstavby textu, stavby vět a vzájemných souvislostí mezi jednotlivými větami. Základními prostředky, které vyjadřují vzájemné souvislosti, jsou právě prostředky koherence a koheze.

Vzhledem k tomu, že styl novinových článků je součástí žurnalistického stylu, se práce nejprve věnuje vysvětlení tohoto stylu. Práce čerpá texty z kvalitního britského tisku, a zde je nutné vysvětlení, jak odlišit kvalitní britský tisk od tisku bulvárního. Poté se práce věnuje už samotnému stylu novinových článků, přičemž zmiňuje různé aspekty, které ovlivňují tvorbu novinových článků, zejména organizaci jednotlivých témat a aspekt koheze, která slouží k vzájemnému propojení jednotlivých částí textu.

Před vysvětlením samotného pojmu koheze se práce věnuje dvěma termínům. Nejprve zmiňuje koncept koherence, která formuje soudržnost textu a jejíž nedílnou součástí je právě koheze. Koherence znamená obsahovou souvislost mezi dvěma i více výpověďmi, kterou do nich mluvčí vkládá, respektive kterou je adresát schopen rozpoznat. S koherencí souvisí i další pojem – text. Ten je definován jako jednotka sémantická. Text jako takový je závislý na kohezních vztazích. Ty vznikají buď v rámci

jedné věty, anebo hranice mezi jednotlivými větami překračují. Každý text je nějakým způsobem interpretován. Pro účely interpretace je nezbytný předpoklad, což znamená, že jeden výraz předpokládá výskyt výrazu jiného.

Samotný pojem koheze je definován jako vztah, který vytváří text. Tímto pojmem se rozumí „viditelné“ propojení textových jednotek. Koheze se realizuje ve dvou rovinách: lexikální a gramatické.

Z užšího pohledu věnuje práce pozornost nejprve rovině lexikální. Koncept lexikální koheze je obecně založen na volbě slovní zásoby. Lexikální koheze je tvořena dvěma základními prostředky: opakováním lexikálních jednotek a kolokacemi. Opakování lexikálních jednotek souvisí s použitím synonym, blízkých synonym, slov významově nadřazených a podřazených a užitím tzv. „souhrnných podstatných jmen“. Druhým prostředkem lexikální koheze jsou tzv. kolokace, jinak řečeno slovní spojení založená na principu opakujících se lexikálních výrazů, které se k sobě vzájemně vztahují a užívají se ve stejných kontextech. Tato slovní spojení mohou tvořit pár, nebo mohou vytvářet tzv. kohezní řetězce.

V další části práce je vysvětlena koheze gramatická, jež je tvořena kohezními prostředky ovlivňujícími tvorbu koreferenčních řetězců. Těmito kohezními prostředky jsou: reference, substituce a elipsa. Největší pozornost věnuje práce tématu reference, zejména pak konceptu tzv. koreference. Koreference je založena na tzv. koreferenčních výrazech, které vytvářejí koreferenční řetězce. Do konceptu reference je zahrnuto i rozdělení reference podle M. A. K. Hallidaye. Ten v první řadě odlišuje referenci exoforickou od reference endoforické. Toto rozdělení je závislé na tom, odkud koreferenční výraz pochází. Pokud je tento výraz nalezen v textu, jedná se o referenci endoforickou, která se poté dále člení na referenci anaforickou a kataforickou. Exoforická reference hledá koreferenční výraz mimo text. Rozdělení endoforické reference na referenci anaforickou a kataforickou je závislé na směru, odkud koreferenční výraz přichází. Je-li nalezen v předcházejícím textu, jedná se o referenci anaforickou. V opačném případě, tedy je-li nalezen v textu následujícím, jedná se o referenci kataforickou. Tato problematika je sledována v druhé části analýzy, která zjišťuje poměr mezi anaforickou a kataforickou referencí v novinových článcích. V příloze ke každému článku je uvedena statistická tabulka, která ilustruje poměr mezi anaforickou a kataforickou referencí.

V této části se však práce nezabývá jen stěžejním pojmem reference, ale okrajově se věnuje i vysvětlení ostatních prostředků vyjadřujících gramatickou kohezi a ovlivňujících tvoření koreferenčních řetězců. Často se vyskytují případy, kdy je koreferenční prostředek vynechán (elipsa) anebo nahrazen prostředkem jiným (substitute). Pojmy substitute a elipsa spolu úzce souvisejí, jsou totiž založeny na stejném principu. Substitute představuje nahrazení jednoho výrazu výrazem jiným, zatímco elipsa odpovídá „nulovému“ nahrazení. Elipsa tedy znamená vynechání určité části textu, která již není žádným způsobem nahrazena. Jak substitute, tak elipsa může být: nominální, verbální nebo větná. Zaleží na tom, která část je nahrazena, nebo vynechána úplně. V neposlední řadě vysvětluje práce termín spojovacích výrazů, pomocí kterých jsou vyjadřovány kohezní vztahy mezi jednotlivými textovými jednotkami. V kontextu koreferenčních řetězců se setkáváme se substitucí či elipsou nominální, přičemž je třeba zdůraznit, že jejich výskyt není pro styl novinových článků obvyklý.

Další část práce se již zabývá hlavním tématem, a to koreferenčními řetězci. Jak již bylo řečeno, koreferenční řetězce jsou tvořeny jednotlivými koreferenčními výrazy, které jsou mezi sebou kohezní. Koreferenční řetězce jsou popsány ze dvou hlavních hledisek.

Nejprve je pozornost věnována typu kohezní vazby. Tento typ představují vazby mezi jednotlivými koreferenčními výrazy, které jsou určeny vzájemnou vzdáleností. V těchto případech se rozeznávají čtyři druhy kohezních vazeb: „immediate“, „mediated“, „remote“ a „remote-mediated“. Toto rozlišení je podle M. A. K. Hallidaye uplatnitelné pouze mezi jednotlivými větami. Neberou se v úvahu výrazy, které jsou použity v rámci věty jedné. V takovýchto případech je typ kohezní vazby označen jako strukturální. Hledisko kohezních vazeb je reflektováno v třetí části analýzy, kdy u každého koreferenčního výrazu je určen typ kohezní vazby. Analýza bere v úvahu ještě skutečnost, že v případě některých typů těchto vazeb je nutné určit vzdálenost mezi jednotlivými výrazy. Vzdálenost se určuje na základě počtu vložených vět. Tato skutečnost se týká všech typů kohezních vazeb kromě nejčastějšího typu „immediate“. Kohezní vazba „immediate“ představuje vazbu koreferenčního výrazu ke koreferenčnímu výrazu bezprostředně předcházejícímu nebo následujícímu.

Druhé hledisko bere v úvahu jednotlivé prostředky, kterými mohou být koreferenční řetězce tvořeny. Těmito prostředky mohou být souhrnná podstatná jména, vlastní jména, obecná podstatná jména a v neposlední řadě zájmena. Vzájemný poměr mezi těmito jednotlivými prostředky je vyjádřen v analýze. Užití souhrnných podstatných jmen a podstatných jmen obecných se v diskursu novinových zpráv objevuje jen velmi zřídka. Souhrnná podstatná jména podle M. A. K. Hallidaye zahrnují pouze vybraná podstatná jména rozdělená do tří hlavních kategorií. První se vztahuje k osobám a zahrnuje jména jako: osoba, muž, žena, dítě, lidé, dívka, chlapec. Druhá kategorie zahrnuje jména místní – místo. Třetí kategorie se zabývá skutečnostmi a zahrnuje jména jako: otázka a nápad.

Celková analýza zahrnuje sedm novinových článků, které byly vybrány z kvalitního britského tisku, konkrétně z periodik: The Times, The Guardian a The Daily Telegraph. Jednotlivé články byly vybírány tak, aby reprezentovaly různá témata, například: téma politické, téma týkající se životního stylu, téma sportu, téma vědecké nebo přírodovědné. Analýza navazuje na teoretickou část, to znamená, že kopíruje jednotlivá hlediska pohledu na koreferenční řetězce, a z pohledu těchto hledisek je zkoumá. Předmětem zkoumání bylo zjistit frekvenci výskytu koreferenčních řetězců vzhledem k typu zkoumaného textu. Úkolem analýzy bylo tyto zjištěné výsledky také statisticky vyhodnotit.

Nejprve analýza zkoumá výskyt jednotlivých gramatických kohezních prostředků, jako je reference, substitute a elipsa. Druhým předmětem zkoumání je hledisko typu reference anaforické nebo kataforické. Předpokladem pro nejčastější výskyt byla reference anaforická. Tato skutečnost se potvrdila. Kataforická reference byla použita velmi zřídka. Třetím předmětem zkoumání je hledisko kohezních vazeb v závislosti na vzdálenosti koreferenčních prostředků. Předpokladem bylo, že budou použity všechny druhy kohezních vazeb, přičemž tento předpoklad analýza potvrdila. Nejčastěji používanou kohezní vazbou (opomeneme-li ty, které byly označeny jako strukturální) byla tzv. vazba „immediate“, která byla použita v 58 případech. Dalším předpokladem byl nízký výskyt tzv. „remote“ kohezních vazeb. Tato hypotéza se rovněž potvrdila. V neposlední řadě pak analýza zkoumá poměr mezi jednotlivými prostředky, které mohou tvořit koreferenční řetězce. Předpokládalo se, že počet užitých

zájmen a vlastních jmen bude vyrovnaný. Analýza však ukázala, že ve většině článků převládala zájmena nad jmény vlastními.

Lze tedy konstatovat, že téměř všechny hypotézy se potvrdily jako pravdivé. Je ale nutné podotknout, že výsledky analýzy představují jen určité tendence vyskytující se v diskursu novinových zpráv. Nelze je tedy považovat za všeobecně platná pravidla, a to ze dvou důvodů. Prvním důvodem je závislost použití koreferenčních řetězců na organizaci témat v diskursu novinových zpráv. Druhým důvodem je fakt, že analýza byla provedena na sedmi náhodně vybraných novinových článcích, které představují jen určitý vzorek pro analýzu daného problému. Tato skutečnost vede k tomu, že použití více příkladových textů by mohlo výrazně ovlivnit výsledky analýzy.

10. Bibliography

BARTOŠEK, J.; DAŇKOVÁ H. *Žurnalistika a škola. Příručka pro učitele mediální výchovy*. 2nd ed. Frýdek-Místek 2010, 208 p. ISBN 978-80-254-6459-5.

BROWN, G.; YULE, G. *Discourse Analysis*: 1st ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1983, 286 p. ISBN 0- 521- 28475- 9.

COOK, G: *Discourse*: 1st ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press 1989, 167 p. ISBN 0-19-437140-9.

CRYSTAL, D.; DAVY, D. *Investigating English style*: English language series, no 1 Marlow: Addison Wesley Longman, c. 1969, 264 p. ISBN 0-582-55011-4.

DUŠKOVÁ, L. *Mluvnice současné Angličtiny na pozadí Češtiny*: 3rd ed. Nakladatelství Academia 2006, 673 p. ISBN 80-200-1413-6

HALLIDAY, M. A. K.; HASAN, R. *Cohesion in English*: 1st ed. Harlow: Pearson Education 1976, 374 p. ISBN 0-582-55041-6.

HATCH, E. *Discourse and Language Education*: 1st ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1992, 333 p. ISBN 0-521-41582-9.

HORNBY, A. S. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*: 7th ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press 2005, 1780 p. ISBN 13-978-0-19-4316064.

KNITTLOVÁ, D. *K Teorii i praxi překladu*: 2nd ed. Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci, 2003, 214 p. ISBN 80-244-0143-6.

McCARTHY, M. *Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers*: 1st ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1991, 375 p. ISBN 0-521-36746-8.

QUIRK, R.; GREENBAUM, S.; LUCK G.; SVARTVIK, J. *A comprehensive grammar of the English language*: 1st ed. Longman: Longman Group limited 1995, 1779 p. ISBN 0-5723-1734-6.

QUIRK, R.; GREENBAUM, S. *A University Grammar of English*: 35th impression ed. Addison Wesley Longman limited 1998, 484 p. ISBN 0-5825-5207-9.

SWAM, J.; MAYBIN J. Using corpora in Discourse analysis. *Applied Linguistics*. June 2007, vol. 28, no. 2, 327-330 p. ISSN 0142-6001.

SWAM, J.; MAYBIN J. Discourse. *Applied Linguistics*. September 2007, vol. 28, no. 3, 480-483 p. ISSN 0142-6001.

SWAM, J.; MAYBIN J. Everyday creativity in language: Textuality, contextuality and critique. *Applied Linguistics – special issue*. December 2007, vol. 28, no. 4, 497-518 p. ISSN 0142-6001.

ŠALDOVÁ, P. *Acta Universitatis Carolinae - Philologica 2, Prague Studies in English XXIII. (Cohesive devices in newswriting)*: 1st ed. Praha: Universitatis Carolinae 2002, 187-200 p. ISBN 80-246-0715-8.

TÁRNYIKOVÁ, J. *Chapters from Modern English Syntax II. (A communicative approach)*: 1st ed. Olomouc: Palackého Univerzita v Olomouci 1993, 105 p. ISBN 80-7067-268-4.

VAN DIJK, T. A. *New as discourse*: 1st ed. Helse: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates 1988, 200 p. ISBN 0-8058-0528-0.

VAN DIJK, T. A. *Discourse and communication: new approaches to the analysis of mass media discourse and communication*: 1st ed. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter 1985, 367 p. ISBN 0-8992-5105-6.

Appendices

Appendix 1.1: **Kim Beazley Sr.** **Veteran Australian politician who fought for Aboriginal land**

Source: The Guardian weekly, issue October 26 - November 1 2007, page 35

Kim Beazley Sr. **Veteran Australian politician who fought for Aboriginal land**

When **Kim Beazley**, who has died aged 90, entered Australia's federal parliament in 1945 at the age of 27, **he** was hailed as a politician to watch. Ben Chifley, the Australian Labour party (ALP) prime minister, saw **him** as **someone** who was "going a long way." Some believed **he** could be a party leader – as **his** son Kim eventually became, from 1996 to 2001 and again from 2005 to 2006.

Beazley was certainly seen as one of the party's bright young hopefuls when **he** won the Western Australian seat of Fremantle after the death of revered wartime prime minister John Curtin. When **he** took his place in parliament **he** was then the youngest member, but despite formidable intellectual gifts and a high reputation as an effective minister in the Gough Whitlam government of 1972-75, **he** never scaled the heights.

Like other talented Labor people of **his** era, **he** got caught up in internecine strife; **he** also had the frustration of facing 23 years in opposition. So it was not until 1972, with the advent of the Whitlam government, that **he** got his chance in the ministry. **He** ended up with the education portfolio. **Beazley** had a strong background in education, as a schoolteacher and university tutor. **He** made a significant impact on the face of education in Australia in the short time **he** had in office.

One of **his** first initiatives was to arrange for Aboriginal children to be taught in their own language, with English as a second language. Until then, teachers in some states could be penalised under the law of teaching in an Aboriginal language. **He** was also one of the pioneer fighters for Aboriginal land rights back in the early 1950s.

Beazley was born in Northam, northeast of Perth, but at the age of two **his** family moved to Fremantle, where **his** father worked as a storeman. **His** mother was a teacher with strong religious convictions. **He** knew poverty as a child and remembered having to attend school with no shoes. **He** was educated at Perth modern school before going on to the University of Western Australian Perth in 1939.

Throughout much of **his** parliamentary career **Beazley** was often regarded as the "conscience of the ALP". Certainly **he** earned the respect of colleagues and opponents as a man of high integrity. Yet for some time in the 1950s serious doubts were raised in some ALP quarters about **his** ability to survive in politics. This arose from **his** connection with Moral Re-Armament the controversial international religious movement led by the Rev Frank Buchman. Despite this, **Beazley** went on to become one of parliament's longest-serving members, having served 32 years in the house of representatives when **he** retired in 1977.

Appendix 1.2: Means of co-referential chains, types of reference, types of ties

Item	Mean of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Kim Beazley (S1)	proper noun	-----	-----	-----
He (S1)	pronoun	Kim Beazley (S1)	anaphoric	structural
Him (S2)	pronoun	Kim Beazley (S1)	anaphoric	immediate
Someone (S2)	pronoun	Kim Beazley (S1)	anaphoric	structural
He (S3)	pronoun	Kim Beazley (S1)	anaphoric	mediated 1
His (S3)	pronoun	He (S3)	anaphoric	structural
Beazley (S4)	proper noun	Kim Beazley (S1)	anaphoric	mediated 2
He (S4)	pronoun	Beazley (S4)	anaphoric	structural
He (S5)	pronoun	Beazley (S4)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S5)	pronoun	Beazley (S4)	anaphoric	structural
His (S6)	pronoun	Beazley (S4)	anaphoric	mediated 1
He (S6)	pronoun	Beazley (S4)	anaphoric	structural
He (S6)	pronoun	Beazley (S4)	anaphoric	structural
He (S6)	pronoun	Beazley (S4)	anaphoric	structural
He (S7)	pronoun	Beazley (S4)	anaphoric	mediated 2
He (S8)	pronoun	Beazley (S4)	anaphoric	mediated 3
Beazley (S9)	proper noun	Beazley (S4)	anaphoric	mediated 4
He (S10)	pronoun	Beazley (S9)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S10)	pronoun	Beazley (S9)	anaphoric	structural
His (S11)	pronoun	Beazley (S9)	anaphoric	mediated 1
He (S13)	pronoun	Beazley (S9)	anaphoric	remote mediated 2 ¹
Beazley (S14)	proper noun	Beazley (S9)	anaphoric	remote mediated 3 ¹
His (S14)	pronoun	Beazley (S14)	anaphoric	structural
His (S14)	pronoun	Beazley (S14)	anaphoric	structural
His (S15)	pronoun	Beazley (S14)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S16)	pronoun	Beazley (S14)	anaphoric	mediated 1
He (S17)	pronoun	Beazley (S14)	anaphoric	mediated 2
His (S18)	pronoun	Beazley (S14)	anaphoric	mediated 3
Beazley (S18)	proper noun	Beazley (S14)	anaphoric	structural
He (S19)	pronoun	Beazley (S18)	anaphoric	immediate
His (S20)	pronoun	Beazley (S18)	anaphoric	mediated 1
His (S21)	pronoun	Beazley (S18)	anaphoric	mediated 2
Beazley (S22)	proper noun	Beazley (S18)	anaphoric	mediated 3

Item	Mean of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
He (S22)	pronoun	Beazley (S22)	anaphoric	structural

Appendix 1.3: Statistics of reference

Type of reference	Mean of co-referential chain				
	Proper noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Anaphoric	5	0	28	33	100,00
Cataphoric	0	0	0	0	0,00
Total	5	0	28	33	100,00

Appendix 1.4: Statistics of ties

Type of tie	Mean of co-referential chain				
	Proper noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Immediate	0	0	6	6	18,18
Mediated	3	0	10	13	39,39
Remote	0	0	0	0	0,00
Remote-mediated	1	0	1	2	6,06
Structural	1	0	11	12	36,37
Total	5	0	28	33	100,00

Appendix 2.1: Katherine McGrath 'killed boyfriend after missing out on university'

Source: <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/crime/article7012249.ece>

Katherine McGrath 'killed boyfriend after missing out on university'

An A-level **student** stabbed **her boyfriend** to death after learning that **she** would not be able to go to the university of **her** choice, a court heard yesterday.

Katherine McGrath, 19, is accused of killing **Alyn Thomas** with a steak knife after spending the day drinking.

Cardiff Crown Court was told that **Ms McGrath** and **Mr Thomas**, 22, had been drinking Malibu, cider, lager and whisky before returning to **her** parent's £400,000 home in South Wales, where they had an argument.

Ms McGrath told police that **she** picked up a steak knife to "scare **him** off" during the row.

Her parents, who are both retired teachers, watched from the public gallery as their daughter’s trial opened.

Roger Thomas QC, prosecuting, said: “The wound penetrated Alyn Thomas’s heart and **he** died shortly afterwards.

“There was no justification or excuse for **Katherine McGrath** taking hold of what was in effect a weapon — the steak knife — and using it to cause his death.”
He said that **she** admitted stabbing **Mr Thomas** in a “distressed and emotional” 999 call. **Ms McGrath** claimed that **she** acted in self-defence after **her** boyfriend bit **her** thumb. **She** told the emergency operator: “I did it in self-defence. **He**’s my boyfriend and **he** came and attacked me and I didn’t know what to do.”

The jury was told that earlier that day the couple had gone to Brynteg Comprehensive School in Bridgend on the morning of August 20 last year to collect her A-level results. **Ms McGrath** was hoping to go on to university but failed to achieve the necessary grades.

The pair spent much of the day drinking before **Mr Thomas** went to work at a Tesco supermarket in Maesteg.

They met up again later and joined friends in Bridgend town centre. In one pub **Mr Thomas** bumped into a female colleague who offered to buy **him** a drink.

The prosecutor said: “**Alyn** met Tesco colleague Carys Stanton, who had accidentally bumped Alyn’s car previously. **She** was embarrassed even though **Alyn Thomas** laughed it off and made very little of the incident.

“**She** apologised for bumping **his** car and offered to buy **Alyn** some drinks.

“**Katherine McGrath** will later refer to this and will describe how it was the start of the incident.

“**McGrath** claimed that when **Alyn** attacked **her** **he** was aggressive and angry — shouting the name Carys.”

Jurors were told that a taxi driver who drove the pair home to Brackla, Bridgend, thought they were in good spirits and were “a lively couple”.

Ms McGrath has told police that once inside the house Mr Thomas’s mood changed. **She** claimed **he** pushed **her** around the living room before **she** took the steak knife from a kitchen drawer to scare **him** away.

Ms McGrath, of Bridgend, South Wales, denies murder. The trial continues.

Appendix 2.2: Means of co-referential chains, types of reference, types of ties

Item	Mean of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
------	------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------	-------------

Item	Mean of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Student (S1)	common noun	Katherine Ms McGrath (S2)	cataphoric	immediate
Her (S1)	pronoun	She (S1)	cataphoric	structural
She (S1)	pronoun	Katherine Ms McGrath (S2)	cataphoric	immediate
Her (S1)	pronoun	She (S1)	anaphoric	structural
Katherine Ms McGrath (S2)	proper noun	-----	-----	-----
Ms McGrath (S3)	proper noun	Katherine Ms McGrath (S2)	anaphoric	immediate
Her (S3)	pronoun	Ms McGrath (S3)	anaphoric	structural
Ms McGrath (S4)	proper noun	Ms McGrath (S3)	anaphoric	immediate
She (S4)	pronoun	Ms McGrath (S4)	anaphoric	structural
Her (S5)	pronoun	She (S4)	anaphoric	immediate
Katherine McGrath (S6)	proper noun	Ms McGrath (S3)	anaphoric	mediated 1
She (S7)	pronoun	Katherine McGrath (S6)	anaphoric	immediate
Ms McGrath (S8)	proper noun	Katherine McGrath (S6)	anaphoric	mediated 1
She (S8)	pronoun	Ms McGrath (S8)	anaphoric	structural
She (S9)	pronoun	Ms McGrath (S8)	anaphoric	immediate
Her (S9)	pronoun	She (S9)	anaphoric	structural
Her (S9)	pronoun	She (S9)	anaphoric	structural
She (S10)	pronoun	Ms McGrath (S8)	anaphoric	mediated 1
Her (S12)	proper noun	She (S10)	anaphoric	remote 1
Ms McGrath (S13)	proper noun	Ms McGrath (S8)	anaphoric	remote 1 mediated 3
Katherine McGrath (S20)	proper noun	Ms McGrath (S13)	anaphoric	remote 6
McGrath (S21)	pronoun	Katherine McGrath (S20)	anaphoric	immediate
Her (S21)	proper noun	McGrath (S21)	anaphoric	structural
Ms McGrath (S23)	proper noun	Mc McGrath (S21)	anaphoric	remote 1

Item	Mean of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
She (S24)	pronoun	Ms McGrath (S23)	anaphoric	immediate
Her (S24)	pronoun	She (S24)	anaphoric	structural
She (S24)	pronoun	Ms McGrath (S23)	anaphoric	structural
Ms McGrath(S25)	proper noun	Ms McGrath (S23)	anaphoric	mediated 1

Appendix 2.3: Means of co-referential chains, types of reference, types of ties

Item	Mean of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Boyfriend (S1)	common noun	Alyn Thomas (S2)	cataphoric	immediate
Alyn Thomas (S2)	proper noun	-----	-----	-----
Mr Thomas (S3)	proper noun	Alyn Thomas (S2)	anaphoric	immediate
Him (S4)	pronoun	Mr Thomas (S3)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S8)	pronoun	Mr Thomas (S3)	anaphoric	remote 3 mediated 1
Mr Thomas (S8)	proper noun	He (S8)	anaphoric	structural
Boyfriend (S9)	common noun	Mr Thomas (S8)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S11)	pronoun	Mr Thomas (S8)	anaphoric	remote 1 mediated 1
He (S11)	pronoun	Mr Thomas (S8)	anaphoric	structural
Mr Thomas (S14)	proper noun	Mr Thomas (S8)	anaphoric	remote 3 mediated 2
Mr Thomas (S16)	proper noun	Mr Thomas (S14)	anaphoric	remote 1
Him (S16)	pronoun	Mr Thomas (S16)	anaphoric	structural
Alyn (S17)	proper noun	Mr Thomas (S16)	anaphoric	immediate
Alyn Thomas (S18)	proper noun	Mr Thomas (S16)	anaphoric	mediated 1
Ø (S19)	Ø	Mr Thomas	anaphoric	structural

Item	Mean of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
		(S18)		
His (S19)	pronoun	Alyn Thomas (S18)	anaphoric	immediate
Alyn (S19)	proper noun	Alyn Thomas (S18)	anaphoric	structural
Alyn (S21)	proper noun	Alyn Thomas (S18)	anaphoric	remote 1 mediated 1
He (S21)	pronoun	Alyn (S21)	anaphoric	structural
He (S23)	pronoun	Alyn (S21)	anaphoric	remote 1
Him (S23)	pronoun	Alyn (S21)	anaphoric	structural
Colleague (S16)	common noun	Carys Stanton (S17)	cataphoric	immediate
Carys Stanton (S17)	proper noun	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----
She (S18)	pronoun	Carys Stanton (S17)	anaphoric	immediate
She (S19)	pronoun	Carys Stanton (S17)	anaphoric	mediated 1
Ø (S19)	Ø	She (S19)	anaphoric	structural
Roger Thomas (S6)	proper noun	----- ----	----- -----	----- -----
He (S8)	pronoun	Roger Thomas (S6)	anaphoric	immediate

Appendix 2.4: Statistics of reference

Type of reference	Mean of co-referential chain				
	Proper noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Anaphoric	16	1	27	44	89,80
Cataphoric	0	3	2	5	10,20
Total	16	4	29	49	100,00

Appendix 2.5: Statistics of ties

Type of tie	Mean of co-referential chain				
	Proper noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Immediate	5	4	9	18	36,74
Mediated	4	0	2	6	12,25
Remote	2	0	2	4	8,16
Remote-mediated	3	0	2	5	10,20
Structural	2	0	14	16	32,65
Total	16	4	29	49	100,00

Appendix 3.1: Doctors back story of miracle Haiti earthquake survivor Evan Monsigrace

Doctors back story of miracle Haiti earthquake survivor Evan Monsigrace

Source:

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/us_and_americas/article7021532.ece

Doctors say that the Haiti earthquake **victim** thought to have endured 27 days trapped under the rubble has become lucid and that what **he** says backs up **his** incredible survival story.

Evans Monsigrace was carried into a Salvation Army clinic on Monday by two **rescuers** who said that **they** found **him** while picking through the ruins of a flea market.

Stick thin and severely dehydrated, with festering open wounds on both feet, at first **Mr Monsigrace** spoke ramblingly, convinced that **he** was still trapped and begging to die, medical staff reported.

But yesterday the 28-year-old rice **seller** began to talk sensibly, and doctors now say that it is feasible that **he** survived on water and perhaps some fruit, although **his** story cannot be independently checked.

Mr Monsigrace has told them that **he** had just finished selling rice for the day at the city centre market when the quake hit. **He** didn't suffer any major injuries but was trapped on **his** side, in an area where food and drink vendors were selling their goods.

“Based on that **his** story, we believe **him**,” said Dr Dushyantha Jayaweera, who works at the University of Miami Medishare field hospital where **Mr Monsigrace** was transferred because **he** was in critical condition.

Dr Jayaweera said that **Mr Monsigrace** originally claimed that **he** had not had any water or food at all. Doctors found however that **he** had normal kidney function with only some heart palpitations, suggesting that he at least had drunk something, but not enough to avoid getting dehydrated.

Medical experts say that disaster survivors may be able to sustain themselves with a water supply and without medical attention for up to two weeks, as did Darlene Etienne, the 17-year-old Haitian survivor who was rescued after 15 days in which she reportedly sipped water from the bathroom.

The circumstances of Monsigrace's rescue remain mysterious. Mr Monsigrace's mother, who was at the field hospital, has told doctors that people clearing rubble in the city centre discovered **him** and alerted his brothers.

The two men who carried **him** into the Salvation Army medical centre in Port-au-Prince assured doctors that **he** had been trapped since the earthquake.

A statement on the Salvation Army website said that the two unidentified rescuers told them that they found the **man** in the debris of the market.

A video filmed by Michael Andrew, an Arizona-based freelance photographer, shows doctors at the Salvation Army clinic trying without success to insert a needle into the man's arm to give **him** fluid. Doctors then referred the **man** to the field hospital at the airport, Mr Andrew said.

It wasn't clear whether other people had provided food and water to the **man** before **he** got to the clinic, said Mr Andrew. It also wasn't known why teams of international search and rescue workers were not alerted to the discovery of the **survivor**.

"**He** came in delirious, asking to die," said Nery Ynclan, a University of Miami spokeswoman.

She said that **Mr Monsigrace** was last night in a stable condition and nibbling chocolate as **he** was treated for dehydration and malnutrition.

"Someone could not survive 28 days without water," Ms Ynclan said. "You can go nine weeks without food."

"It's not just amazing that **he** survived — the amazing fact is that they found **him**," said Dr Jayaweera. "You never say never in medicine. I think it tells us about people not giving up on their loved ones — they kept looking and kept hoping."

Appendix 3.2: Means of co-referential chains, types of reference, types of ties

Item	Means of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Victim (S1)	common noun	Evans Monsigrace (S2)	cataphoric	immediate
Evans Monsigrace (S2)	proper noun	-----	-----	-----

Item	Means of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Him (S2)	pronoun	Evans Monsigrace (S2)	anaphoric	structural
Mr Monsigrace (S3)	proper noun	Evans Monsigrace (S2)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S3)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S3)	anaphoric	immediate
Seller (S4)	common noun	Mr Monsigrace (S3)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S4)	pronoun	Seller (S4)	anaphoric	structural
His (S4)	pronoun	He (S4)	anaphoric	structural
Mr Monsigrace (S5)	proper noun	Mr Monsigrace (S3)	anaphoric	mediated 1
He (S5)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S5)	anaphoric	structural
He (S6)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S5)	anaphoric	immediate
His (S6)	pronoun	He (S5)	anaphoric	structural
His (S7)	pronoun	He (S6)	anaphoric	immediate
Him (S7)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S5)	anaphoric	structural
Mr Monsigrace (S7)	proper noun	Mr Monsigrace (S5)	anaphoric	structural
He (S7)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S7)	anaphoric	structural
Mr Monsigrace (S8)	proper noun	Mr Monsigrace (S8)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S8)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S8)	anaphoric	structural
He (S9)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S8)	anaphoric	immediate
Him (S12)	pronoun	Mr	anaphoric	remote 2

Item	Means of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
		Monsigrace (S8)		mediated 1
Him (S13)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S8)	anaphoric	remote 2 mediated 2
He (S13)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S8)	anaphoric	structural
Man (S14)	general noun	Mr Monsigrace (S8)	anaphoric	remote 2 mediated 3
Him (S15)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S8)	anaphoric	remote 2 mediated 4
Man (S16)	general noun	Mr Monsigrace (S8)	anaphoric	remote 2 mediated 5
Man (S17)	general noun	Mr Monsigrace (S8)	anaphoric	remote 2 mediated 6
He (S17)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S8)	anaphoric	remote 2 mediated 7
Survivor (S18)	common noun	Mr Monsigrace (S8)	anaphoric	remote 2 mediated 8
He (S19)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S8)	anaphoric	remote 2 mediated 9
Mr Monsigrace (S20)	proper noun	Mr Monsigrace (S8)	anaphoric	remote 2 mediated 10
He (S20)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S20)	anaphoric	structural
He (S23)	pronoun	Mr Monsigrace (S20)	anaphoric	remote 2
Him (S23)	pronoun	He (S20)	anaphoric	structural

Appendix 3.3: Means of co-referential chains, types of reference, types of ties

Item	Means of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Rescuers (S2)	common noun	-----	-----	-----
They (S2)	pronoun	Rescuers (S2)	anaphoric	structural
Rescuers (S14)	common noun	Rescuers (S2)	anaphoric	remote 11
They (S14)	pronoun	Rescuers (S14)	anaphoric	structural
Darlene Etienne (S10)	proper noun	-----	-----	-----
Survivor (S10)	proper noun	Darlene Etienne (S10)	anaphoric	structural
She (S10)	proper noun	Darlene Etienne	anaphoric	structural
Michael Andrew (S15)	proper noun	-----	-----	-----
Photographer (S15)	common noun	Michael Andrew (S15)	anaphoric	structural
Mr Andrew (S16)	proper noun	Michael Andrew (S15)	anaphoric	immediate
Dr Dushyntha Jayaweera (S7)	proper noun	-----	-----	-----
Dr Jayaweera (S8)	common noun	Dr Dushyntha Jayaweera (S7)	anaphoric	immediate
Dr Jayaweera (S23)	proper noun	Dr Jayaweera (S8)	anaphoric	remote 14
Nery Ynclan (S19)	proper noun	-----	-----	-----
Spokeswoman (S19)	common noun	Nery Ynclan (S19)	anaphoric	structural
She (S20)	pronoun	Nery Ynclan (S19)	anaphoric	immediate
Ms Ynclan	proper noun	Nery Ynclan (S19)	anaphoric	mediated 1
People (S25)	general noun	-----	-----	-----
Their (S25)	pronoun	People (S25)	anaphoric	structural
They (S25)	pronoun	People (S25)	anaphoric	structural

Appendix 3.4: Statistics of reference

Type of reference	Mean of co-referential chain					
	Proper noun	General noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Anaphoric	9	3	6	26	44	97,78
Cataphoric	0	0	1	0	1	2,22
Total	9	3	7	26	45	100,00

Appendix 3.5: Statistics of ties

Type of tie	Mean of co-referential chain					
	Proper noun	General noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Immediate	4	0	2	5	11	24,25
Mediated	2	0	0	0	2	4,44
Remote	1	0	1	1	2	4,44
Remote-mediated	1	3	1	5	10	22,23
Structural	1	0	3	16	20	44,44
Total	9	3	7	26	45	100,00

Appendix 4.1: Tiger Woods can be forgiven everything – except that shirt

Tiger Woods can be forgiven everything – except that shirt

Source:

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/sport/columnists/simon_barnes/article7035575.e

The Year of the Tiger opened in baffling fashion with the protracted mea maxima culpa of **Tiger Woods**. This strange stunt, in which **Woods** came out of hiding in a quite extraordinary shirt and spent 13½ minutes telling a selected gathering and the world that **he** had sinned through his own most grievous fault, left much of the planet trying hard to see the point.

The performance — for performance it was, staged, scripted and graced by a silent audience — seemed to relate to none of the goals we might have assumed **Woods** was pursuing. It seemed unlikely that such a public show could have a direct effect on **his** troubled marriage, for a start.

Naturally, being cynical, we expected **Woods** to be making a play for **his** commercial partners and sponsors, many of which dumped **him** as soon as **he** hit the fire hydrant. But there was nothing here that made obvious commercial sense.

Woods is primarily a **golfer**, but there was no suggestion that this confession was going to bring **him** back to the course any quicker. Most of the pundits were expecting an announcement of **his** next golfing appointment; they were disappointed. Instead, **he** stressed that **he** still had a long way to go before golf became a possibility again.

It seems to me that the clue is in therapy. **Woods** has been going through therapy for sex addiction. That is to say, **he** has failed to control **his** life because of a compulsion. Like other forms of addiction — alcohol, drugs, gambling — it can be treated by therapeutic means; ask Tony Adams.

The traditional method for such treatment is the Twelve Steps programme, which begins with an admission to yourself of your failings and is followed by an admission to others: “Make a list of all persons we had harmed and become willing to make amends to them all.”

This is comparatively straightforward when you are dealing with friends, family and colleagues. But **Woods** has exploited the whole world by pretending to be a moral **person**, picking up “role model” endorsements, making a fortune and all the time being quite another person. Logically, that leaves **him** with the tricky task of having to make amends to the whole world.

And that, I think, was what **he** was trying to do. It’s a difficult thing, this making amends. It might be counter-productive — at least for the others involved — if, for example, a philanderer were to ring up every husband **he** had cuckolded and confess every detail of his goings-on. Amends-making can cause more harm than good and it is an aspect of the programme forever under discussion.

In a sense, then, **Woods** was exploiting the world for therapeutic purposes, just as **he** had previously exploited the world for commercial purposes. All the same, it is hard to see what else **he** could do here. **He** is palpably sincere in **his** desire to fulfil **his** therapy. **He** is obviously a goal-orientated **person**. **He** seems to have a need to become the best therapy-undergoer ever. **His** therapist is doubtless asking **him** why **he** needs to be and who **he** is really trying to please.

We must accept that Woods’s apology was more for **his** benefit than ours, but that does not detract from its sincerity. All we can do is wish **him** well.

It is not part of the Twelve Steps programme to wear that sort of shirt. That was a bit of personal initiative.

Appendix 4.2: Means of co-referential chains, types of reference, types of ties

Item	Means of co-referential chains	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Tiger Woods (S1)	proper noun	-----	-----	-----
Woods (S2)	proper noun	Tiger Woods (S1)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S2)	pronoun	Woods (S2)	anaphoric	structural
His (S2)	pronoun	Wood (S2)	anaphoric	structural
Woods (S3)	proper noun	Woods (S2)	anaphoric	immediate
His (S4)	pronoun	Woods (S3)	anaphoric	immediate
Woods (S5)	proper noun	Woods (S3)	anaphoric	mediated 1
His (S5)	pronoun	Woods (S5)	anaphoric	structural
Him (S5)	pronoun	Woods (S5)	anaphoric	structural
He (S5)	pronoun	Woods (S5)	anaphoric	structural
Woods (S7)	proper noun	Woods (S5)	anaphoric	remote 1
Golfer (S7)	common noun	Woods (S7)	anaphoric	structural
Him (S7)	pronoun	Woods (S7)	anaphoric	structural
His (S8)	pronoun	Woods (S7)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S9)	pronoun	Woods (S7)	anaphoric	mediated 1
He (S9)	pronoun	Woods (S7)	anaphoric	structural
Woods (S11)	proper noun	Woods (S7)	anaphoric	remote 1 mediated 2
He (S12)	pronoun	Woods (S11)	anaphoric	immediate
His (S12)	pronoun	Woods (S11)	anaphoric	structural
Woods (S16)	proper noun	Woods (S11)	anaphoric	remote 3 mediated 1
Person (S16)	general noun	Woods (S16)	anaphoric	structural
Him (S17)	pronoun	Woods (S16)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S18)	pronoun	Woods (S16)	anaphoric	mediated 1
He (S20)	pronoun	Woods (S16)	anaphoric	remote 1 mediated 2
Woods (S22)	proper noun	Woods (S16)	anaphoric	remote 2 mediated 3
He (S22)	pronoun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	structural
He (S23)	pronoun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S24)	pronoun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	mediated 1
His (S24)	pronoun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	structural
His (S24)	pronoun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	structural
He (S25)	pronoun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	mediated 2
Person (S25)	general noun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	structural
He (S26)	pronoun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	mediated 3
His (S27)	pronoun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	mediated 4
Him (S27)	pronoun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	structural
He (S27)	pronoun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	structural

Item	Means of co-referential chains	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
He (S27)	pronoun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	structural
His (S28)	pronoun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	mediated 5
Him (S29)	pronoun	Woods (S22)	anaphoric	mediated 6

Appendix 4.3: Statistics of reference

Type of reference	Mean of co-referential chain					
	Proper noun	General noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Anaphoric	7	2	1	28	38	100,00
Cataphoric	0	0	0	0	0	0,00
Total	7	2	1	28	38	100,00

Appendix 4.4: Statistics of ties

Type of tie	Mean of co-referential chain					
	Proper noun	General noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Immediate	2	0	0	5	7	18,42
Mediated	1	0	0	8	9	23,68
Remote	1	0	0	0	1	2,63
Remote-mediated	3	0	0	1	4	10,53
Structural	0	2	1	14	17	44,74
Total	7	2	1	28	38	100,00

Appendix 5.1: Killer whale was treated differently, handler admits

Killer whale was treated differently, handler admits

The captive killer whale, Tilikum, responsible for the death of one of its trainers had to be treated differently from other animals because of the danger it posed, the park's boss has admitted.

Source: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/northamerica/usa/7321986/Killer-whale-was-treated-differently-handler-admits.html>

(Daily Telegraph)

Chuck Tompkins, chief animal **trainer** for SeaWorld Orlando in Florida, said the 12,300 pound orca's sheer size and history of previous attacks meant handlers had to take special precautions.

Tilikum was one of three killer whales blamed for the drowning of a previous trainer in Canada in 1991. Eight years later a late night park intruder was found dead in his pool.

The latest tragedy struck when the 30-year-old **animal** grabbed veteran trainer Dawn Brancheau's ponytail and dragged her under the water drowning her.

Mr Tompkins, who spent five years training **Tilikum**, described **him** as a "good animal" but admitted there were different rules when handling **him** compared to other killer whales at the attraction.

He said: "We treated **Tilikum** differently. We knew because of **his** size and because of previous incidents, we did not get into the water with **him**. We had very specific rules of how we interacted with **him**. **He's** large, male – huge – and we respected **his** size."

He added: "We're working with wild animals, they're not tame. If there's sexual activity in the pool, or maybe they're socially interacting with each other, we're very sensitive to those things.

"You don't pet your dog in the middle of a dog fight. We train our staff to observe these things. We're trained for those situations. We can predict 99.9 per cent of the time what they're going to do.

"We know what to do with these animals. We know how to interact with them. If something doesn't feel right, we get out of the water. We know when to step back and let them be animals. We've had millions of positive interactions."

Despite the tragedy SeaWorld have said they will not be destroying **Tilikum** and have also rejected calls to release **him** into the wild.

Brancheau's older sister, Diane Gross, said the trainer, who was married with no children, would not want anything to happen to the **whale** and the family regarded **her** death as a tragic accident.

"Dawn loved the whales like her children, she loved all of them," her sister said. "They all had personalities, good days and bad days."

Appendix 5.2: Means of co-referential chains, types of reference, types of ties

Item	Means of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Tilikum (S2)	proper noun	-----	-----	-----
Animal (S4)	common noun	Tilikum (S2)	anaphoric	remote 1

Item	Means of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Tilikum (S5)	proper noun	Tilikum (S2)	anaphoric	remote 1 mediated 1
Him (S5)	pronoun	Tilikum (S5)	anaphoric	structural
Animal (S5)	common noun	Tilikum (S5)	anaphoric	structural
Him (S5)	pronoun	Tilikum (S5)	anaphoric	structural
Tilikum (S6)	proper noun	Tilikum (S5)	anaphoric	immediate
His (S7)	pronoun	Tilikum (S6)	anaphoric	immediate
Him (S7)	pronoun	Tilikum (S6)	anaphoric	structural
Him (S8)	pronoun	Tilikum (S6)	anaphoric	mediated 1
He (S9)	pronoun	Tilikum (S6)	anaphoric	mediated 2
His (S9)	pronoun	Tilikum (S6)	anaphoric	structural
Tilikum (S21)	proper noun	Tilikum (S6)	anaphoric	remote 14
Him (S21)	pronoun	Tilikum (S21)	anaphoric	structural
Whale (S22)	common noun	Tilikum (S21)	anaphoric	immediate

Appendix 5.3: Means of co-referential chains, types of reference, types of ties

Item	Means of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Chuck Tompkins (S1)	proper noun	-----	-----	-----
Trainer (S1)	common noun	Chuck Tompkins (S1)	anaphoric	structural
Mr Tompkins (S5)	proper noun	Chuck Tompkins (S1)	anaphoric	remote 3
Ø (S5)	Ø	Mr Tompkins (S5)	anaphoric	structural
He (S6)	pronoun	Mr Tompkins (S5)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S10)	pronoun	Mr Tompkins (S5)	anaphoric	remote 3 mediated 1
Trainer (S4)	common noun	Dawn Brancheau (S3)	cataphoric	structural
Dawn Brancheau (S4)	proper noun	----- ---	----- ----	----- -----

Item	Means of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Her (S4)	pronoun	Dawn Brancheau (S4)	anaphoric	structural
Her (S4)	pronoun	Dawn Brancheau (S4)	anaphoric	structural
Dawn (S23)	proper noun	Dawn Brancheau (S4)	anaphoric	remote 18
She (S23)	pronoun	Dawn (S23)	anaphoric	immediate
Animals (S16)	common noun	-----	-----	-----
Them (S17)	pronoun	Animals (S16)	anaphoric	immediate
Them (S19)	pronoun	Animals (S16)	anaphoric	remote 1 mediated 1
SeaWorld (S21)	common noun	-----	-----	-----
They (S21)	pronoun	Sea World (S21)	anaphoric	structural
Whales (S23)	common noun	-----	-----	-----
Them (S23)	pronoun	Whales (S23)	anaphoric	structural
They (S24)	pronoun	Whales (S24)	anaphoric	immediate

Appendix 5.4: Statistics of reference

Type of reference	Mean of co-referential chain				
	Proper noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Anaphoric	5	4	18	27	96,43
Cataphoric	0	1	0	1	3,57
Total	5	5	18	28	100,00

Appendix 5.5: Statistics of ties

Type of tie	Mean of co-referential chain				
	Proper noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Immediate	1	1	5	7	25,00
Mediated	0	0	2	2	7,14
Remote	3	1	0	4	14,29
Remote-mediated	1	0	2	3	10,71
Structural	0	3	9	12	42,86
Total	5	5	18	28	100,00

Appendix 6.1: Jack Dromey selected as Labour's candidate for Birmingham Erdington

Jack Dromey selected as Labour's candidate for Birmingham Erdington

Harriet Harman's husband chosen to replace constituency's retiring MP, Siôn Simon, at general election.

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2010/feb/27/dromey-harman-labour-election-birmingham-erdington-simon>

The **husband** of Labour's deputy leader, Harriet Harman, has been selected as a Labour **candidate** in the forthcoming general election, it was announced last night. **Jack Dromey**, deputy general **secretary** of the Unite union, was chosen as Labour's prospective parliamentary **candidate** for Birmingham Erdington, the party said.

Dromey was reported to have been looking for a safe seat since the summer – Labour held Birmingham Erdington with a majority of 9,575 at the last election.

He said **he** was "honoured" to have been chosen: "For 25 years, I have fought great battles in Birmingham for working people and social justice. I will serve the people of Erdington as a hardworking local MP, punching the weight of a fine constituency that has seen real progress under 13 years of a Labour government but still with a lot to do."

The constituency's current MP, Siôn Simon, said this month that he would be standing down to concentrate on becoming Birmingham's first elected mayor.

Dromey first sought to stand for Labour at the 1997 election, but failed to make the shortlist for the Pontefract and Castleford constituency. **He** sought the safe seat of Wolverhampton North East in 2007 when there was a possibility of an election.

Appendix 6.2: Means of co-referential chains, types of reference, types of ties

Item	Means of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Husband (S1)	common noun	Jack Dromey (S2)	cataphoric	immediate
Candidate (S1)	common noun	Jack Dromey (S2)	cataphoric	structural
Jack Dromey (S2)	proper noun	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----
Secretary (S2)	common noun	Jack Dromey (S2)	anaphoric	structural
Candidate (S2)	common noun	Jack Dromey (S2)	anaphoric	structural
Dromey (S3)	proper noun	Jack Dromey (S2)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S4)	pronoun	Dromey (S3)	anaphoric	immediate
He (S4)	pronoun	Dromey (S3)	anaphoric	structural
Dromey (S8)	proper noun	Dromey (S3)	anaphoric	remote 3 mediated 1
Ø (S8)	Ø	Dromey (S8)	anaphoric	structural
He (S9)	pronoun	Dromey (S8)	anaphoric	immediate
Sion Simon (S6)	proper noun	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----
He (S6)	pronoun	Sion Simon (S6)	anaphoric	structural

Appendix 6.3: Statistics of reference

Type of reference	Mean of co-referential chain				
	Proper noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Anaphoric	2	2	4	8	80,00
Cataphoric	0	2	0	2	20,00
Total	2	4	4	10	100,00

Appendix 6.4: Statistics of ties

Type of tie	Mean of co-referential chain				
	Proper noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Immediate	1	1	2	4	40,00
Mediated	0	0	0	0	0,00
Remote	0	0	0	0	0,00
Remote-mediated	1	0	0	1	10,00
Structural	0	3	2	5	50,00
Total	2	4	4	10	100,00

Appendix 7.1: Nike boss Mark Parker sees greener bottom line

Nike boss Mark Parker sees greener bottom line

Mark Parker, the global chief executive of Nike, one of the most powerful retail brands in the world, has said that companies will have to find more sophisticated ways of judging value and impact on the environment if they are to resist being pushed around by short- investors seeking a quick profit.

Source:

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/newsbysector/retailandconsumer/7332711/Nike-boss-Mark-Parker-sees-greener-bottom-line.html>

In a wide-ranging interview with *The Sunday Telegraph*, **Mark Parker** said that a company's use of energy should be one of the key metrics that is regularly reported on. **He** said that Nike was now working with other companies, including PepsiCo and Unilever, on building a suite of new reporting measures. The group will report on how to change company reporting at the 2011 World Economic Forum meeting at Davos.

Mr Parker also revealed that Nike is planning a major push into "direct to the consumer" retail, saying that **he** wanted to increase revenues from direct retail from stores and online from 15pc of the total to 25pc "and beyond".

He also gave a commitment to Umbro, the UK sports firm Nike took over in a £285m deal in 2008, and said that it would remain as a separate brand.

Mr Parker said that **he** was now seeing evidence of consumer demand coming back into the market after a tough economic year when Nike had seen global revenues fall despite maintaining market share. **But he** said that unemployment among the young was a particular problem.

"It [the recovery] will take a while. I'm not sure it will come back to levels that we've seen two or three years ago anytime soon, but I do think we'll see a steady, slow

recovery. The unemployment rate is interesting because it is the younger demographic, 16 to 24 year-olds, where the unemployment tends to be higher than the norm.”

One of the company’s significant initiatives is the launch of the GreenXchange, where companies can share intellectual property and licensed knowledge on reducing carbon footprint.

“It will be part of how a company is valued,” **Mr Parker** said of the way markets will view green issues as part of a company’s performance. The metrics are harder. That work is going on, in between this Davos and the next Davos we are participating with other companies to try and set some specific metrics.

He said many commodities, such as oil and water, that companies rely on for their manufacturing processes, were “undervalued” and that prices would increase.

“The business community is more progressive and has more of a sense of urgency here than many of the public, political institutions around the world,” **Mr Parker** said.

“We all know that many resources are underpriced and undervalued in terms of what they really ultimately should be – water, oil [and] energy in general. These input costs are going to get higher and higher and companies have to be proactive in dealing with that reality.”

Mr Parker said Nike was still committed to retaining its support of **Tiger Woods**, the golfing **star** who recently admitted to a string of affairs.

On Saturday, Gatorade, owned by PepsiCo, announced that it was no longer maintaining its sponsorship of **Mr Woods**.

“We’ve made our position on **Tiger** pretty clear,” **Mr Parker** said. “ **He**’s put **his** apologies out there and **he** is working on getting **himself** back to where **he** thinks **he** needs to be and we will continue to support **him** as **he** tries to do that.”

Appendix 7.2: Means of co-referential chains, types of reference, types of ties

Item	Means of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Mark Parker (S1)	proper noun	-----	-----	-----
He (S2)	pronoun	Mark Parker (S1)	anaphoric	immediate
Mr Parker (S4)	proper noun	Mark Parker (S1)	anaphoric	remote 1 mediated 1
He (S4)	pronoun	Mr Parker (S4)	anaphoric	structural
He (S5)	pronoun	Mr Parker (S4)	anaphoric	immediate

Item	Means of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
∅ (S5)	∅	He (S5)	anaphoric	structural
Mr Parker (S6)	proper noun	Mr Parker (S4)	anaphoric	mediated 1
He (S6)	pronoun	Mr Parker (S6)	anaphoric	structural
He (S7)	pronoun	Mr Parker (S6)	anaphoric	immediate
Mr Parker (S12)	proper noun	Mr Parker (S6)	anaphoric	remote 1 mediated 1
He (S15)	pronoun	Mr Parker (S12)	anaphoric	remote 1
Mr Parker (S16)	proper noun	Mr Parker (S12)	anaphoric	remote 2 mediated 1
Mr Parker (S19)	proper noun	Mr Parker (S16)	anaphoric	remote 2
Mr Parker (S21)	proper noun	Mr Parker (S19)	anaphoric	remote 1

Appendix 7.3: Means of co-referential chains, types of reference, types of ties

Item	Means of co-referential chain	The item to which it refers	Type of reference	Type of tie
Tiger Woods (S19)	proper noun	-----	-----	-----
Star (S19)	common noun	Tiger Woods (S19)	anaphoric	structural
Mr Woods (S20)	proper noun	Tiger Woods (S19)	anaphoric	immediate
Tiger (S21)	pronoun	Tiger Woods (S19)	anaphoric	mediated 1
He (S22)	pronoun	Tiger (S21)	anaphoric	immediate
His (S22)	pronoun	Tiger (S21)	anaphoric	structural
He (S22)	pronoun	Tiger (S21)	anaphoric	structural
Himself (S22)	pronoun	Tiger (S21)	anaphoric	structural
He (S22)	pronoun	Tiger (S21)	anaphoric	structural
He (S22)	pronoun	Tiger (S21)	anaphoric	structural
Him (S22)	pronoun	Tiger (S21)	anaphoric	structural
He (S22)	pronoun	Tiger (S21)	anaphoric	structural

Appendix 7.4: Statistics of reference

Type of reference	Mean of co-referential chain				
	Proper noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Anaphoric	8	1	14	23	100,00
Cataphoric	0	0	0	0	0,00
Total	8	1	14	23	100,00

Appendix 7.5: Statistics of ties

Type of tie	Mean of co-referential chain				
	Proper noun	Common noun	Pronoun	Total number of occurrence	Ration (%)
Immediate	1	0	4	5	21,74
Mediated	2	0	0	2	8,70
Remote	2	0	1	3	13,40
Remote-mediated	3	0	0	3	13,40
Structural	0	1	9	10	43,48
Total	8	1	14	23	100,00