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Types of Appositions in Journalistic Texts

Kateřina Vostruhová

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Cílem diplomové práce je analýza výskytů jednotlivých typů přístavkové postmodifikace v anglickém žurnalistickém stylu s akcentem na komunikační efekt. Diplomandka na základě studia odborné lingvistické literatury vymezí jednotlivé typy přístavku v angličtině především z hlediska struktury a zformuluje hypotézu pro výzkumnou část v závislosti na charakteristických rysech žurnalistického stylu. V části výzkumné bude podrobně posuzovat výskyty jednotlivých typů přístavkových konstrukcí v různých typech článků i v různých typech novin. Na základě kvantitativní i kvalitativní analýzy shrne svá zjištění především z hlediska různé distribuce a interpretace jejího možného dopadu na čtenáře.

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L.S.

prof. PhDr. Petr Vorel, CSc.

děkan

Mgr. Šárka Bubíková, Ph.D.

vedoucí katedry

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Abstract

The aim of this diploma paper is the research of various appositions in journalistic texts. The theoretical part elucidates individual types of apposition, their distribution, function, formal realization and features. Moreover, the basic features of the journalistic style are described.

The practical part is divided into two sections – quantitative and qualitative analysis. Two hypotheses based on the studied literature and researched corpus (newspaper articles) are proved in the quantitative analysis. The qualitative analysis concerns individual types of appositions, discussion of particular corpus findings and their possible communicative effect on reader in comparison with relative clause..

Key words

apposition, restrictive, non-restrictive, equivalence, attribution, inclusion, noun phrase, postmodification, formal features, journalistic style

Název

Typy apozicí v novinářských textech

Souhrn

Cílem této diplomové práce je výzkum různých apozicí v novinářských textech. Teoretická část vysvětluje jednotlivé typy apozicí, jejích rozmístění, funkcí, formálního vyjádření a rysů. Základný rysy žurnalistického stylu jsou také popsány.

Praktická část je rozdělena do dvou sekcí – kvantitativní a kvalitativní analýza. V kvantitativní části je prokazováno dvě hypotézy založené na studované literatuře a zkoumaném korpusu (novinové články). Kvalitativní analýza se soustředí na jednotlivé typy apozicí, rozbor určitých nálezů z korpusu a jejich možným komunikačním vlivem na čtenáře v porovnání se vztažnou větou.

Klíčová slova

apozice (přístavek), restriktivní, nerestriktivní, ekvivalence, přiřazení (atribut), zahrnutí (inkluze), jmenná fráze, postmodifikace, formální znaky, žurnalistický styl

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Introduction

The diploma paper focuses on the role of the apposition in journalistic texts. The target of the thesis is to describe appositional types, their realization and syntactic function in the sentence. The theoretical background is based on linguistic literature. Afterwards communicative function of apposition will be discussed. The language of newspapers will be studied as well; it will help the reader to understand the particular usage of apposition in journalistic text.

In chapters of theoretical part (Apposition, Restrictive Apposition, Non-restrictive Apposition and Journalistic Style), the author firstly defines appositional types in a detailed way. A variety of grammarians differ in their approaches to appositions. They are consistent in several formal features or qualities of apposition (that first chapter deals with) and on the other side they disagree on the unified classification of particular subtypes. The author has to denominate subtypes of restrictive apposition because they are not denoted by name. Afterwards non-restrictive apposition subtypes description follows. The following chapter introduces basic formal features of journalistic style – form, sentence structure, function, language figures.

The analytical part has three main sections – the quantitative analysis, the qualitative analysis and the introductory chapter. The introducing chapter is guidance for the analytical part. Hypotheses, corpus description and criteria, and determination of analysis are stated in the chapter Introduction to Analysis. The overall amount of particular apposition subtypes occurrence and distribution, their syntactic function, references and function in newspapers are reasoned in quantitative analysis. The qualitative part is aimed at chosen examples from corpus, discussion of their communicative function (what influence on reader they have) and ambiguous findings.

The author deals with book sources mainly. The sources are either by English linguists or Czech grammarians. The literature of Czech authors is translated by the author of the diploma paper. While the sources of the theoretical part are traditional books, the corpus is mainly of internet origin (but also texts from the printed newspapers are added).

1 Apposition

Sentences have their constituents and the apposition is one of them. Dušková states that the apposition is an adjacent constituent of a sentence, which makes up specific type of coordination with its head (Dušková 1994, p498, my translation). This characterization is one of the numerous definitions. Appositions appear in a written text as well as in a spoken language. As Eastwood states the function of the apposition can be to emphasise a phrase or to add extra information (Eastwood 1994, p14). The apposition usually post-modifies the foregoing noun phrase.

The apposition is used frequently unwittingly. When people converse or write a text we add other information to objects, things, people, ideas, and themes and etc. This addition of extra additional information for the listener or reader can sometimes be assumed as apposition, especially in cases the noun or the noun phrase is employed as a descriptor or identificator (Sinclair 1996, p134).

1.1 Definitions of Apposition

There seems to be a tendency, that every author has his/her own specification or description of the term apposition. Each of them explains the matter in various ways. Moreover, some of them call the apposition differently – they use diverse terms. Huddleston foreshadows the diversity of apposition understanding: "Apposition is used for a variety of constructions where one form (a NP in central cases) is ´placed alongside´ another..." (1993, p262). The most appropriate definition for this diploma paper (as it will be shown later) is claimed by Randolph Quirk:

> "Apposition is primarily, and typically, a relation of noun phrases, ... For linguistic units to be appositives, ie in apposition, they must normally be identical in reference... Alternatively, the reference of one must be included in the reference of other (Quirk et al 1985, pp1300-01)."

Czech linguist Dušková states an opinion, which is extremely close to Quirk´s one. Their definitions share the same main thoughts about the apposition. It seems they perceive the apposition from the similar point of view.

"Apposition is an adjacent, elaborative sentence element, which differs from the others in that, it creates a specific type of coordination with its head. Its members have the same syntactic function in relationship to other sentence elements. From semantic point of view, members of the appositional relationship share their reference or one reference is included in the other one. In other words, members of the appositional relationship express the same concept, however differently said (Dušková 1988, p498, my translation)."

From the definitions written above, one is able to describe the apposition. It is a structure in the sentence, usually consisting of two members (typically noun phrases) that are called appositives. They normally have the same syntactic function. The appositives carry unique relationship of shared reference. This means they have the same reference or reference of one appositive contains the reference of the other appositive. Two appositives express almost the same thought/fact/thing by various words. As a rule one of appositives carries more specific, concrete or particular meaning and the second one is more general in meaning. As Huddleston suggests the apposition usually directly follows its head. However, it will be shown in the chapter 1.2.1. Full vs. Partial Apposition that this condition for apposition is not necessary.

Several authors, for example Dušková, speak about the appositional relationship, because the members are dependant on each other. On the other hand, for purposes of this paper, the apposition is the second member of the structure, while the first appositive is the head of the arrangement. Both members can be called appositives or the whole structure retains the labelling the appositional relationship.

The previous definitions can be compared the Jacobs´s point of view. The above mentioned grammarians refer to phrases whilst Jacobs classifies the appositive relative clause. Others may call it non-restrictive relative clause according to the Jacobs´ division and description. He divides relative clauses to restrictive and appositive. The main difference between those two types is their function. The restrictive relative clauses, written without punctuation, are usually used to identify their heads. However, the appositive relative clauses, typically written with commas, provide more detailed information about their heads (Jacobs et al 1993, p310). For purposes of this diploma paper, the focus is on traditional appositions and their characteristics that directly follow.

Karel Hais´s explanation of the matter can be accepted on the margin of understanding the conception of the apposition. He classifies the apposition as a "distinctive type of the attribute (Hais 1975, p287, my translation)." Certainly, it is true that either apposition or attribute modify, define, specify, describe or identify (Dušková 1994, p484, my translation) a noun phrase. However, the apposition shares the reference with its head whereas the attribute demonstrates the features, quality or property of the noun. This judgment is supported by Eastwood´s opinion that "two noun phrases are in apposition when one comes after the other and both refer to the same thing (Eastwood 1994, p14)." Noun attribute *stone wall* meaning the wall made of stones (stone adopts the function of the adjective) can be compared to apposition *stone flint* meaning the particular type of the stone (the stone is the head of the structure). The second difference is, that attribute can stand either before or behind its noun while apposition strictly has the second position (and head it at the first place).

Several examples of apposition:
Famous Czech singer <u>Karel Gott</u> has four daughters.
Have you met Ted, <u>the architect</u>?
How long have you been playing tennis<u>, my favourite sport</u>?

1.2   Formal Features of Apposition

Several conditions must be met if a phrase or a part of a sentence is allowed to be called an apposition. Grammarians vary widely in defining and meeting the criteria. For example Eastwood writes in his book that one appositive must follow the other (Eastwood 1994, p14). Sinclair´s Grammar agrees with Eastwood´s opinion, but with weaker vehemence: "you can put this noun group after the head word (Sinclair 1996, p134)". In chapter the 1.2.1. Full vs. Partial Apposition, it will be explained that it is not necessary for the apposition to follow directly its head.

Sinclair restricts the scope of members of appositive relationship to noun groups only (Sinclair 1996, p134). Biber does not determine the apposition with any strict rules to be adhered, but he specifies the utility of the apposition. It post-modifies the preceding noun phrase (Biber et al 1999, p638).

From the formal point of view, the majority of authors agree that usually a noun or a noun phrase stand in the apposition. However, a clause can also be in the apposition to the noun. Such a clause is called content clause. The typical example is: *He told me of his fear that he might lose his job* (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, p1016). These content clauses resemble nominal clauses from the functional point of view. Either the nominal clause or content clause can behave similarly to a noun phrases in sentences if the head precedes them. However, the nominal clauses are a type of subordinate clauses and can function as an apposition whereas the apposition itself is closer to the coordination. Secondly, from the functional point of view, the content clauses have several features in common with relative clauses. Both of them can postmodify a noun. Nevertheless, the relative clauses may have wider scope of the realization. For the purposes of this paper, only the nouns and the noun phrases are classified as the apposition.

It seems that Quirk describes the broadest range of the apposition features and types according to strict criteria that must be followed. The apposition can be full or partial (Quirk et al 1985, p1302), strict or weak (Quirk et al 1985, p1303). The final division is into restrictive and non-restrictive (Quirk et al 1985, pp1303-21).

1.2.1 Appositional Relationship of More than Two Members

The majority of linguists write about two members of the appositional relationship. However, Randolph Quirk explains that three kinds of the relationship of more than two (typically three members are introduced) units in the apposition can equally exist (Quirk et al 1985. p1306). Firstly, members of the appositional relationship can stay at the same level; they are incredibly close to be fully identical in their references. Typical is the example, in which one object, person or fact is described in various ways: *Their house, an old building, futuristic construction is the largest in the city.*

The second type of the multi-apposition is that with a general term, slightly superordinated to its particulars. The references of the subordinate phrases are more detailed components of the reference of the superordinated phrase. *They love sports, swimming, jogging, and skiing.* It is noticeable, that *sport* is supeordinated to the words *swimming, jogging and skiing* that are individual kinds of sport.

Finally the third type, the hierarchical apposition in which a series of the following members are dependent on the definers of the preceding ones is explained. Simply said, the phrases have the hierarchical relationship. Usually the first expression is defined by the second one and the third phrase is dependent on the second expression etc. These types are usually marked by punctuation. *We stayed in London, the capital of Great Britain, an island state, only one day.* The expression *an island state* describes *Great Britain*, while *the capital of Great Britain* reformulates *London*.

1.2.2 Full vs. Partial Apposition

Quirk explains the difference between a full and a partial apposition. The apposition can be called full only if it completely follows three criteria.

The first condition seems to be the most essential one. Quirk presents it at the primary position. Moreover, it is true, that only this rule is mentioned by other authors – Huddleston and Pullum:

> "Appositive dependents are ones which when substituted for the matrix NP in a declarative clause systematically yield a clause which is an entailment of the original... The apposition thus provides a formulation that can stand instead of the NP containing it (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, p447)."

It claims that one of the appositives can be omitted with zero-effect on the acceptability of the resultant sentences. In simple words, nothing changes, when either the first or the second member is omitted, the both new sentences are understandable correctly.

The second rule, with which Dušková completely agrees (1988, p498, my translation), states that members of the appositive relationship have the identical syntactic function. That means both phrases can function as the subject for instance. According to the third criterion, "it can be assumed that there is no difference between the original sentence and either of the resultant sentences in extra-linguistic reference (Quirk et al 1985, p1302)." This criterion claims both new sentences are understandable under the proviso that only one of appositives is present.

The example of the full apposition (all three conditions are met) – the first sentence of the sequence, two resultant sentences follow: *Lucy´s boyfriend Tom Smith is a teacher.*

Lucy´s boyfriend is a teacher. Tom Smith is a teacher. Either the first or the second appositive can be omitted and the sentence still remains grammatically acceptable. Both appositives function as subject in their secondary sentences. It is clear from two resultant sentences that the particular person is *a teacher* (meaning is understandable).

If one of the conditions written above does not come true, the particular structure is called a partial apposition (Quirk et al 1985, p1303). It does not matter which one of criteria is not fulfilled. He describes an exceptional subtype of the full apposition, which in fact is a partial one. So called discontinuous full apposition is realized if the members are not instantly following each other. For example, the first appositive has the frontal position in the sentence and the second appositive is placed at the end of the sentence as in the following examples taken from *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk et al 1985, p1302): *An unusual present was given to him, a book on ethnics*. When the second appositive is omitted, the sentence remains acceptable: *An unusual present was given to him*. When the second appositive is omitted, the sentence stays acceptable (the second line). Deletion of the first appositive makes the sentence grammatically incorrect. There arises a need of reposition of the second member to initial position: *Was given to him, a book on ethnics*. → *A book on ethnics was given to him*. In fact, this is the example of the partial apposition, in which the first criterion is not fulfilled.

Examples of partial apposition (one criterion is broken)

a) The first condition is not met

   Viz example above

b) The second condition is not met – the first appositive is a subject in its resultant sentence, while the second appositive (a prepositional phrase) cannot be a subject in the resultant sentence.

   The municipal office, at one time a village porter house, is now under the reconstruction.

c) The third condition is not met – the resultant sentence of the second appositive does not correspond enough with the element sentence.

   The question, who the stranger was, remains open.

1.2.3 Defining and Defined Appositives

It is clear that one of the members of the appositional relationship is understood as more general, while the second one is more specific, in other words, it defines the first one. One appositive has to be defined at the same time as the second is the definer. In the full restrictive apposition, the relationship between the defined and defining member may not be obvious. It is not clear which member is being defined for the reason that both participants of the structure share the same reference or moreover the apposition and its head may represent the same reality. On the other hand, the subordinated role of the definer is typical in the partial apposition since only the definer, that usually is the second member of the structure, can be omitted (Quirk et al 1985, p1305). Typically the definer is the second appositive. However, it is not one-hundred percent valid.

1.2.4 Strict vs. Weak Apposition – Form of Apposition

To distinguish between the strict and the weak apposition it must be focused on particular appositives, or better is to focus on the apposition and its head, and their syntactic classes. Minimally three grammarians declare that not only a noun phrase can be in the appositional relationship. To these three belong: Quirk, Eastwood and Huddleston. Eastwood only touches upon the topic by the sentence "Other kinds of phrases can be in apposition (Eastwood 1994, p14)." Biber who directly describes only appositive noun phrase stands in contrast (Biber et al 1999, p638).

Quirk gives a clear system. Both members of the appositional relationship must share the same general syntactic class (for example a noun phrase). In this case the apposition can be called strict, if it is of the same syntactic class as its head. *Tourism, his passion, opened him the whole world.* Either word *tourism* or expression *his passion* are nouns (Quirk et al 1985, p1303).

On the other hand, the appositives in the weak apposition have different syntactic classes. The weak apposition typically has an indicator to be clearer. To the indicators belong expressions such as *namely*, *that is* etc (Quirk et al 1985, p1303). In the following example, the first appositive is a noun phrase while the second appositive is an -ing clause: *His passion, that is to say going abroad, opened him the whole world.*

1.2.5 Restrictive vs. Non-restrictive Apposition

Basically, these two types of apposition are acknowledged throughout the literature and the grammar books. The main difference between restrictive and non-restrictive apposition is considered to be the proximity of the members of the apposition relationship. Various markers demonstrate, how close to each other the appositives are. The closest variant of the relationship, restrictive apposition, has no markers. What Quirk and the majority of authors label restrictive apposition, Huddleston and Pullum call integrated appositive (2002, p447).

Biber states the interesting opinion that both the head noun phrase and the appositive noun phrase share equal level. According to his attitude, the order of members may be changed without changing the meaning (Biber et al 1999, p638). This is something to agree with in the majority of examples, nevertheless by changing the order of head and the apposition; a different type of apposition might be created. Biber does not mention this important fact. The reason may be, that he distinguishes between the restrictive and the non-restrictive appositive noun phrases and none of subtypes (as will be shown later) is added.

Appositives in the restrictive apposition are extremely close to each other as in the example: *Famous actor Tom Cruise visited Prague.* Dušková and Quirk agree that in spoken language, there is no interval between the two units. Additionally, they are said to be one tone unit. In written language, no punctuation is provided (Dušková 1994, p499, my translation, Quirk et al 1985, p1303-04). Three different types of the restrictive apposition are to be distinguished: concrete, general and of-apposition. The main role in this distinction is played by the position of different noun phrases. One noun phrase is always more general while the second one is more specific. Based on Biber, the appositives in the restrictive apposition are not allowed to change their position (Biber et al 1999, p638). It will be discussed in more details later.

To compare the non-restrictive apposition, or as Huddleston and Pullum call it supplementary appositive (2002, p447), the two members of the relationship are two separate units with different information value. In spoken language, the hearable marker

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should be an interruption between two unique tone units. In written language, the punctuation, for example commas, denotes two separate units (Dušková 1994, p502, my translation, Quirk et al 1985, pp1303-04). The following sentence illustrates how the head and apposition are separated: *The husband of Katie Holmes, that is to say Tom Cruise, visited Prague.* Eastwood insists on comma usage, if the second appositive includes extra information (Eastwood 1994, p.14). Three types of the non-restrictive apposition exist: equivalence, attribution and inclusion. The key of their division is much more similar to the division of restrictive subtypes; it depends on the quality of a particular phrase (whether it is definite or indefinite, general or specific, etc.). The subtypes will be discussed later too.

1.3   Indicators of Apposition

The indicators are used to display the apposition unambiguously. Numerous expressions such as conjunctions, one-word-expressions and phrases belong to these indicators belong. The certain type, group of markers or indicators denotes the exact relationships between the appositives. Another differentiation of markers depends on their position. Several of indicators can only precede; some of them can only follow the appositives. The range of various examples of indicators is provided by Quirk (1985, p1307): *that is to say, ie, namely, viz, to wit, in other words, or rather, or better, and, as follows, for instance, included, particularly, notably, chiefly* and so on. Biber calls some of them (*that is* for instance) appositional linking adverbials (Biber et al 1999, p882). The reason is evident. They link the apposition to its head, obviously. The function of the semantic relationship indicators will be discussed in chapters about particular apposition types - 2. Restrictive Apposition and 3. Non-restrictive Apposition.

As written above, some of the markers can only precede the second appositive. *Namely, and, or, or rather, or better, as follows, including, such as, of, ie, viz, eg* are classified to this group. One expression which only follows (not precedes) the second member of the appositive relation is *included*. The third class of the indicators, divided according to their position in the apposition, is represented by: *that is, that is to say, for example, for instance, in particular, in other words*. They can precede and also follow, which is not so frequent, the second member (Quirk et al 1985, p1307).

1.4 Syntactic Functions of Apposition

From the very beginning of this paper, it is obvious that apposition is a part of a sentence. As a sentence element, the apposition also has its syntactic function. The very common functions of the apposition are subject or object, because a lot of appositions are noun phrases. The apposition does not only function as subject or object; it can also have many other functions. The adverbial and the complement can also be functions of an apposition.

Examples of various syntactic functions of apposition:

Apposition as a subject: *Paul, my best friend, moved to Prague.*

Apposition as an object: *Have you seen Paul, my best friend?*

Apposition as an adverbial (of time): *Let's meet on Tuesday at eight in the morning.*

Apposition as a complement: *Tom was the doctor, the surgeon, who helped them.*

Apposition as a part of a noun phrase: *The pictures from the famous Dutch painter Rembrandt are set to an exhibition.*

1.5 Apposition vs Relative Clause

As written above, the functions of the apposition are to give additional information about its head, to define or describe the head. The apposition may be assumed as a postmodifier of a noun phrase. Relative clauses (a type of subordinated clauses) have similar functions to those of apposition. According to Čáňová, relative clauses behave as a postmodifier or an attribute to a noun phrase (2001, p49). Generally, other comparable feature is the restrictivness – both appositions and relative clauses are divided into the restrictive and the non-restrictive.

In comparison with the apposition, relative clauses contain relative pronouns that introduce the relative clause. Relative pronouns are in the frontal position of a particular subordinate clause. The relative pronoun is gender-bound. Two genders are distinguished: personal (for persons) and non-personal (for things) (Quirk et al 1985, p1246, p1257, Kubrychtová 2001, p41). Relativizers (the term used by Biber (1999, p608 for the relative pronouns initiating the relative clauses) used for persons are: *who* (for subject), *whom* (for object), *whose* (for possessive). The relative used for things is

which (*of* is added in front of which in possessive). *That* or *what* can substitute *who, whom* and *which* in restrictive relative clause. Additionally, there exist so-called compound relatives: *whoever*, *whichever*, *whatever* (Kubrychtová 2001, p43).

Restrictive relative clauses are crucial for the comprehension of the meaning of the noun to which they refer. They usually follow the leading noun (*He wrote a letter which is addressed to his girlfriend this morning.)*; exceptionally a word or phrase is placed between them (*He wrote a letter this morning which is addressed to his girlfriend*.). The relative pronoun may be omitted (Kubrychtová 2001, p41).

Non-restrictive relative clauses add extra information to their leading nouns which always precede the subordinate clause (*The financial manager, who played golf last weekend, thought up a new marketing strategy.).* Non-restrictive clauses are bordered by commas and can be omitted without the disruption of the meaning of the preceding noun. The relative pronoun must be present in these subordinate clauses (Kubrychtová 2001, p42).

The difference between the appositions and relative clauses is based on the information they contain and the permanence or time connection of that information. The relative clauses (concerning finite form only) contain a verb that denotes particular time of event, whereas the apposition is a noun phrase without any time determination. Therefore appositions and relative clauses may have different communicative effect on the reader. This difference in the communicative effect will be discussed more in The Qualitative Analysis.

1.6 Summary

It is stated in the text written above that the appositional arrangement is a special syntactic structure. It typically consists of two members – the head and the apposition itself. However, three or more members may possibly to occur. Three types of multi-apposition have been introduced – more appositives at the same level, one general term and its particulars and so called the hierarchical apposition. The very simple way to understand the apposition is that the apposition repeats what has previously been said in different words. There exists a unique relationship of shared reference between the

members. It means both appositives have the same reference or the reference of one of them is included in the reference of the second appositive.

The full apposition has to fulfil three conditions. Firstly, if either the first or the second member is omitted, both resultant sentences must be grammatically acceptable. Secondly, the both appositives are supposed to have the same syntactic function in the resultant sentences. Finally, by omitting any of appositives, the reader can understand the resultant sentence and its extra-linguistic meaning correctly. If one of the rules stated above, apposition is stated to be called partial.

From the perspective of syntactic functions, two types of the apposition are distinguished. The division is dependent on the concord between the apposition and its head. The first type is so called strict apposition. It means that the both members have the same syntactic function in a particular sentence. Conversely, the weak appositives have different syntactic functions.

The great difference between restrictive (concrete, general and of-apposition) and non-restrictive (equivalence, attribution and particularization) apposition exists, too. The members of the restrictive apposition share closer reference, in some cases they are identical. For this reason, they are written without any punctuation as one unit and are pronounced as one tone unit. On the other hand, the elemental sign of the non-restrictive apposition is punctuation and other indicators (such as specific words, expressions, etc). In both restrictive and non-restrictive appositional arrangement one member (so called definer) defines the second member. The definer may describe the defined head, add extra information or specify it. These are the main functions of the apposition.

Well arranged scheme by Quirk enables to orientate between particular types and certain differences between them (Quirk et al 1985, p1305).

	TYPE	APPOSITIVES
	full	either omissible
	partial	only one omissible
	strict	same syntactic class
APPOSITION	weak	different syntactic class
	non-restrictive	different information unit
	restrictive	same information unit

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2   Restrictive Apposition

This chapter is aimed to explain and describe various forms of restrictive apposition. Primarily, the semantic relationship perspective will be concerned. Particularly meant, the correlation between participants in the appositional relationship is in the focal point. Secondly, the formal realization of the individual parts, the apposition and its head, will be discussed.

The members in a restrictive appositional relationship have the same reference; the second follows the first one. They are extremely close to each other. Hence the important and significant feature is that no punctuation is used in written form – they behave as one unit. Not just in written language but also in spoken language only one unit appears. That means there is no pause between the head and the restrictive appositive in speech, they are pronounced as one tone unit. Greenbaum and Quirk suggest that from the relationship point of view, the restrictive apposition parallels coordination a lot (Greenbaum & Quirk 1973, p276). Those parts of written text or speech are coordinated if they are of "equal importance (Čáňová 2001, p44)". Either the head or the second appositive are substantial in the same way in the structure of the restrictive apposition

According to the Biber´s opinion, the restrictive apposition (the second noun phrase of the structure) "has a metalinguistic function, referring to a word, phrase or expression (Biber et al 1999, p638)". However, it will be illustrated that restrictive apposition has much more functions than Biber has specified after reading this chapter.

The most detailed grammar books, especially Quirk´s *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, distinguish between three types of restrictive apposition. However, grammarians differ in the terminology; what is more, linguists differ slightly in the distinction and classification of the restrictive apposition. This distinction is due to the position of more specific and more general appositive. In other words, particular apposition is classed with particular type according to the arrangement of the individual members of the appositional relationship. It also depends on the head of the apposition to which category it can be sorted out. The new terminology will be introduced in this

diploma paper to make the recognition of the individual types of the restrictive apposition unambiguous. The following nomenclature is derived according to the character of the definer. These three types are: general, concrete and of-apposition.

Huddleston and Pullum state slightly opposite point to the division which is foreshadowed above. According to their statement, the head of the apposition is definite because it gives identifying information (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, p447). However, based on Randolph Quirk, the head can be either definitive or indefinite. Moreover, this distinction helps to classify a particular type of the restrictive apposition.

2.1   Concrete Apposition

Firstly the concrete apposition is introduced. The first appositive (head in other words) is a more general term than the second one, which is naturally a more specific expression. Based on Randolph Quirk, the determiner has to precede the first member of the appositional relationship (Quirk et al 1985, p1316). The representative cases of the concrete restrictive apposition are: *the book "Romeo and Juliet", your car Audi.*

To compare the Quirk´s opinion with the Dušková´s point of view, she claims that the structure without a determiner preceding the first appositive also belongs to the concrete apposition (Dušková 1994, p499, my translation). While Quirk created a separate category for this particular type. For the purpose of this diploma paper, the Dušková´s standpoint, to divide the concrete apposition into two subtypes − with and without a determiner, is followed.

The examples without a determiner are typical when the second appositive is a name of a person and the first appositive is in the function of a title (such as *Mr.*, *Doctor*, *Sir*, *Queen*, etc.) as in oncoming examples: *Prince Charles, Director Smith*. Quirk argues that when the first appositive/the head is modified, the particular determiner is used (Quirk et al 1985, p1319) as in patterns: *(the) Prince Charles (who lives in Buckingham Palace), (the secondary school) director Smith.*

However, in the journalistic language, the determiner is usually omitted in both cases of the concrete apposition (Dušková 1994, p500, my translation). Therefore the ambiguity

may easily occur when classifying a particular appositional type. *Pretty 25-year-old secretary Linda Pilkington has shocked her friends and neighbours.* This apposition, taken from Eastwood´s Oxford Guide to English Grammar, shows the typical newspaper style of the apposition (Eastwood 1994, p14). It should provide as much information as achievable (sometimes more than needed) in the structure as short as possible.

The sentence structures which contain citations, titles of books, films, terminological expressions and so on are also stated to be the concrete apposition. The typical example is *the novel "Sense and Sensibility".* It may happen very often that the first appositive is omitted − in fact, it is slightly similar to the ellipsis (Quirk et al 1985, p1318), as illustrate example: *"Sense and Sensibility"* It may be assumed as situational ellipsis with one certain presumption − writer and speaker share some background information (they know *"Sense and Sensibility"* is *the novel*, not *sitcom* for example). As a result, it may be very complicated to recognize the apposition.

2.2 General Apposition

The general apposition resembles as the reversal concrete apposition. The first member of the appositional relationship is the more concrete expression whereas the second one is the more general term. The determiner precedes the second appositive usually (Quirk et al 1985, p1316). According to Dušková, the first appositive can only be a name of a person at the same time as the second appositive is his/her profession, characteristic, attribute etc (e.g.: *Václav Havel the dramatist*). The second appositive can be appended by indicator *as* (Dušková 1994, p500, my translation). The determiner is omitted if the second member is appended by *as* (*Mel Gibson as actor,* for instance).

2.3 Of-apposition

The of-apposition is a typical category in English (in comparison with Czech, where the preposition *of* is not used equivalently). Two expressions are connected by the preposition *of* instead of creating the structure of the concrete apposition. Quirk and Dušková maintain that to these expressions belong months, villages, cities, districts, counties and regions and their names (Quirk et al 1985, p1318, Dušková 1994, p501,

my translation).

This kind of the apposition figures as well in *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* – Huddleston and Pullum name it the marked appositive (2002, p448). There is usually a relationship between a proper noun and common noun/general term which classifies the proper noun beforehand. The general noun typically precedes the proper noun. The determiner, usually the definite article, characteristically precedes the first general noun. Finally, the proper noun regularly remains in the position of the apposition as so-called appositive oblique (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, p448). The following examples are from Dušková (1994. p501, my translation): *the Republic of Ireland*, *the city of Rome*.

2.4 Common Noun Phrases vs Proper Nouns in Restrictive Apposition

Generally said, both, the common noun phrase and proper noun, can stand either as a head of an apposition or as an apposition itself. According to Huddleston and Pullum, the proper nouns are very typical in the position of apposition as well as in the position of the head (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, p447). *He sings the song Yesterday* – *the* proper noun functions as the apposition. *He sings Yesterday the song* – the proper noun occupies the position of the head of the apposition

There exist more than a few of general expressions that typically function as the head of apposition. To this group of phrases belong: *the fact, the idea, the view, the question, the duty, the though* and many others. Sometimes the preposition *of* is used as an explicit indicator (Greenbaum & Quirk 1973, p283). So they stand on the boarder of the concrete apposition and of-apposition as the following exemplary sentences show: *The idea to work at the camp was accepted. The idea of working at the camp was accepted.*

2.5 Geographical Names in Apposition

The first group of geographical names was introduced in the part about the of-apposition. Geographical names can be realised by the both other appositional structures – the general and concrete apposition. To repeat, one appositive is usually a proper noun

while the second one is a more general expression. There exist several rules. Nevertheless, the more possibilities of expressing the geographic names are still present. Typically, the general term without a determiner precedes the proper name when only one individual object (*mountain* or *lake*) is spoken about. In the other case, the general word and the proper noun are vice versa, the determiner is present before the first proper name. The examples follow (Quirk et al 1985, p1317): *Mount Everest*, *the Hudson River*.

The last possibility, according to Randolph Quirk, includes the names of districts, some cities and villages. They are written without an article and the proper noun stands as the first. This option is comparable to the of-apposition structure (Quirk et al 1985, pp1317-18) – *the City of New York* vs *New York City*.

2.6   Other Word Classes in Apposition

The great majority of information mentioned about restrictive apposition above refers to and focuses on nouns or noun phrases. It is true that not only nouns and noun phrases can be the head of an apposition. Dušková maintains that other word classes, for example pronouns and numerals, can function as the first member of the appositional relationship (Dušková 1994, p502, my translation).

Usually, the personal pronouns appear as the first appositive (*We students work hard on our diploma papers.*), whereas the emphasizing pronouns (and quantifiers) can appear either as the first appositive or the second one (Dušková 1994, p502, my translation). As a kind of discontinuous apposition can be classified the following structure: *Students work on their diploma paper themselves.* Pronoun *themselves* is the apposition headed by noun *students*.

Cardinal numerals occur as an appositive only in connection with pronouns of the first and second person plural (*We two go to the cinema.*), in the third person plural the structure of-apposition (*Three of them copied her book.*) is often employed (Dušková 1994, p502, my translation).

2.7 Summary

The restrictive apposition is extremely close to its head. This proximity is recognizable either in spoken or in written language. There are no gaps in spoken language. The apposition and its leading word are pronounced as one tone unit. No punctuation is used in written language. The apposition and its head are in one sequence.

Three basic types of the restrictive apposition are distinguished, i.e. concrete, general and of-apposition. The division is influenced by the second member of the appositional relationship. The appositional subtype depends on the generality or concreteness of the second member. When concerning concrete apposition, the second appositive is more concrete term than its head. The general apposition is assessed reversely – the second appositive is a more general expression than the first one. The of-apposition is a unique structure in English in which the preposition *of* is used.

The head of the apposition can be realised by two means mainly – the proper nouns or common nouns/noun phrases. Not only can the noun stand as the head of the apposition but also pronouns and numerals also lead the apposition. However, it is only a minority of appositional realizations. Geographical names may be realised by all three types of the restrictive apposition.

3 Non-restrictive Apposition

Tthe concept of the non-restrictive apposition will be elucidated in this chapter. This section will be focused on the form of realization (the position of the general and specifying part of the appositional relationship) and the semantic relationship of those two elements in the appositional relationship.

As written above, the members of the non-restrictive apposition are not so closely connected as those of the restrictive apposition. They co-exist as two separate information units. Various tools are used to emphasise the di-unity in spoken as well as in written language. The gap is pronounced between two members of the appositional relationship in spoken language. The head and apposition are two (or more) separate tone units. The large range of punctuation means (such as comma, hyphen, semicolon, etc) are used in written language. It is frequent that the first appositive functions as the defined one while the second appositive is the definer. In other words, the second member defines the first one. Biber also agrees non-restrictive appositions mostly give description of the first member of the appositive relationship (Biber et al 1999, p638).

This paper will follow Quirk´s model of the non-restrictive apposition division. He claims that only nouns and noun phrases act as appositives in the non-restrictive appositional relationship since the usage of the other word classes "makes the concept of apposition too weak (Quirk et al 1985, p1308)".

From the point of view of semantic relationship, Quirk distinguishes between three main types of non-restrictive apposition, whereas Dušková differentiates only two core subcategories of the non-restrictive apposition (Dušková 1994, pp501-2, my translation). They differ in the degree of appositivity or in simple words in the closeness of their mutual relationship. Simply said, some of the types of non-restrictive apposition are claimed to be more appositive than the others. These three types are (from the most appositive): equivalence, attribution and inclusion. Equivalence and inclusion have further subcategories as illustrated below.

Revised Quirk´s Chart of Non-restrictive Apposition (Quirk et al 1985, p1308)

Quirk created the table with three main types and their subtypes. Four kinds of the reformulation are added to make the distinction of the non-restrictive apposition as clear as possible at the very beginning.

the most appositive	Equivalence	Appellation	
		Identification	
		Designation	
		Reformulation	Reformulation based on linguistic knowledge
			Reformulation based on factual knowledge
			More precise formulation
			Revision
	Attribution		
	Inclusion	Exemplification	
the least appositive		Particularization	

3.1   Equivalence

The references of the members of the equivalence correspond together extremely strongly. Actually, the two appositives in the equivalence express the same idea, fact or person and so on. Quirk suggests that "equivalence is the only type that allows either order of the appositives" (Quirk et al 1985, p1308). It means it is not distinguished whether the common noun/general expression stands in the first or the second place and vice versa. Either common nouns or the proper nouns are allowed to be the first member of appositional relationship. Both can be the head or in the other case apposition as is noticeable from the following exemplary sentences: *John, that is to say my husband, is 30 years old. My husband, that is John, is 30 years old.*

All four types of the equivalence may have an indicator. The common indicators for all

of them are expressions: *that is, that is to say* and *in other words* (which is the least frequent). The other indicators are allocated to a particular type as a sign of differentiation. However, the indicators are usually optional.

3.1.1 Appellation

The appellation is the most appositive kind of the non-restrictive apposition as it is demonstrated in the table above (*Revised Quirk´s Chart of Non-restrictive Apposition* 1.5),. The reference of the first appositive is completely identical with the reference of the second one, i.e. they are the same. It is called the naming relation for this reason. Both of the appositives are definite. The second is usually more specific than the first one (for illustration: *My son, namely Jim, is an architect.*). *My son* represents a certain person. The speaker form the exemplary sentence may have only one son and *namely Jim* is only additional extra information.

In the most cases, the second appositive is a proper noun. The possibility to substitute it by an analogous relative clause (*My son, whose name is Jim, is an architect.*) exists. The typical indicator of the appellation are the expressions *namely* and *or* (which is not as frequent as namely). With appellation, partial apposition structure can appear (Quirk et al 1985, p1309) - *My son is an architect – Jim.*

3.1.2 Identification

The identification resembles appellation considerably. There is a key difference between those two types. The first member, in other words the head, is usually an indefinite noun phrase while the second member identifies the first one and its reference. The indicator *namely* is employed again (*A director, namely John Smith, advertised a new testing system.*). There exist many *directors* over the world. The need to specify one certain director arises. Thus *namely John Smith* distinguishes the person from other directors.

Similarly as with the appellation, the partial apposition can appear. The colon is used before the second appositive to show the relationship in the partial identification (Quirk et al 1985, p1309). *A hot issue was discussed in the magazine: famous actor´s affair. A*

hot issue functions as the head noun phrase to the partial apposition *famous actor′s affair.*

3.1.3 Designation

The designation arises when the members of the appellation or identification change their positions. This means the first appositive is a specific term or proper noun and the second appositive is a general expression. Since the second appositive is a more general, the indicator *namely* is not used. Usually, the both appositives are definite noun phrases (as in: *Jim, my son, is an architect.*). There are many people named *Jim* thus there is a need to identify *Jim* as a particular person – *my son* (expecting that the certain person has only one son whose name is *Jim*).

Alternatively, the equivalent indefinite noun phrase can be found in designation as the second member of the appositional relationship (to compare with the first example of designation: *We saw the first episode of How I Met Your Mother – a new American sitcom.*). As with appellation, the second member of the appositional relationship can be replaced by an analogous relative clause (*Jim, who is my son, is an architect.*). And of course, partial apposition is also possible (Quirk et al 1985, p1310) - *Jim is an architect, my son*.

3.1.4 Reformulation

"Reformulation is a rewording in the second (defining) appositive of the lexical content on the first (defined) appositive (Quirk et al 1985, p1311)." In other words, the reformulation is expressing the first appositive by other means or words. Quirk differentiates four kinds of reformulation: reformulation based on linguistic knowledge, reformulation based on factual knowledge, more precise formulation and revision. The indicator *or* is very frequent for all four groups of reformulation (Quirk et al 1985, p1311). For the purposes of the further analysis in the practical section, only the superordinate category reformulation will be used for all four subtypes. Generally their functions are almost identical – to avoid misunderstanding.

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3.1.4.1 Reformulation Based on Linguistic Knowledge

The defining appositive is expressed by a phrase/word synonymous to the defined appositive. According to the Quirk (1985, p1311), the functions of the synonyms are:

a) To formulate better understandable explanation or utterance.
b) To prevent misapprehension
c) To offer more familiar or technical term

The unique linguistic reformulation is used with the translations from foreign languages. This linguistic reformulation is usually, however not always, partial. The large range of indicators can be used as a marker of the linguistic reformulation. For instance, these expressions are: *(more) simply, in simple(r) words/terms, (to) put (it) (more) simply*. They are used to provide a less complicated expression. To provide the technical terms, the expressions such as words/phrases can be used: *in more difficult language, in scientific terminology, in more technical terms, technically (speaking), in words of one syllable* and so on. *Sodium chloride, simply salt, is an average spice. Salt* is very simple, user friendly word for the technical term *sodium chloride*.

3.1.4.2 Reformulation Based on Factual Knowledge

This kind of the reformulation has a different basis than the previous type. This basis consists of the general knowledge. Sometimes the linguistic reformulation and factual reformulation merge in one. Incidentally it is hard to asses the border between these two types (what particularly the linguistic and factual knowing of an individual are). The factual reformulation does not need to be expressed only by a synonym. It can be formulated by an antonym, but the author must be careful about the ambiguity of the semantic meaning of the created structure (in some context) (Quirk et al 1985, pp1311-12).

Factual reformulation by antonym, where ambiguity can occur:
Jim, not my son, is an architect.
Two possible meanings:

a) Jim is an architect and he is not my son.

b) Jim is an architect but my son is not an architect.

3.1.4.3 More Precise Formulation

As it ensues from the name, the more precise formulation means to provide the improvement of what was previously said. The second appositive accurates the first defined head by the exact rewording. *We participated in the seminar, the seminar about ELT*. In this example, the speaker clarifies or specifies *the seminar* he/she participated for the listener to have full and understandable information. However, the listener may be satisfied with the information *seminar* thus *the seminar about ELT* is just additional information. It may happen that the repetition is used only for the rhetorical purpose. The rhetorical apposition can easily be recognised - the marker *at that* is typically added at the end (Quirk et al 1985, p1312).

3.1.4.4 Revision

This type is very characteristic for impromptu spoken language, as Quirk proclaims. It is a way of "editing or self-correction (Quirk et al 1985, p1312)". It is obvious that in unprepared spoken language, in which there is no time for planning before speaking, mistakes or inaccuracies occur. For this reason, the revision is slightly similar to the previous type, more precise formulation However, it is not restricted to noun phrases. It can be distinguished between three types of revision: nuance editing, mistake editing and claim editing (Quirk et al 1985, p1313). The indicator *rather* is employed when editing nuance: *That basketball player seems so big, or rather tall*. The marker *I mean* is used for editing mistakes (the correction of semantic or phonological mistakes): *Would you like to hear him thinking, I mean singing? Well* is used when editing a claim: *All university students, well the most of them, are clever*.

3.2 Attribution

"Attribution involves predication rather than equivalence... (Quirk et al 1985, p1313)." According to this certain motive, the marking expressions *that is (to say)* and *in other words* are not used. The head of apposition is typically represented by the proper

noun/name. The defining appositive can be either indefinite (*Zdeněk Lukáš, a great football fan, saw the match of his favourite team.*) or definite (*Zdeněk Lukáš, the greatest football fan in Poděbrady, saw the match of his favourite team.*) noun phrase and it is possible to substitute it by a non-restrictive relative clause. The presenter and his/her audience mean only one certain person named *Zdeněk Lukáš*. Therefore *a great football fan* is not an identifying phrase. It is rather the characteristic of *Zdeněk Lukáš*. The attribution illustrates characteristics, qualities or features of the particular person or object.

3.3 Inclusion

When speaking about typical apposition, the references of two appositives are identical. The reference of the defined appositive (usually the first one/head) includes the reference of the defining appositive (commonly the second one/apposition) in the inclusion. All inclusions are rather partial appositions since the eliding the defined appositive semantically changes the sentence or makes it nonsensical. Quirk differentiates two types of inclusion: the exemplification and particularization (1985, p1315).

3.3.1 Exemplification

The exemplification is widely used both in written and spoken language when the author wants to give the examples of the general term (that is defined appositive in this relationship or the head). The exemplification does not need strict markers to be recognised. However, there are several representatives of them: *for example, for instance, e.g., say, such as* and *including* (Quirk et al 1985, pp1315-16). They indicate the exemplification: *She likes fruits, for example apples and pears.* The relation of more than two members, especially one general term and its parts, is common with exemplification. On the other hand, it can easily be confound with an identification (as multi-apposition with its parts mostly: *She likes fruits – apples and pears*.) when no indicator is provided.

3.3.2 Particularization

When particularising, one or more individuals are chosen from a group. These individuals function as the second defining appositives while the general group is the first defined member of the appositional relationship. Simply said, the head of the particularization is a general group and the apposition is one or more representatives of this general group, as it is in the following sentence: *We use a lot of modern techniques, especially computers*. The particularization is the only type of apposition which needs an explicit indicator to be recognised since it is on the real margin of appositivity. To these indicators belong: *in particular, chiefly, mainly* and *mostly* (Quirk et al 1985, p1316).

3.4 Summary

The non-restrictive apposition and its head are not so close to each other as the members of the restrictive relationship. This relationship is recognisable in either spoken or written form of language. There is a gap between the first and the second appositive in speech, i.e. there are two separate units. The punctuation is usually used to separate two elements of the non-restrictive appositional relationship in written language. Three main subcategories are distinguished between the non-restrictive appositions. This division of subcategories is based on the semantic relationship of the particular apposition and its leading word/phrase.

The equivalence is the most appositive of those three subcategories. As the naming foreshadows, the equivalence and its head are almost identical, yet expressed by different words or phrases. The equivalence is further divided into four more classes (there is the scale from the most appositive to the least appositive): appellation, identification, designation and reformulation (and its four types).

Attribution is the less appositive than equivalence. It describes characteristics of its head rather than itself. The third type of the non-restrictive apposition is the inclusion. It is the least appositive. The reference of the inclusion belongs to the reference of its head. Two subtypes are distinguished: exemplification and particularization.

4 Journalistic Style

The aim of this diploma paper is to research the apposition in journalistic texts. Therefore the journalistic style should be introduced and described. The journalistic style belongs to the group of so-called functional styles (Knittlová 1990, p7, my translation). It has its specific function, primaryly to inform readers. The functions will be discussed later in chapter 4.3. Function of Journalistic Style. The style is determined by various language means such as lexicological or grammatical ones. The language means are chosen intentionally for a particular style. The differences between individual styles (such as journalistic, scientific, academic) are built by the stylistic features.

Many authors, for instance Havránek, Mistrík, Paulíny, tried to sort the functional styles into detailed categories during the twentieth century (exactly it was from 1930s, Knittlová 1990, p7, my translation). Knittlová introduces one of the most modern and newest conceptions of functional styles. She combines Jelínek´s and Gal´perin´s approach. Only the part which is related to the journalistic style is focused on. The functional styles are divided into two categories – the objectively communicative and the aesthetically communicative (=artistic style). The first one is further particularised into the scientific (or in other words technical) and the informative styles. The journalistic style belongs along with the publicistic style into the group of informative styles. Journalistic style is additionally developed into the news style, headline style and advertisement style according to the article format (Knittlová 1990, p14-15, my translation). The term *journalistic style* is used for purposes of this paper as whole unit.

Firstly, there is a need to specify what newspaper exactly is. Secondly, its form must be stated. Thirdly, newspaper has a variety of functions. The part which describes the functions of newspaper is important because of the functions of apposition. As every style, the journalistic style has also specific features and language figures to which the apposition belongs.

It is immensely complicated to define the journalistic style exactly. The journalistic style is a style of newspaper which has paper and internet format. The both contain an extremely wide range of article formats. Even more, these formats can be written in a

broad scale of writer´s attitude (positive, negative, empathetic, uncommitted ...). To these formats belong headline, report, commentary, gloss, annotation, editorial and many others. Each of them has slightly different features since they are the forms of different styles. However, there is a need to define newspapers and their language as a whole.

4.1 Definition of Newspapers

Danuta Reah claims that the newspapers contain selected reports of recent news (2002, pp4-5). Only some news, i.e. new information from world, country, town events, are chosen from the total amount. The event may happen over the world every minute. It is impossible to cover everything (every particular event) in newspapers. Thus they must be selective. The editors decide what to include in the print and what to exclude. Their verdict depends on the readers´ preferences. Readers prefer a wide range of topics, but editors must not accept each topic (Reah 2002, pp4-5). It can be stated that the journalistic style is a mixture of various styles and topics which have something in common (Crystal & Davy 1997, p173).

As written above, the newspapers consist of various forms of articles. The variety of styles stems from the diversity of forms. The administrative style is used when writing a television programme. The scientific style is employed when giving advice (for instance). The aesthetic style is used when a story is included, for example (Knittlová 1990. p54, Czech). The universal features are in the focal point for the purpose of this thesis. The specific and extraordinary characteristics of individual styles are not included.

The newspaper is written in simple language by several means. It is true that the journalistic language is occasionally specific, condensed and technical terms are used. On the other hand, the newspaper text must be understandable to the widest range of common readers. Each piece of information must be clear to common audience (Knittlová 1990, p53, my translation).

4.2 Form of Newspapers

The topic and content are not the only aspect of newspaper. The form and visual design are at least of the same significance as the content is (according to Russsel 2001, pp168-169) despite the fact that Vachek in Knittlová states almost the opposite opinion. He claims that the content is much more important than the form and that the style has informative function only (Vachek in Knittlová 1990, p10, my translation). Nonetheless, Knittlová states that "graphic arrangement is very important" (1990, p65, my translation).

The journalistic text in the paper form of newspapers is organized into narrow columns with exception of headlines. These columns are usually called "body cope" (Russel 2001, p168). They are divided into individual paragraphs of various lengths. The paragraphs break the text into smaller chunks which are easier to read. Simple and short paragraphs are considered reader-friendly since the reader does not need to keep the attention for longer time in comparison with longer paragraphs (Knittlová 1990, p65, my translation).

The other visual effect that influences readers´ attention is the font. In other words, the important aspects are these: size, boldness, italics, underlining (and so waiter) of the font. These features of the font are usually and mainly applied to headlines of individual articles (Russel 2001, p169).

4.2.1 Syntactic Structures of Journalistic Style

The journalistic style is specific from syntactic point of view. There exist many types of sentences – statements, questions, commands and exclamations. The sentences can be either simple, complex or compound (Čáňová 2001, pp32-42). However, the journalistic style utilises only a small fraction of these structures. The great majority of sentences in journalistic texts are statements. One can find questions and a few commands in a very minor portion (Knittlová 1990, p61, my translation). There is a normal word order: subject, verb, object, adverbial, typically (Crystal & Davy 1997, p181).

The statements may typically be as short as possible nevertheless they should not lose

their informative value. Knittlová claims "the shorter particular sentence is, the more complex and complicated particular syntactic structure is" (1990, p59, my translation). Even the short sentence must have appropriate informative value. However, the structure cannot be more complicated than the average reader would be able to understand. In other words, the complexity of sentences cannot cause that the common reader is not able to comprehend the message of the sentence. Russel suggests nearly identical possibility. She claims that the used sentences are not so long and more simple sentences rather than complex or compound ones appear in the journalistic style (Russel 2001, p174).

The two phenomena which occur in journalistic texts frequently are the premodification and postmodification. The postmodification, especially apposition, which may be considered as a kind of postmodifying structure, will be described in the chapter 4.4. Figures of Journalistic Style.

4.3 Functions of Journalistic Style

Stylistic linguists agree that the main function of newspapers is to inform (Crystal & Davy 1997, p173, Knittlová 1990, p53, my translation, Russel 2001, p168 and others). Knittlová distributes the informative function into sub-functions such as to provide data and facts, to give reportages of recent and current events to the audience (1990, p53, my translation). These functions are carried out by typical articles of newspaper reports or are typically represented in broadsheets. To inform is the most significant function, however, the newspaper is written for several other purposes.

Russel classifies other functions: "to persuade, provoke, or entertain" (Russel 2001, bp168). As written above, many styles are included in newspapers. Thus the logical result is that newspapers have many various functions and intentions. The persuasive function is represented mainly in advertisements and commercials. Stories, anecdotes and jokes entertain the wide range of readers. Columns, commentaries, glosses or editorials can be included to formats with the provocative function.

4.4   Language Figures in Journalistic Style

Generally speaking, the newspapers are written in significantly high grammatical quality (Russel 2001, p174). There is a parallel between the selection of sentences and word choice. As written above, the shorter and simple sentences are more typical than longer ones. The same rule should be applied to words. As Russel states, the words in journalistic text are "short, concrete, mainly Anglo-Saxon" (2001, p170). The expression "buzzwords" is employed to illustrate such short impressionistic words (Bagnall in Russel 2001, p170).

The language figures and syntactic structures are, according to Russel, frequently used in newspaper texts (2001, pp171-175). Knittlová slightly opposes to Russel with the statement that one can hardly find a variety of rhetorical devices in journalistic texts. However, the newspapers may be full of literal expressions, figures of speech, rhetorical devices and other unique structures such as: alliteration, metaphor, sensationalism, exaggeration, emotive clichés, stereotyping, personalization, abbreviation, neologisms and apposition. Knittlová and Russel agree on clichés and apposition usage mainly. All of these word formations are used with intention to catch reader´s attention firstly. Secondly, they help the reader to understand the text which he/she reads.

4.4.1 Apposition in Newspapers

The apposition occurs in newspapers very often. Many authors and linguists such as Dušková (1994, p500, my translation), Eastwood (1994, p14), Crystal and Davy (1997, p183), Knittlová (1990, p61, my translation), Russel (2001, p174) and Biber (et al 1999) agree on that. However, each of them has slightly different opinion on the usage of the apposition in newspapers. Knittlová emphasises the premodification rather than the postmodification and apposition. Similarly, Crystal and Davy do not attach considerable weight to the apposition. They include it into "coordinating devices" (Crystal and Davy 1997, p183).

Russel briefly explains the history of the apposition usage. She claims that the appositional occurrence was much more frequent fifty years ago than it is today. It is a very disputable statement since it is quite hard to prove. In 1950s, the typical

arrangement was: the head (usually a proper noun) and then the appositional phrase. According to Russel, the appositional phrase is substituted by (nominal) premodifiers. Her example: *Former SpiceGirl Gerri Halliwell* is classified this way: *former* is a premodifier, *SpiceGirl* is a noun acting as the title and *Gerri Halliwell* is the first and last name. On the other hand, according to the division of Quirk and Dušková, the whole arrangement may be classified as follows: *former* is a premodifier, *SpiceGirl* is the head of the apposition and *Gerri Halliwell* is the concrete restrictive apposition. (1994, p500, my translation).

The question of particular appositional type usage arises. Dušková writes about the usage of restrictive apposition in newspapers. On the other hand, Biber has almost the opposite opinion. According to his declaration, the apposition in newspaper text "is almost always non-restrictive" (Biber et al 1999, p605). However, Biber also concedes the restrictive apposition in newspapers. He does not attach the restrictive apposition to humans, but to the words, phrases or expressions as the heads. These appositions have "metalinguistic function" (Biber et al 1999, p638). They refer to a general term thus mainly concrete apposition appears in newspapers: *The word bank is homonymous.* The question about restrictive and non-restrictive appositional occurrence in newspapers will be answered thoroughly in the quantitative analysis.

As mentioned previously, the appositions are very often used in newspapers. Biber states that 15% of all postmodifiers in journalistic texts are appositions only (1999, p639). The important information for the purpose of this work is that the more than 90% of the appositional arrangements contain a proper noun and the major part of them has human references (Biber et al 1999, p639). In other words, the appositions in newspapers frequently describe, refer to or identify a person. Further analysis of the newspaper articles may either confirm or refute these statistics.

Biber (1999, p639) and Eastwood (1994, p14) agree on the particular function of apposition in newspapers. As stated in previous chapters, it provides or adds extra information about persons or objects. Occasionally, the apposition is used to identify or specify a particular person or object. The particular function of apposition may be a topic for detailed discussion since it is not always clear, single-valued and

unambiguous. The recognition of the appositional function often depends on the reader (recipient) and his perception of information hidden in the message conveyed by the apposition.

4.5   Summary

The newspaper style is one of so-called functional styles – it has its particular functions. The crucial function is to inform the reader. The other functions, which can be assumed as additional, are: to entertain, to persuade or to provoke the audience. The purpose of the newspapers writing is connected with the informative function. The journalists deliver the current news from the world to their readers.

The newspapers have characteristic format. The headline is above the text which is divided into columns. This label is called the body-copy. The various forms of font (big, bold, underlined etc) are employed to attract readers´ attention.

The journalists typically use statements since the function of statements is to provide information. These sentences have to be as understandable as possible and provide as many pieces of information as achievable within the smallest space. Several sentence structures, the word constructions and language figures, are common in newspapers. The various forms of the premodification and postmodification are employed. The apposition is employed as a sigificantly important means of the language economy when providing extra/additional information. The apposition either provides the reader the further information or identifies its head in journalistic texts.

5 The Analytical Part

Two main hypotheses will be discussed in the analytical part of this diploma paper. They will be dealt with mostly in the quantitative analysis. Secondly, the qualitative analysis of the individual appositional findings will follow. The quantitative analysis constitutes a chapter 6 and the qualitative analysis is chapter 7. The particular individual examples of the apposition will be explained in the first part of the Qualitative Analysis, chapter 7. The second part of the Qualitative Analysis focuses on the communicative effect of the apposition and the differences between the usage apposition and relative clause in journalistic texts.

The explanatory subchapter 5.2 Corpus and Markers Description follows chapter 5.1 Hypotheses.

5.1 Hypotheses

The purpose of this diploma paper is to ascertain facts about appositional distribution and its function in the journalistic texts. Following hypotheses are based on linguistic literature – Biber: *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* and his discussion of the corpus finding firstly. Secondly the hypotheses are based on the diploma paper corpus analysis. The discussion will be supported by many other theoretical backgrounds, including Quirk, Dušková, Huddleston, etc.

The first hypothesis concerns the distribution of appositions within individual fields of journalistic texts. The articles from the sports pages of newspapers contain a fewer number of appositions than articles from culture pages. As mentioned above, articles include names of persons which may be postmodified. Alternatively, it is necessary to add a piece of additional information about them. The sports events are usually contests between two or more teams/players of one particular type of sport. Therefore participants are specified a priori, when the kind of sport is stated (in headline, for instance).

The second hypothesis combines four statements about apposition formed by Biber. According to Biber, the non-restrictive apposition prevails in newspapers. This is in

conflict with Dušková´s viewpoint, which is contradictory. It is attached to the second statement: the most important function of the apposition in newspapers is to append additional information to persons or objects. Persons in journalistic texts are usually recognised by the first name and surname. The apposition gives to the reader closer or additional information about participants. Thirdly, Biber claims that the great majority (about 90%) of appositions has human references since more than 90% of appositional realizations contain a proper noun. As written above, the current events are reported in newspapers and some persons should participate in these events. The fourth premise is based on the third one. The two dominant syntactic functions of apposition are subject and object. They are typically realised by noun phrases or nouns. If the apposition has a human reference, a proper noun should occur. Human beings that are realised by proper nouns usually function as a subject or object in sentences.

These hypotheses will be discussed in the Quantitative Analysis, chapter 6.

5.2   Corpus and Markers Description

5.2.1   Corpus Description

As the name of this diploma paper prompts, the corpus consists of newspaper articles. However, whole newspapers are not included in the appendix. Only selected articles are inserted. These articles origin from veritable English press, especially *The Guardian*. Some of these articles are retyped from the paper form of newspapers; more of them are copied from the particular original internet-form newspapers. The individual pieces were chosen more or less randomly. They should represent fields such as culture (four articles), sports (four articles), home/world news (five articles) and other (six articles including society, science, politics, business, and environment). The purpose of the variety of different scopes is to provide a representative sample of everyday newspapers. Their length is supposed to be minimally one page (standardised MS Word page) in order to find more examples and types of the apposition in one article.

For the purpose of this diploma paper and to make reader´s closer acquaintance with the corpus, the articles are broken into individual sentences (which sometimes correspond to the original paragraphs). The individual sentences are numbered one after another.

The reason and system are described subsequently in the following subchapter 5.2.2. Three Signs System.

5.2.2 Three Sings System

Three basic types of signs (the numbers of pages are not concerned) are used in the articles of the appendix (corpus) to create proper order within the individual articles, sentences and appositional findings. The examples in the analysis will be identified and easily found in the corpus with the help of these three indicators.

The first sign is the number of the article. It is the Roman numeral on the very first line of the article (for example *Article I*). It stands at the first place of appositional detection in the analysis as the broadest category.

The second sing is the Arabic numeral which identifies the number of sentence in the particular article. As written above, the articles are broken into individual sentences; the original paragraphs are not used any more. Each sentence begins on a new line. Thus the person who reads can easy locate it.

Finally, the initial abbreviations (the first letters of individual apposition types as it is illustrated by the table 5.2.3. bellow) are used to classify the particular type of the apposition according to the Quirk´s division that is applied to this diploma paper. Due to this shortening, ten new abbreviations were developed since ten types of the restrictive and non-restrictive apposition are discussed in this diploma paper. The abbreviations are written as the capital letters behind the apposition which is in bold font in the corpus. The heads of appositions are in bold font only, whereas the appositions are underlined by normal continuous line to be immediately noticeable. The relative clauses are underlined by a dotted line.

The articles in the appendix are complemented by two other identifications in brackets. These two additional identifications are the form of realization (noun, noun phrase, and pronoun, numeral and so on) and sentence function (subject, object, adverbial, complement) of the particular apposition. The purpose is to count the occurence of the individual forms and functions.

Finally, one more colour (except for the black) is used. It is green and it marks nouns or noun phrases in selected articles. It is for the purpose of comparison – some articles do not contain high number of appositions. However, they may contain plenty of proper nouns without any appositional relationship.

The dot is between individual markers in the analytical part.
I.3.RC *the band´s guitarist <u>Brian May</u>* (proper noun, subject)

5.2.3 Apposition Differentiation Key

The particular apposition type can be found in the left column. The abbreviations in the right column are created from the first letters of the names of appositional types.

Type of apposition	Abbreviation
Restrictive General	RG
Restrictive Concrete	RC
Restrictive Of-apposition	RO
Non-restrictive Equivalence Appellation	NEA
Non-restrictive Equivalence Identification	NEI
Non-restrictive Equivalence Designation	NED
Non-restrictive Equivalence Reformulation	NER
Non-restrictive Attribution	NA
Non-restrictive Inclusion Exemplification	NIE
Non-restrictive Inclusion Particularization	NIP

5.2.4 Form of Realization Specified in Analysis

The apposition is mainly realised by nouns or noun phrases. However, other word classes can also be in apposition – numerals, pronouns, adjectives, etc. Four categories are assigned for the purpose of this diploma paper. These are: noun, noun phrase, proper noun and other (it will be shown that it is less than 10% of the appositional realization) – meaning numerals and pronouns mostly.

5.2.5 Syntactic Function Specified in Analysis

The apposition can figure in many syntactic functions. As written above, more than 90% of the appositions are realised by nouns or noun phrases. Therefore the distribution evokes of syntactic functions the realization. The noun phrase can have the following seven functions: subject, object (direct/indirect/prepositional), prepositional complement, subject complement, object complement, adverbial and premodifier of a noun phrase (Kubrychtová, 2001, p35). Four major syntactic functions are applied (in the corpus analysis): subject, object, adverbial and complement (subject, object, adverbial and prepositional). There is a need to explain one unifying characterization of the prepositional complement and object regarding the varieties of definitions. The quirk´s elucidation is followed (1985, p673). The prepositional complement is such a word or phrase (noun or noun phrase usually) which follows a preposition and is the part of a particular prepositional phrase. The prepositional object can be assumed as a subtype of the prepositional complement since the preposition also precedes it. The determinative aspect is the presence of a transitive verb (a verb followed by an object). The structure containing the prepositional object is following: transitive verb – preposition – object.

6 Quantitative Analysis

Two principal topics will be discussed in the following quantitative analysis. Firstly, the hypothesis concerning the appositional distribution in culture and sport pages will be focal point. Secondly, Biber´s four statements about the apposition will be compared to the whole corpus analysis and then to the individual newspaper pages (culture, sport, news and other). It is expected that hypotheses might be confirmed after the whole corpus parsing. However, there exists a possibility of refusing these hypotheses. The interesting point will be the comparison of the corpus average ratio with the individual pages ratio. It is expected that the sectorial analysis results will slightly differ from the corpus average ratio.

There are 228 appositional findings (that is 100%) in the enclosed corpus. The whole amount of the findings of particular appositional types will be presented either in number of examples or in percents through the whole quantitative analysis.

6.1 Differences in the Distribution of Appositions in Various Newspaper Pages

In journalistic texts, the apposition is used very commonly. Nevertheless, there are particular pages in which the apposition is used more frequently or on the other hand pages with lower frequency of findings. The majority of broadsheets or tabloids contain nearly the average number of findings. Whereas texts from culture pages and articles from sports pages are two culmination points (maximum and minimum). The articles about sports news contain appositions less frequently than the articles about culture news. Four articles from each pages were included to the comparison.

Firstly, there is the necessity to elaborate what the average frequency of findings is. The apposition is not used regularly, for instance two pieces of apposition on every single page of a text. It is impossible to count the frequency of appositional occurrence on single pages. The unreliable piece of data is also the overall amount of appositions in the whole text due to the disparity of the lengths of texts. The words may be considered element units which do not change with the length of the particular text. Thus the

apposition frequency is counted within one hundred of single words (the information about the word count is based on Microsoft Word data). In other words, the frequency of the occurrence is counted in simple way - how many appositions are found in one hundred words.

The average frequency of appositional findings in all texts is 1,32 appositions in every 100 words. The ratio of the appositions in the texts from culture pages is 2,4 appositions in every 100 words. Whereas the ratio of the appositions in sport news is only 0,6 appositions in every 100 words. Each of four culture articles is over the average ratio (with the maximal frequency of 3,5 appositions in every 100 words). Conversely, all four sports articles are below the average ratio (with the minimal frequency of 0,2 appositions in every 100 words).

The main reason of the inequality of the appositional distribution is based on the distribution of appositional functions. As was written in theoretical section, the apposition can either identify its head or append extra information to the head. The sports events, the matches, are usually contest between two or more participants in one field (for example football or tennis). Therefore these participants (football players) are labelled at the beginning of the article or even in the headline, in which the particular sporting event (football match) is mentioned. On the other hand, when speaking about the fashion which is a culture topic the participants of the event may be labelled in many ways (model, designer, organizer, etc). Hence, it seems that the apposition is more needed in the culture pages. The second reason may be the economy of journalistic style (to present as many pieces of information as possible in the smallest space as possible).

Firstly, the focus is on the articles from culture pages. The article II *London fashion week moves to ethics as designers pick sustainability over celebrity* is in the focal point. There are plenty of proper nouns (they have green colour in the corpus) which function as the apposition (II.8.NIE *designers – including Stella McCartney and Vivienne Westwood*) or its head (II.29.NED *Chloe Kerman, Fashion Editor of style magazine*) when they are mentioned for the first time. There is a need to classify the participants of the events so that it is evident for every reader about whom he/she reads. The proper nouns which are neither the apposition nor its head are determined by other means, for

instance a relative clause as it is in the sentence II.33. *Before the show, Erin O´Connor, who modelled yesterday,...* Nevertheless, there occur proper nouns without any labelling, pre- or postmodification, apposition, relative clause, etc. To illustrate II.42. *Michel Obama is also fan of ethical jewellery.* It is the name of the American first lady, the wife of the president Barrack Obama, thus she is supposed to be well-known. Hence there is no necessity to specify *Michel Obama.*

There is a parallel between the last mentioned example in the previous paragraph and the proper names in sport newspaper articles. The athletes in sports pages may not be participants of the appositional relationship. It is not the exactly identical relation that all athletes are as famous as Michel Obama. However, due to the early classification in headlines or at the very beginning or even in the picture of the article, the athletes may be unambiguously identified. This thought is confirmed the article VI *Andy Murray swamped by resurgent Roger Federer at World Tour Finals.* The picture helps the reader to understand that Murray and Federer are two tennis players. The ambiguity may appear in the sentence VI.7. *The Swiss cruised with sweat-free excellence to a 6-4, 6-2 win...,* in which the reader who does not know the world of the tennis may be confused and ask the question who *The Swiss* is. However, the reader can recognise *Federer* in the nickname *The Swiss* from the sentence context. The apposition seems to be not necessary in such sports of two participants.

Slightly different situation arises in the article V.1.RC *Chelsea fight back against Zilina to claim* **Champions League Group F.** The reader does not need any specific knowledge to recognise that the article will be about a football match. The football match is usually a competition between two teams of eleven players (+ substitutes). It may be enough for the common reader to know that the article is about football players. However, the football players have specific positions in the game – goalkeeper, full-back (defender), half-back (midfielder), forward. The football players are also of different nationalities, for example. Nevertheless, these are only additional pieces of information which are unnecessary for understanding the article (it is important to know who the winner is).

Nonetheless, one name appearing in the text is definitely not the name of the current

football player - *Carlo Ancelotti* (V.3. *Carlo Ancelotti must be tempted just to cling to the positives*.) since he is the manager (trainer) of Chelsea. The reader can scarcely find any piece of information (in pre- or postmodification, apposition, relative clause,...) about the position of *Carlo Ancelotti*. Only those readers who are interested in football can easily understand who *Ancelotti* is. The specification of *Ancelotti* (by apposition for instance) would be appropriate.

This individual example of *Carlo Ancelotti* demonstrates that the economy of the journalistic language can cause ambiguity. However, the hypothesis .... is confirmed since the quantitave analysis of the appositional occurrence explicitly shows that sport pages has lower ratio of appositional findings than the articles from culture pages.

6.2   The Statistics on Appositional Findings in Journalistic Style

Biber claims that the journalists prefer using non-restrictive apposition rather than restrictive apposition. There are several reasons for preferring non-restrictive apposition. They will be discussed after the presentation of the ratio of corpus findings.

127, that is 55.7%, of the appositions found in the corpus are non-restrictive. It can be undoubtedly stated that the non-restrictive apposition dominates over the restrictive apposition. However, it is not very persuasive dominance. In addition, the restrictive apposition prevails in several texts (the article I and VI, for instance). The detailed parsing showed also one more interesting fact that focuses on the appositional distribution. The equivalence with 86 examples, that is 37,7%, is the most preferred type. The equivalence is followed by the concrete apposition, 60 examples, that is 26,3%.

As mentioned above, the non-restrictive apposition slightly dominates over the restrictive apposition, 101 examples, 44,3% of all findings. These findings of restrictive apposition have their particular function. It is mostly to specify or identify persons or objects to which they refer. The restrictive apposition or its head are barely omissible so that the sentence content stays fully understandable and the ambiguity is thus avoided.

These functions, either to specify the leading member of appositional relationship or to

avoid misunderstanding, can also be added to the non-restrictive apposition. However, the other function predominates in the non-restrictive apposition. The non-restrictive apposition usually appends additional information which is not necessary for the content comprehension. In other words, the reader is able to understand the meaning of the head if no non-restrictive apposition postmodifies the leading member.

The identification may be one of the discussable types of non-restrictive apposition since it is on the margin and intersection of the both above mentioned functions at the same time. As the naming indicates, the identification identifies the leading member. The head of the identification is realised by a general expression whereas the apposition is realised by a specific expression, which indicates the particular individual in the general head. It seems a very arduous task to connect the identification with its primary function. There is a need to decide whether it has the same function as the other types of non-restrictive apposition (that is to add further information) or to identify its head. I tend to think that the second of mentioned functions. The name (identification) is derived from its function; it may be the probable motive.

Slightly similar question arises with the designation. The leading member is specific and the designation classes it with a general group. It may be understood that a specific expression (usually a proper name) is identified by classifying it to a general group. Two possible concepts of the function of the designation are possible – with knowing the context/background and without knowing the context/background. When the situation or context are known, it can be stated that the designation includes additional information about its head as it is in the example I.5.NED *Peter Morgan, the British screenwriter*. In the first article sentence 5, it is clearly stated that *The untitled film is being written by Peter Morgan, the British screenwriter...* The reader is able to recognise that the screenwriter of the film is *Peter Morgan*. Therefore the designation *the British screenwriter* is additional information. To compare the example II.29. NED *Chloe Kerman, Fashion Editor of style magazine*, the reader can raise an objection. The names of the fashion editors are supposed to occur in the article about *London Fashion Week*. However, the models have a similar chance of occurrence in this particular article. Hence the designation identifies who *Chloe Kerman* exactly is.

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As regards non-restrictive apposition, the appending function may prevail. However, the above mentioned elucidation shows that the both functions (to identify and to add information) are almost equally represented in the appositions in the corpus.

Biber claims that the majority of all appositions have human reference. Firstly it is necessary to determinate what human reference exactly is. Certainly, the apposition has a human reference if the proper noun (95 occurrences, that is 42,1% of all realizations of the apposition) of a particular person is mentioned either in the head or in the apposition. Secondly the human reference is present if the apposition or its head represent professions, personal characteristics, qualities, features, attributes. Finally, the human reference is present if the apposition or its leading participant symbolise events, acts, actions, facts which are directly connected to either a certain person or a group of people. The example I.12.NER *He died in 1991, aged 45* informs the reader about Freddie Mercury´s death. Occasionally, the apposition which is classified with difficulties occurs. The human reference may be questionable. The names of firms belong to this category – as the following example illustrates: VIII.4.NED *Lego, the toy brick maker*. It is evident that *the toy brick maker* is not a particular person but it is an explanation of the company´s business. Thus the firms or companies are not included to the category of human reference.

Biber declares that the majority of the appositions have human reference. However, he does not provide any ratio or percentage. The ratio of the proper nouns occurrence is the only fact expressed in number. The ratio is more than 90%. Biber claims that the ratio of human references should be nearly the same. The human reference appears in 141 examples of all appositions found in the corpus. This means that 61,8% of appositional findings have the human reference.

The reason of this percentage gap may stem from the human reference limits. Actually, Biber does not determine the term human reference. There exists a possibility that he includes companies into the concept of human reference whilst they are excluded in this paper. The other possible cause of the percentage gap is the corpus content. As written above, the corpus of this diploma paper contains rather longer articles than short formats. It might be influential to the results of the analysis. Biber does not determine

his corpus, which is named news. Therefore, the basic difference seems to be found – two compared corpuses may not be identical. However, the statement can be stated as proved. 61,8% of human references are the majority of corpus findings. Thus the majority of all appositions have human reference. However, Biber suggests that the proper nouns occur in 90% of the appositional relationships – this proposition has been refuted.

The syntactic functions of noun phrases found in the corpus are: subject, object, adverbial and complement. One syntactic function is dominant over the others. The apposition appears mainly in the role of subject, that is 45,6%. One plausible reason for this is that 95 findings of apposition realization are proper nouns. The proper noun typically does not typically function as adverbial from the syntactic point of view. Neither the occurrence of proper nouns in the function of complement is very frequent.

The other possible reason can be explained by the typical statement structure: subject-verb-object-adverbial. The subject and verb are two obligatory components of the sentence whereas the object and adverbial may not occur in the sentence (object and adverbial are dependent on the verb). It is stated in the theoretical part that the declarative sentences with typical word order are frequently used in the journalistic style. The subject appears in every sentence and it is widely realised by the noun or noun phrases which are the two most appositioned arrangements. Thus the occurrence of the apposition in the syntactic function of subject is evident, as the sentence illustrates XII.12.NEA *The mayor of Christchurch, <u>Bob Parker</u>, said New Zealanders' hearts went out to the families of those missing both locally and from overseas.*

The other syntactic functions (object, complement and adverbial) occur in considerably identical ratio. Unexpectedly, the object is the last occurring syntactic function of the apposition (despite the fact that according to Biber the object occurrence should be the second most frequent). Only 17,1% of all appositional findings are objects. The adverbial and complement occur in c.18% of examples in the corpus.

6.2.1 Comparison with Culture Pages

Four articles from culture pages are in the corpus. 61 examples of the apposition were

found and analysed in the articles from culture. As written above, the apposition appears frequently in these articles. There are two types of the apposition which do not occur in the culture pages: appellation and particularization.

While the non-restrictive apposition prevails over the restrictive apposition in the whole corpus, the restrictive apposition dominates in the culture pages. 54,1% (33 examples) of the findings in the culture pages are restrictive. The possible reason is that the persons and objects in the culture articles need to be identified. The specification of persons is a necessity since plenty of various proper names, professions, etc. without an appositional postmodification may cause misunderstanding. Plenty of persons are specified by a proper noun since the head is their profession or position, for example I.3.RC *the band´s guitarist Brian May* and I.7.RC *the Queen manager Jim Beach.* The two thirds (22 occurences) of findings are concrete appositions.

Due to the dominance of the restrictive apposition, the identifying function noticeably prevails in culture pages. It is in accordance with chapter 6.1 in which it is stated that the persons and objects in culture pages need to be specified or identified.

The appositions in culture pages contain the human references considerably frequently. The frequency of human reference (67,2% of all appositions) is the highest in comparison with other pages (sport, news and other). Such frequent occurrence may be caused by many persons appearing in these articles. Moreover, there is the highest occurrence of proper nouns in apposition. 30 examples (49,2%) of all appositions in culture pages are proper noun. It is above the corpus average ratio which is 42,1% of proper nouns.

Biber´s statement that subject is the most appearing syntactic function of apposition is confirmed. The appositions in the culture pages function as subject in 21 examples, which is 34,4%. However, the frequency of the subject occurrence is more than 10% below the corpus average ratio (45,6%). On the other hand, the occurrence of the complement (27,9%) is almost 10% above the corpus average ratio (18,9%). The culture pages contain plenty of complementation. The complementation is mostly of a subject, preposition and object. The occurrence of objects and adverbials is nearly in accordance with the average corpus ratio.

6.2.2 Comparison with Sport Pages

Four sports articles are included in the corpus. 18 appositions were found. The sports articles contain apposition less frequently than the other pages.

The restrictive apposition slightly prevails over the non-restrictive apposition in sports pages. The restrictive apposition occurs in 10 cases which is 55,6%. Therefore, the identifying function prevails over the appending function. These two results of the analysis refute Biber´s opposite statements. However, the apposition does not mostly specify persons in sports pages since the human reference is found in 5 cases only, that is 27,8%. The ratio of human references is significantly below the corpus average ratio (61,8%). This resembles the discussion results in chapter 6.1. The proper names in sports articles are not so frequently postmodified by an apposition in comparison with the other pages.

The occurrence of proper nouns in apposition (16,7%) is considerably below the corpus average ration (42,1%), whereas the ratio of common nouns (33,3%) is significantly above the average ratio (14,9%). As the result, it may be stated that the specific expressions are very often the heads of appositions in sport pages, as the examples illustrate: VI.29.RG *Chelsea <u>the best team in the country</u>* and VI.7.RG *the O$_2$<u>Arena.</u>*

The extraordinary appositional findings are in sport pages. These examples of the concrete apposition VI.24.RC *Group <u>B</u>* and V.1.RC *Champions League Group <u>F</u>* are realised by the single letters (which are included to the category *other*). The letters identify the particular group of teams in a sports field.

The sports articles frequently contain the apposition functioning as an object (27,8%) in comparison with the average ratio of corpus(17,1%). It is the highest occurrence of objects in comparison with the other articles. On the other hand, the ratio of subject occurrence (33,3%) is more than 10% below the corpus average ratio (45,6%). Therefore, the participants of the events are more appositioned than in the other pages. However, the initiators (subjects) of the events are still the most appositioned expressions.

6.2.3 Comparison with News Pages

Five articles with either home or world news are in the corpus. The frequency of apposition in news pages (1,2 appositions in every 100 words) is almost identical to the corpus average frequency (1,32 appositions in every 100 words). 49 appositions were found in five articles.

The occurrence of non-restrictive apposition is in accordance with the statistics provided by Biber in LGSWE. The non-restrictive apposition appears in 33 findings, which is 67,3% of all findings. The dominance of non-restrictive apposition in news pages may foreshadow that the persons, facts and objects have sufficient informative value for the reader since the non-restrictive apposition typically appends extra information. However, the non-restrictive apposition does not only add information but it also indentifies its head in several cases as discussed in chapter 6.2. The identification and designation rather identify than append additional information. 31 cases (16 restrictive appositions, 4 identifications and 11 designations) have the identifying function. It is 63,3%. Thus the identifying function prevails over the appending. Therefore the heads (persons, objects, facts) need to be specified for proper comprehension of the text.

The occurrence of human reference (65,6%) is slightly above the corpus average ratio (61,8%). It signalises that many persons may occur in the appositional relationship. Moreover, it is supported by the proper noun occurrence (46,9%) in the news pages, which is also slightly above the average ratio (42,1%).

One syntactic function significantly dominates in news pages. The subject appears in 26 cases, which is 53,1% (the highest ration within individual pages parsing). Conversely, one syntactic function is below the average ratio the corpus. The complement occurs in 4 cases (8,2%), which is c.10% less than the overall average. It indicates that the apposition is most frequently lead by the agents or initiators of the events.

6.2.4 Comparison with Other Pages

The category *other pages* consists of: two articles from environment, one article from science, one article from politics, one article from business and one article from society.

One hundred appositions were found in these six articles. Therefore percent recomputation is not necessary.

The other pages resemble an average category since the analysed phenomena approximate the corpus average ratio. In accordance with Biber´s statements, the non-restrictive apposition prevails (58%). Plenty of human references (63%) are found, which is supported by the almost average occurrence of proper nouns (39%). It may be stated that the frequencies of identifying and appending function are almost equal. The identifying function occurs in 53% of examples.

The only noticeable contrast of other pages in comparison with the whole corpus is a difference in the distribution of syntactic functions. The subjects occur in 51% of examples in the other articles whereas the corpus average ratio is 45,2%. While the subject appears c.6% more frequently, the object is found in 12% of examples. It is nearly 5% less than the corpus average ration. This negligible difference may not have any greater effect on the reader.

7 Qualitative Analysis

The individual apposition findings that are either typical, unique or ambiguous will be discussed in the qualitative analysis. The single types of apposition follow each other in the identical order as it is in the theoretical section (chapters 2. Restrictive Apposition and 3. Non-restrictive Apposition). The typical examples will be discussed to demonstrate how they are used in the journalistic text. The unique or ambiguous findings will be described to illustrate the complexity of the appositional phenomenon. Finally, the communicative effect of apposition on the reader will be discussed and the apposition will be compared to the relative clause.

7.1 Concrete Apposition

The examples of concrete apposition occur in seventeen articles out of nineteen in total. It may be stated that the concrete apposition is very widely used by the authors of the journalistic texts. The first article contains plenty of concrete appositions: I.3.RC **the band´s guitarist <u>Brian May</u>,** I.7.RC **the Queen manager <u>Jim Beach</u>**, I.9.RC **drummer <u>Roger Taylor</u>** and so forth. These three examples are the characteristic representatives of the concrete apposition. The first member of the appositional relationship is realised by a noun or a noun phrase which describe a profession or position in the particular group of people (The Queen). The second participant, the proper noun which is definitely more specific expression than the leading member, identifies the particular person hidden beyond the profession.

The discussable example occurs in the headline of the first article: I.1.RC **Borat <u>star</u> <u>Baron Cohen.</u>** Both members of this relationship are quite specific. The experienced newspaper reader, meaning that one who saw the movie, can easily identify either *Borat* or <u>*Baron Cohen*</u> without other determination. The question arises – which participant in the relationship is actually being identified. The first perspective views *Borat* as a slightly more general term since <u>*Baron Cohen*</u> is a very specific proper noun of the living person. The names of persons are typically concrete proper nouns. On the other hand, it might be objected that *Baron Cohen* is one person in general meaning and *Borat* is his specific role in the movie like *Brüno* (2009, the movie about the Austrian

homosexual Brüno), for instance. From the second perspective, this particular example might be classified as a general apposition. The first approach is considered appropriate since the living actor _Baron Cohen_ is a concrete, exact and explicit name whereas the expression _Borat_ can be stated as his profession. Therefore this appositional finding is comparable to the three examples mentioned in the previous paragraph.

One typical feature of the concrete apposition is observable in the article VIII. The two examples may seem almost identical: VIII.3.RC **King _James I_** and VIII.7.RC **the great King _James._** Nevertheless, the first one is typical for the journalistic language because it is without the article, as Dušková suggests. The head of the second apposition has the definite article for one particular reason – the head _King_ is premodified by the adjective _great_. In this particular case, when the head is premodified, the article usage is obligatory.

The concrete apposition may also appear in the appositional structure of more than three members. The typical hierarchical apposition is example II.29.NED **_Chloe Kerman, Fashion Editor of style magazine TANK_ _ _RC, hierarchical apposition._** The name _TANK_ is the concrete apposition to the phrase _style magazine_. This particular concrete apposition may be substituted by the general apposition: _Ch.K., F. E of TANK the style magazine_. However, the head (_style magazine_) of the concrete apposition may be more understandable to the common reader since the general knowledge precedes the more specific information. The same example is II.39.RC **the charity _Bottletop_**.

Accidentally, two concrete appositions referring to the same person were found in the corpus: III.4.RC **Pope _Benedict_** and VIII.36.RC **Pope _Benny._** It is without any doubt that nowadays the Christian Church has the only _Pope_ whose name is _Benedict_. The diminutive name _Benny_ signalises the writer´s attitude to the message or course of events. The first example from the article III indicates the more formal style of the whole article. Whereas the article VIII is written in slightly witty and humoristic style, the author may be allowed to call _The Pope Benny_ which is impossible in any formal style.

During studying the apposition, one interesting point was not mentioned in literature. It concerns the first names and surnames. In English, they might be considered to be

participants of the appositional relationship. The concrete apposition might be the surname and its head might be the first name, for the reason that there are many people of one particular first name (for instance *John*, *Jack*, *Jane*,...) all over the world. Thus the surname might specify the person carrying a first name. However, the first name and surname are regarded as one unique unit behaving as one element in the particular sentence.

7.2 General Apposition

The general apposition has also typical representatives, such examples are: IX.2.RG **Buffy the Vampire Slayer *film***, XIV.1.RG **WikiLeaks *film***, XIV.2.RG **DreamWorks studio**, I.4.RG *BBC′s **Hardtalk** *show** and many others. These examples illustrate the correlation between two participants of general apposition. The head is often a very specific often proper noun or noun phrase and the apposition includes the leading member in general category – *film, studio, show*. IX.2.RG **Buffy *the Vampire Slayer film*** might be considered a multi-apposition – *the Vampire Slayer* is the general apposition to *Buffy* (female character). It is her position in society and the term *film* classifies the whole title.

The typical structure of the geographical name occurs in the article VII, to illustrate VII.30.RG **the Hudson *River***.

Two general appositions syntactically functioning as adverbials of time, which is not so frequent, appear in the article II. The examples II.25.RG **On Thursday *this week*** and II.43.RG **In August *this year*** are considered to be appositions for a certain reason. The expressions *Thursday* and *August* are proper nouns and have specific temporal reference. However, they may mean any of Thursdays in a year or any of Augusts in a century, for instance. There arises the necessity to allocate the time expressions *On Thursday* and *In August* to the adequate superordinated period to avoid the temporal ambiguity. *This week* and *this year* are common general time labels. The appositional finding XI.34.RC **On Wednesday *morning*** can be compared to the two previously mentioned examples. It may be objected that it is the same structure as the two earlier examples. However, the expression *morning* is a more concrete term for the whole

sentence meaning and it specifies one part of the day (*Wednesday*). The <u>*morning*</u> does not label *on Wednesday* as a broader period. The <u>*morning*</u> divides *on Wednesday* to shorter chunks.

7.3   Of-apposition

The of-apposition is the least applied type of the restrictive apposition. Very characteristic examples occur in articles: IV.5.RO ***The Jewish festival <u>of Yom Kippur</u>*** and XI.1.RO ***the city <u>of Ajdabiya</u>.*** The second of the mentioned arrangements is a common structure for expressing geographical names. The typical construction of the apposition realised by a pronoun is demonstrated in the example XIX.10.RO ***Many millions <u>of us</u>***.

Many findings of the of-apposition are the names of people and their titles. It is illustrated in examples: VIII.14.RO ***the Duke <u>of Edinburgh</u>***, VIII.23.RO ***the Archbishop <u>of Canterbury</u>*** and X.4.RO ***The Prince <u>of Wales</u>***. The second appositive (the location, town) usually specifies its head (the title, position in the society). Both appositives create one unique title that one individual person has as his/her to-name.

7.4   Appellation

The appellation is not the most frequent type of apposition, but it also has either common or curious findings. III.8.NEA *direct **successor, <u>the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith</u>*** belongs to the common, characteristic arrangements. The reader understands that the *direct successor* of the Inquisition is equal to <u>*the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.*</u> IV.8.NEA ***Grant´s father, <u>Meir</u>*** is a similar example to the one mentioned above. From the relationship point of view, the both participants are identical. Both of the two examples of the apposition have one analogous feature. They append extra information to their head, which is necessary for the meaning understanding.

X.12.NEA ***the London mayor, <u>Boris Johnson</u>*** and XII.12.NEA ***The mayor of Christchurch, <u>Bob Parker</u>*** *are* two identical examples. The both appellations refer to the mayor of the particular city/town. The towns and cities usually have only one

mayor. Therefore the non-restrictive apposition is used (the particular person is specified enough by his/her unique profession). However, the addition of the proper noun may have an important reason. The mayor (even though he/she is the only one in one town) is too abstract and general term, especially, when this term is used in the article for the first time. There is a need to concretise it for the reader to have no doubts about the particular reputable person.

The example VIII.23.NEA *the Archbishop <u>of Canterbury</u> _ RO <u>the embattled Dr Rowan Williams</u>* is slightly analogous to those ones discussed in the previous paragraph. The only one *Archbishop of Canterbury* may exist at a time. His name is added to assure the audience that this person is a trustworthy authority. The credibility is expressed by two means. Firstly, it is conveyed by the title *Dr.* since the titled persons may be regarded as more trustworthy. Secondly, it is expressed by the adjectival premodification *embattled* which foreshadows the power and the impression of the activity of *Rowan Williams*.

The interesting arrangement occurs in the article XVII.4.NEA ***Ernesto <u>"Che"</u> Guevara***. "*<u>Che</u>*" is the Guevara´s nickname. He accepted it during his studies. It can be stated that the proper noun "*<u>Che</u>*" is equal to *Ernesto*, whereas *Guevara* is his surname and it creates an interjacent apposition. As stated in chapter 7.1. Concrete apposition, the first name and surname build one unique element. The appellation is interjacent between the first name and surname in this particular example. The famous Argentine revolutionary is mostly referred to by his surname within the whole text. However, he is referred to by his nickname "*Che*" and his surname only in the headline. There is one probable reason – his well-known nickname is more familiar to readers than his own first name. Thus the appellation XVII.4.NEA ***Ernesto <u>"Che"</u> Guevara*** may be arranged this way with the purpose to remind the audience *Che Guevara´s* first name, which is probably not as well-known as the mentioned nickname *<u>"Che".</u>*

7.5   Identification

It may be difficult to distinguish between the appellation and the identification properly in all cases of the occurrence. While the participants of the appellational relationship are

equal, the identification specifies or identifies its head. I.6.NEI ***The producer, <u>Graham</u>*** ***<u>King</u>,*** *said shooting would begin next year*. is one of the most characteristic examples of identification. The common reader of newspapers understands the expression *the producer* and the content of the sentence is clear if the proper name <u>*Graham King*</u> is omitted. However, without any concretization of the leading member, any of the living producers can release that certain statement. The similar examples are XI.62.NEI ***One pilot, <u>Abdul Salam al-Adiri</u>*** and XI.68.NEI ***the factory worker, <u>Wais Werfali</u>***.

The identifying function of the identification is illustrated on the example XI.26.NEI on ***the men – <u>all locals.</u>*** The whole sentence (*Staff worked frantically, but briefly on **the men – <u>all locals</u>*** *– <u>who were long since dead</u>.)* is understandable when the identification is omitted. However, it would be too general in meaning since whoever may be treated. The apposition emphasises that only the local inhabitants had been injured in the armed conflict in Libya and these residents are under the doctors´ care.

The identifying function of the identification is also demonstrated in the example XVI.5.NEI ***Britain's opening medal of the European Indoor Championships – <u>silver.</u>*** The readers know that there is the possibility to win three kinds of medals (gold, silver and bronze) according to the results of the race. The <u>*silver*</u> undoubtedly identifies its head *Britain's opening medal of the European Indoor Championships*. It means that Tiffany Ofili finished the second in the race. This identification does not only identify but it also emphasises and appreciates the value of the second place. If the second place in the race were not important for the English readers and sports fans, the term *silver* would precede the word *medal*. The term *silver* would premodify the noun *medal* with other premodifying words (*Britain's opening*) and it may easily be ignored. Thus the word *silver* is placed into the apposition to carry the value of the *medal*.

XIX.39.NEI ***benefits <u>[the amount of pension paid out]</u>*** may be viewed from three perspectives. Firstly the noun *benefits* has a general abstract meaning and <u>*the amount of pension paid out*</u> provides the inexperienced reader with more detailed explanation what the *benefits* are. In this particular case, the second part of the arrangement is classified as the identification. Secondly, there exist one particular *benefit – <u>the amount of pension paid out.</u>* Therefore these two expressions are equivalent. The apposition may be either appellation or reformulation (more precise formulation). Thirdly, <u>*the amount of pension*</u>

paid out is a certain type of a collection of *benefits*. This case would be an exemplification. The first reasoning is followed; the identification explains the specific benefit.

7.6   Designation

The designation is the most used non-restrictive apposition by journalists. It is widely used with proper nouns as the first specific participants and common nouns that classify the leading members with a general group. For instance, the profession may be a general group when concerning the human references or any other general label may occur. The typical representatives are II.NED *Imogen Fox, Deputy fashion editor*, II.11.NED *A Garden Party to Make A Difference – a festival held at the palace*, II.19.NED *Esthetica, a static exhibition* and II.25.NED *EcoLuxe, a second sustainable fashion event. Imogen Fox* is the author of the article. This is evident since her name is below the headline and the first sentences. *Deputy fashion editor* is the specification of her position in the working group. The heads of mentioned labels are specific proper nouns referring to a particular occasion. However, these proper nouns without their appositions may be hardly understandable for an inexperienced reader who does not know the world of fashion. *A festival, exhibition and fashion event* are general labels that assure the reader about what he/she reads.

The curious examples of the designation syntactically function as adverbials of place. These are XIII.10. NED *Kladno, Czech Republic*, XIII.10. NED *Monterrey, Mexico* and XIII.12.NED *Billund, Denmark*. They help the audience to avoid ambiguity and misinterpretation of the location. Millions of towns and villages exist over the world. There is the possibility of the occurrence of two or more cities with the identical name. If the state or country is appended to the head (town), it assures the reader of the location. The most apparent is the example VII.19.NED **Chelsea (Chelsea, New York...).** There is one Chelsea which is known to the common European reader. This Chelsea is located in Great Britain. The designation (of example VII.19.BED) is appended to prevent misinterpretation since *Chelsea* in the article is situated in *New York*.

The designation may inform the reader of a temporary fact about the appositional head as in the finding V.11.NED *Didier Drogba, <u>captain for the night.</u>* An experienced reader, meaning is football fan, knows that Didier Drogba is a Chelsea football player. However, the player *Drogba* had a special position during that particular football match. His extraordinary role is explained by the designation *<u>captain for the night.</u>* The apposition is probably added since Didier Drogba is not the first choice captain in the team (he usually is an offensive player). The standard (*John Terry*) Chelsea football captain may have been injured or suspended during that match. Didier Drogba was delegated to be the captain of the team for that reason.

7.7 Reformulation

Four types of reformulation exist. All four express the same idea as their head by different words. According to the economy of the journalistic text and its understandableness to the reader, two conflicting expectations appear. Firstly, in accordance with the economy of the language of newspapers, there should be no space to repeat the same fact stated by the head. In contrast to this statement, newspapers should be understandable to the widest audience thus the reformulations may be important since they repeat information in a more understandable way. It depends on the particular type of the reformulation.

One of the most frequently used types is the factual reformulation – it appends extra information to the head and these pieces of information are based on the factual knowledge of the world. It might be stated that nobody has the same factual knowledge thus the apposition can be understood as a new piece of information about the subject matter.

The reformulation often occurs in adverbials (of time): I.12.NER *He died **in 1991<u>, aged 45</u>***, XIX.91.NER ***this year, <u>at my mum's 87th birthday party</u>***. The heads of the appositions are concrete enough to be fully comprehensive to the audience. However, the author (or someone about whom he/she is writing) feels the urgency to attract the reader or emphasise the referred fact. Especially, the first mentioned example of the reformulation should more attract the reader since Freddie Mercury died before his

time. The reformulation denotes the young age of his dying day.

The factual reformulation which offers the more emotive information to the reader is XI.19.NER *Nurses could insert only fluids into gravely wounded men, then wait for ambulances to take them **to Ajdabiya, <u>60 miles up the highway</u>**. It is evident that the hospital is not at the current place but it is located somewhere else in Ajdabiva. Furthermore it is very far – whole 60 miles. This factual reformulation might emphasise the suffering of Libyans and bring the events closer to the distant European reader.

The typical example of a more precise formulation is XI.42.NER *Every man in Libya has had **one year's military training, <u>or in my case six months</u>***. Despite the fact that one year of the military training might be obligatory for the men in Libya, the particular citizen has to serve only half a year – he is an exception in the system. Thus he reformulates his own situation and experience.

Another more precise formulation appears in the exemplar V.41.NER **on games, <u>on the results.</u>** It is probably based on the favourite sport cliché: *although we were better during the game, it is the points which count*. In other words, even if the particular team is better in the match, the worse team can win and the history does not question the better team but the results. Thus the team (Chelsea in the article) may not be bound to play football which is beautiful for the supporters. Chelsea might play efficient football aimed at great *results* (victories).

One of the four types of the reformulation does not appear in journalistic texts very frequently. The revision may not be found in newspapers. The reason is very simple. The revision is a typical structure in spoken language, which may be accidental and unprepared. The revision usually corrects the errors and mistakes resulting from the unpreparedness of the speech. The articles in newspapers are written texts which are prepared, arranged and organised in general. Moreover, they are corrected by specialised proofreaders before their print. Thus the revision is usually not necessary.

7.8 Attribution

When speaking about the attribution, it should be declared that it offers the attributes,

qualities or characteristics of the head rather than has precisely the same status with the leading participant. The typical example is XIV.10.NA **Julian Assange, _a compelling_** **_character_**. The reader knows who Julian Assange is from the beginning of the article. This attribution describes his personage in the oncoming movie. The more explicit examples are XVIII.5.NA **Richard Hoover, _an astrobiologist_** and XVIII.9.NA **Hoover,** **_an expert on life in extreme environments._** _Richard Hoover_ is unambiguously specified as _astrobiologist_ in the sentence XVIII.2.NED. It is his first appereance in the article. The finding XVIII.9.NA adds his further professional specialisation whereas the finding XVIII.5.NA only repeats what his job is (therefore it can not be designation). The both examples (XVIII.5.NA and XVIII.9.NA) may be considered the designation only if they occur as the first description of _Richard Hoover_ in the article. That would be designation since it identifies the head. However, further appositions add extra information – the attributes of _Richard Hoover_.

Very similar examples to _Richard Hoover_ and his appositions can be found in the article XI. Fistly, the designation identifies the town _Brega_ at the beginning of the article: XI.3.NED **in Brega, _eastern Libya._** Afterwards other characteristics of Brega which are important for their sentences are appended by the attributions: XI.7.NA **Brega, _a sand-_** **_strewn service town about 150 miles south of Benghazi_** and XI.73.NA **Brega – _a small_** **_area._**

IV.5.NA **_yesterday evening – one of the holiest days of the year for Jews_** – the apposition is not exactly equal to its head. It might be equal only if the reader reads this article exactly a day after _one of the holiest days of the year for Jews_. In all other cases, the apposition is a feature of a common day. The similar example is the finding VII.2.NA **Matt Seaton, _a newly arrived Englishman in New York_**. _Matt Seaton_ is from England and he arrived in New York. It may be considered as a designation. However, the apposition does not identify or differentiate _Matt Seaton_ from any other Englishmen in New York. It would be a designation if _Matt Seaton_ was the only Englishman in living New York. The same relationship is realised in the example X.9.NA **Will Alsop,** **_one of Britain's leading architects._**

Another example is VII.31.NA **_The avenues – five- or six-lane highways._** The

attribution _five- or six-lane highways_ is a typical feature of avenues but not the only and the most distinctive one. The distinctive feature of avenues is their location and direction. The _five- or six-lane highways_ can be found in many other towns and states in the world. Therefore the apposition is not classified with equivalence.

The attribution may be appended as the second apposition (it creates the apposition with more than two members) to give the reader more information which makes the head (the subject matter) more familiar. Two typical findings are VIII.17.NA **_Harvard professor Niall Ferguson _ RC, a man not displeased by what he sees in the mirror_** XIV.16.NA **_award-winning film-maker Alex Gibney _ RC, director of EnronThe Smartest Guys in the Room._** The both examples are the hierarchical appositions. Firstly, the proper name identifies a profession or title. Secondly, the attribution describes details of the person. In other words, the attribution adds personal features which may be important for the context.

7.9 Exemplification

The journalists use the exemplification often if they want to name the members of a group. The typical findings II.8.NIE **_designers – including Stella McCartney and Vivienne Westwood_** and II.8.NIE **_labels such as Junky Styling and People Tree_** are used to inform the audience about the _designers_ who participate in the London Fashion Week. These mentioned examples are introduced by evident indicators (_including, such as_) which are not obligatory for exemplification. The second mentioned example is written without any punctuation. The next paragraph concerns an example very similar to II.8.NIE **_labels such as Junky Styling and People Tree._** The example IV.13.NIE _I cannot do **anything, eat or drink**_ is marked by the punctuation only, as well as the example VIII.26.NIE _the fighting is all about **sex and gender – gays and women bishops.**_ No optional indicator is inserted between the two participants of the appositional relationship.

Slightly ambiguous examples from the formal structure viewpoint are II.7.NIE **_designers such as Burberry and Christopher Kane_** and XIX.78.NIE **_things such as going to the cinema or eating out regularly._** The equivocation is based on the

punctuation usage – the non-restrictive apposition usually has punctuation whereas the restrictive apposition is formed without any punctuation. The example II.7.NIE is typical for exemplifying members of a general group (*designers*). Moreover, the indicator *such as* belongs to the characteristic markers of the exemplification. It may be classified as a concrete apposition (of more than two members) from the formal structure perspective. Nonetheless, the classification according to the semantic relation of the apposition and its head, that is to say the exemplification, is crucial in this example.. This type of the non-restrictive apposition is the one with the lowest possible usage of the punctuation.

The appositional relationship with the exemplification has usually more than two members (as illustrated in the above mentioned examples). However, the exemplars with the only two members can occur. The finding V.5.NIE ***hunting trophies, such as lion skin rugs*** belongs to the group of relationship the two members relation. This particular exemplification may be classified as a identification if the indicator (*such as*) is omitted. Therefore the indicators function as a very important tool for the classification of the apposition with the proper type.

The exemplification may also be discontinuous. It means that the apposition does not directly follow its head. The example XV.30.NIE ***the other big cats*** *are protected –* ***jaguars, leopards and tigers*** can serve as a proof.

7.10 Particularization

The particularization is considered to be the least appositive structure thus it needs an explicit identificator. It is similar to the exemplification. However, particularization means selecting only several particular members of a general group. Only three examples were found in the corpus and all of them are very common particularizations: XVII.8.NIP *across* ***the continent, particularly Chile, Columbia, Peru and Venezuela***, XIX.27.NIP ***children – particularly those of university age facing rising fees*** and XIX.91.NIP *most of whom could easily live to become* ***centenarians, especially baby***. The author of the journalistic text emphasises the parts of the whole. These parts are important and relevant for the reported events whereas the entire unit is not so accurate.

The exemplification XV.14.NIE *only seven countries – __Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe__* may resemble the particularization. The whole general unit *seven countries* is not such important information as the individual countries themselves. The particular countries have higher informative value than the head since the leading member may represent any seven countries in Africa. Nonetheless, the formal point of view prevails in this disputable finding. In accordance with the theoretical part, every particularization should have an expression functioning as an explicit indicator. The example XV.14.NIE does not have any of identificators except for the hyphen. Only the punctuation and no other identificator is convenient for the exemplification.

7.11 Apposition vs Relative Clause: the Communicative Effect on the Reader

The apposition and the relative clause have several similar features and functions. However, they also differ to some extent. As written in the theoretical part, the postmodifying function belongs to the shared qualities. In principle, they both postmodify a noun or a noun phrase, they add extra pieces of information or they identify their heads. The first difference is based on the formal structure. Commonly, the apposition is realised by a noun or a noun phrase therefore the verb is not included. The relative clause contains a verb usually. As mentioned in the theoretical section, this master thesis focuses on the relative clauses with the finite structure. The second difference is based on this finite structure. The temporal reference and the tense have significant influence on given information in the finite relative clauses.

The economy of the journalistic language may cause a dispute about the usage of an apposition and relative clause. The tendency mentioned in the theoretical part claims that the journalistic text is bound to contain the high amount of information in space as small as possible. The apposition can be assumed as a condensed structure which includes many pieces of information within a short phrase without a verb. Moreover, the apposition is used excessively in newspapers. The length of the relative clause can be compared to the length of the apposition. However, several simple appositions and several complex appositions are found (as is demonstrated in analysis, both appears in

50%) as well as short and long relative clauses.

There exist a substyle of the newspapers language in which no relative clauses appear. The headlines of the corpus articles do not contain any relative clause. On the other hand, appositions are used in the block language quite often. Eight out of nineteen articles contain an apposition in their headlines. So called headlinese is an abbreviated style of newspaper. The message of the headline contains only those words which are inherent to the whole article meaning. Thus the findings of the restrictive apposition should prevail over the non-restrictive apposition, since the restrictive apposition is essential for its head identification. Whereas the non-restrictive apposition frequently appends additional information, which is not so important for the head recognition. This theory is confirmed by the corpus analysis: only two appositions appearing in the headlines are non-restrictive. Hence 75% of appositions in the headings are restrictive for the reason that they carry information important to the whole article.

The next contrast between the apposition and the relative clause is based on their mutual arrangement. The apposition can be found within a relative clause as an element of this structure. It is clearly shown by the following example: VIII.16.RC *the Cecil family who served both **Queen Elizabeths** in government and loaned it for last night's bash.* The reverse arrangement (a relative clause belonging to an apposition) is not so frequently found. The more commonly found structure of the relative clause belonging to the apposition is when the apposition functions as the head of the restrictive relative clause. This interrelationship originates in the form of those two structures. The apposition as a word or phrase is naturally a part of the relative clause.

The apposition and the relative clause may have only one leading member. It is illustrated in the example: X.14.NED ***John Howell, the Conservative MP,** who originally proposed the new approach to planning in a green paper,...* This exemplar demonstrates the principal difference between the apposition and the relative clause which is based on the temporal connection of the particular structure to its head and the reality. While the relative clauses are determined from the temporal point of view, the appositions are unlimited by time. The apposition *the Conservative MP* states that *John Howell* is still the Member of Parliament. Whereas the course of events in the relative

clause *who originally proposed the new approach to planning in a green paper* happened in the past and may not be valid at the moment of reading. The attitude of *John Howell* to the expression *planning in a green paper* may have changed. The alternative of including the apposition *the Conservative MP* to the relative clause exists: *John Howell who originally was the Conservative MP and proposed the new approach to planning in a green paper.* This transformation changes the meaning of the sentence slightly. *John Howell* is not the Member of Parliament now according to the resultant sentence. The apposition can be transformed to the relative clause, however, the structure transformation changes the meaning and communicative effect on the reader.

The relative clause may be appended to the apposition as an identifying element if it is restrictive. The apposition X.6.NER **The Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment, _a charity of which Charles is president_** is the leading expression for the restrictive relative clause *of which Charles is president*. This piece of information plays an important role since the restrictive relative clause differentiates the particular charity from any other.

The apposition may be transformed into the relative clause without changing the overall meaning and the communicative effect on the reader. The present tense is used in the example II.19.NED *London fashion week already hosts **Esthetica, _a static exhibition which showcases cutting edges designers committed to working eco-sustainably_**. Therefore the apposition *a static exhibition* can be transformed into the relative clause ... *Esthetica which is a static exhibition and showcases cutting edges*... There is no change in the communicative content of the sentence. Similarly, several relative clauses can equally be transformed into appositions as the following example demonstrates: XI.9. *"They arrived in 60-70 Toyota trucks," said Wais Werfali, 40, who works in a nearby ammonia production plant.* The resultant apposition is: *Wais Werfali, the worker in a nearby ammonia plants.* The non-restrictive apposition *the worker in a nearby ammonia plants* has the same communicative effect on the reader as the original relative clause. Both express who *Wais Werfali* is and where he works in present tense. Moreover, this resultant apposition is shorter. Consequently, it is in accordance with the economy of the journalistic style.

The example of the relative clause which can be hardly substituted by an apposition is XVII.2. *Man who made journey across Latin America, which was immortalised in The Motorcycle Diaries, has died.* Three events in this sentence happened in the past, two of them are realised by the relative clauses. As the apposition does not contain any verb denoting the time, it is impossible to express the meaning of the preceding arrangement exactly. The majority of the relative clauses are not transformable to an apposition. There exist several reasons. Firstly, as reasoned above, the relative clauses are time-bound, which is hard to express in an apposition without a verb. Secondly, the relative clauses typically contain more than one kind/piece of information. It is possible to convey several facts in one apposition realised by a very complex noun phrase. However, it may be in the conflict with the comprehensibility of the newspapers language.

The appositions may also be time determined. The semantic means limit appositions from the temporal perspective. These means are numerals (adverbials of time), adjectives and adverbs. The example I.6.NEI **Queen´s greatest moment: their performance at the 1985 Live Aid concert** is bound to the year *1985*. Thus the apposition is time determined. The finding XIX.11.NED **Lord Hutton, the former Labour cabinet minister** *is* time bound by the adjectival premodification *former* of the *minister*. It is understandable that *Lord Hutton* was the *minister* but at the moment of writing the report he was not.

To conclude, the apposition is transformable into the relative clause and vice versa without changing the communicative effect on the reader under the condition that both have the same tense and temporal reference. If the relative clause contains information about past events, it is barely changeable into an apposition. Thus the focal difference between the communicative effect of the apposition and relative clause consists in the manner of time determination and its permanency.

8 Conclusion

This diploma paper deals with the appositional occurrence, distribution and function in journalistic texts. The main aim is to discover the dominating type of apposition and its communicative and syntactic function in journalistic texts. The analysis of individual findings followed afterwards to prove their classification and assessment of their effect/influence on the audience.

The distribution of apposition is not identical within the individual newspaper pages. The appositional distribution depends on kinds of information which are in the texts. If the article is aimed at one extremely specific topic (for example a football match, which is a short event), the apposition occurs less frequently. The frequency of appositions in the sports pages (0,6 appositions in 100 words) is considerably below the average frequency (1,32 appositions in 100 words) of the corpus. Conversely, the occurrence of apposition is significantly higher in articles which are orientated to broad topics (for example *London´s fashion week* which takes longer time). The culture pages contain 2,4 appositions in 100 words. The possible reason of this inequality is the audience. The sports pages are texts which may be narrowly oriented to an interested reader with basic knowledge of the chosen topic. If there is a piece of the topic knowledge, the further description or characterization of participants (of events) is not a fundamental necessity for reader´s understanding. On the other hand, the newspaper texts which contain broader topic (for example *London fashion week*) may be considered tabloids. The tabloids can be aimed at wider scope of common readers. The apposition may play a significantly important role within an effective means of postmodification and explanation of the message due to the broader range of readers who need not to have basic knowledge of the topic.

The most frequent topic which occurs in the appositional relationship is people since the majority of the appositional findings have a human reference. The persuasive argument of the high ratio of human references is supported by the occurrence of proper nouns in apposition. The proper nouns dominate within the appositional realisation. The analysis showed that the human reference is present in almost 62% of findings. The exception is sports pages in which the human reference (28%) is considerably below the average.

The high occurrence of human references indicates a preference of persons as topics which are broadened since the persons are usually initiators of course of events. In the appositional relationship, persons play two roles. They may be either the apposition or its head. The other expression (profession, hobby, quality, position, etc) describing people may be included for personal identification or to add extra information. Both of these, i.e. identifying and appending, enables the reader to understand properly the message. The newspaper texts without any apposition may lose their informative value and the most important (informative) function. It is possible that the reader will not buy and read particular newspapers for the second time without proper understanding of the read text. Thus the apposition may be used as a powerful tool of keeping readers´ attention and custom.

In spite of Biber´s attitude (proclaimed in *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written Englis 1999, hereinafter LGSWE)* that the appending function prevails since the non-restrictive apposition is preferred, the distribution of two main appositional functions is almost equal. The dominance (55,7%) of non-restrictive apposition is confirmed by the corpus parsing. However, not every type of the non-restrictive apposition appends extra information. The identification and designation are considered identifying appositional types. If the particular piece of information which is in the apposition to a leading noun/noun phrase is crucial for the understanding of information hidden in the head, the apposition usually has an identifying function. The apposition can commonly be omitted and the resultant sentence does not change its meaning. However, the omission of the concrete restrictive apposition (the most used type (26,3%) within the corpus) may cause possible ambiguity or misunderstanding of the head. For example II.39.RC *It was a hand-made in Brazil, by fair trade workers trained by **the charity Bottletop**.* The omission of the apposition *Bottletop* misguides the reader since there exist many charities for various purposes (religion, animals, children, environment, seniors and may others). Journalists should convey clear messages with precise/complete information. Thus the identifying function may be considered more crucial in comparison with the appending function.

If the whole corpus is compared to the statistical data presented in LGSWE, the results are nearly identical. The minor differences may be caused by the choice of the corpus.

The corpus of this diploma paper consists of relatively longer articles whilst the corpus of LGSWE is not determined in the book. The corpus of LGSWE may include short articles or any other article formats. Thus the compared corpora do not have to be absolutely identical.

A more interesting outcome, than the results of the similarity of whole analysis, was found in the sectorial parsing of the individual pages of newspaper. The outcomes of the analysis of the individual pages differ from the overall analysis results. The restrictive apposition prevails over the non-restrictive in culture (54,1%) and sports (55,6%) pages. This may denote the need of identification of individual persons and objects found in texts since the identifying function of apposition ultimately prevails.

Whereas the appositions in culture texts contain plenty of human references (67,2%), the non-living objects and facts occur in the appositional relationship in sports pages the frequently since the human reference appears only in 27,8 of cases (24% below the average). The reason might be the one-sided orientation of the sports pages. They usually focus on one narrow event (e.g. a tennis match between two players). Thus the participants need not to be additionally described. If there is a paucity of modification and a series of events, the text may seem more readable, rapid and full of action. As a result, the sports pages resemble the pace of the sport.

The qualitative analysis of the individual findings illustrated that each appositional type occurs in characteristic examples as well as in the examples which are confusing and classifiable with difficulties. Regarding the ambiguous findings, the classification of appositions strongly depends on the reader or investigator and his/her perception of the apposition phenomenon. There is only a porous border between designation and attribution. As stated in the theoretical part, the designation rather identifies the head while the attribution appends additional information. The reader has to decide upon the importance of presented information. The illustrative example of the attribution is XVIII.5.NA ***Richard Hoover, <u>an astrobiologist</u>***. The profession of *Richard Hoover* is mentioned in the introductory sentence XVIII.2.RC ***astrobiologist <u>Richard Hoover</u>***. It would be the designation (XVIII.5.NA), if *Richard Hoover* was mentioned in the sentence 5 for the first time. This exemplar demonstrates that a piece of information

may be communicated within a choice of arrangements. The other possibilities are: RG *Richard Hoover* <u>astrobiologist</u>, NEA/NEI *astrobiologist, <u>Richard Hoover</u>*, etc. Each arrangement is designed with the different purpose. While RC, RG and NEI share the informative character, NA and NEA have rather repeating character (they repeat particular message to the reader).

The relative clause may be used instead of apposition as a postmodifying tool, however, these two structures do not share identical status. The apposition rather expresses permanent information whereas the relative clause may express a temporary piece of information.

To conclude, the apposition is perceived as a considerably important means of presenting information. The apposition has an influence on the reader´s understanding of the text. The apposition may be perceived from a considerable number of perspectives which frequently depend on the reader´s position.

Resumé

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá apozicí neboli přístavkem v žurnalistickém stylu. Apozice je větná struktura, která se používá jak v mluveném jazyku, tak v psané formě. Cílem práce je popsat jednotlivé druhy přístavků, jejich funkce, formální vyjádřeni a jejich vliv/efekt na čtenáře novinových článků. Teoretická část nejprve vymezuje individuální typy apozicí, poté krátce shrnuje relativní věty (které mají s apozicí hodně společného) a nakonec popisuje základní znaky žurnalistického stylu. Praktická část zahrnuje kvantitativní analýzu, kde jsou popisovány statistické výsledky výzkumu v porovnání se statistikami Biberovými. Následuje kvalitativní analýza, ve které jsou rozebírány jednotlivé příklady z korpusu, řazeny jsou podle samostatných typů apozicí. Jako poslední část analýzy je porovnání apozice a relativní věty se zaměřením na komunikační vliv na čtenáře.

Většina zdrojů této práce jsou klasické knihy, jelikož autorka práce nenachází nové myšlenky, které by byly práci ku prospěchu, ve studovaných internetových zdrojích. Používané gramatiky jsou české i anglické. České zdroje jsou přeloženy autorkou diplomové práce.. U korpusu se autorka naopak přiklání k internetové verzi novin, ale najdou se i články z tištěné verze.

Apozice je větná stavba v mnohém podobající se v mnohém souřadicímu větnému vztahu. Apozice se používá především, když je nutné přidat informaci k jistému sdělení a tato zpráva navíc je stejně jako předchozí informace převážně jmenného rázu (podstatné jméno, jmenná fráze). Ne všichni lingvisté se shodnou na jednotné definici přístavku. Některé definice a vysvětlení si jsou dost podobné, jiné se od sebe v celkovém pojetí tohoto fenoménu liší. Jako základní kámen této práce autorka považuje *A Comprehensive grammar of the English langure* od Quirka, který je nejčastěji porovnáván s Duškovou, Biberem, Huddlestonem, Eastwoodem a Jacobsem (viz seznam zdrojů – Bibliography).

Jak již bylo zmíněno, členové apozičního vztahu jsou obvykle jmenného rázu, což ale není 100% případů (mohou být vyjádřeny i pomocí číslovky či zájmena například). Zpravidla jeden člen následuje druhý – první člen vztahu nazýváme zdrojem/řídící člen

(z anglického výrazu *head*) a druhý člen je apozice (přístavek). Tito dva členové spolu mají ze skladebního hlediska mimořádný vztah – jejich reference jsou totožné nebo jedna je obsažená v té druhé. Proto má tento vztah blíže ke koordinaci než k závislému/podřadicímu vztahu. Ke zmíněnému vysvětlení, založeného na Quirkovi a Duškové, lze porovnat Jacobsův názor na apozici. Jacobs určuje přístavkové věty jako podtyp vztažných vět, jiní autoři je však nazývají nerestriktivní. Další zajímavý vhled přináší Karel Hais, který apozici řadí k přívlastku, jelikož oba určují, modifikují a popisují řídící zdroj.

Jako každý větný člen má i apozice jisté formální znaky, které ji popisují a vymezují. Někteří autoři (Cobuild) vztahují apozici pouze na podstatná jména či jmenné fráze. Přístavek však může být vyjádřen i dalšími slovními druhy. Huddleston a Pullum zase přidávají k podstatným jménům a jmenným frázím celé věty, obsahové věty (z anglického *content clauses*). Quirk dává rysům apozice jednotný řád a jasné rozdělení. Nejprve je nutné zmínit, že v přístavkovém vztahu mohou být více než dva členy. Rozlišujeme tři základní typy mnohočetného přístavku. Prvním type je apoziční vztah, ve kterém jsou všechny členy na stejné informativní úrovni: *Jejich dům, <u>stará budova,</u> <u>futuristická stavba, je největší v ulici.</u>* Dalším typem mnohočetné apozice je model, kde je jeden člen nadřazený a ostatní jsou jeho podřazené části: *Milujeme sporty – <u>plavání,</u> <u>běhání a lyžování.</u>* Třetím typem je takzvaná hierarchická apozice, ve které první člen řídí druhý, druhý člen řídí třetí člen atd.: *Byli jsme v Londýně, <u>hlavním městě Velké</u> <u>Británie, ostrovního státu,</u> na celý týden.*

Přístavek může být úplný (*full*) nebo částečný (*partial*). Abychom mohli konkrétní apozici nazvat úplnou, musí splňovat tři kritéria (první z nich považuje nejen Quirk, ale i Huddleston za nejdůležitější). První pravidlo říká, že je vynechán kterýkoliv ze členů vztahu, výsledná věta bude i nadále plně srozumitelná. Podle druhého kritéria by měly obě části konstrukce fungovat jako jeden totožný větný člen. Za třetí, je-li vypuštěn jeden člen, výsledná věta je gramaticky správná. Pakliže je jedno z pravidel porušeno, apozice se stává částečnou.

Je-li mluveno o vzájemném vztahu dvou členů, jeden je vždy definovaný termín, zatímco druhý člen je definující výraz. Definovaným termínem zpravidla bývá zdroj,

apozice bývá definující člen. Přístavky můžeme rozdělit na silné (*strict*) a slabé (*weak*). Jestliže je apozice stejného slovního druhu jako její řídící člen, jedná se o silnou apozici. Přístavek, který je jiného slovního druhu než jeho zdroj nazýváme slabý.

Dvě základní kategorie, do kterých rozdělujeme přístavky, jsou restriktivní a nerestriktivní (kterou Huddleston nazývá suplementární). Hlavní rozdíl mezi nimi je ve vztahové blízkosti jejich členů a v používání interpunkce (bude vysvětleno později). Abychom lépe rozeznali určitý druh apozice nebo zdali se vůbec jedná o apozici, jsou užívána různá znamení – určitá slova, fráze, výrazy. Ty jsou u většiny typů nepovinné. Jejich umístění se může lišit – obvykle se dávají před přístavek, ale ve výjimečných případech ho mohou i následovat. Apozice obvykle zastává stejnou funkci ve větě (větný člen) jako její zdroj (v anglickém jazyce). Tyto syntaktické funkce mohou být: podmět, předmět, doplněk, příslovečné určení a část jmenné fráze.

Restriktivní apozice se vyznačuje tím, že je to stavba bez interpunkčních znamínek. Tudíž přístavek tvoří se svým zdrojem jednu sekvenci v psaném i mluveném projevu (zde nejsou žádné promlky mezi jednotlivými částmi). Vypuštění interpunkce má určitý důvod – členové vztahu si jsou extrémně blízko a zpravidla mývají stejnou informační hodnotu vyjádřenou pomocí jiných slov (apozice určuje/identifikuje zdroj). Odkazy (reference) obou členů jsou naprosto totožné. Jelikož se restriktivní apozice dále dělí na tři podtypy, které nejsou pojmenované v žádné ze studovaných gramatik, autorka odvodila vlastní pojmenování, které pomůže lepší orientaci v těchto podtypech. Toto názvosloví je odvozeno od vzájemné pozice specifického a obecného výrazu v přístavkovém vztahu.

Nejprve je popsán konkrétní přístavek – zdroj je obecného rázu a přístavek konkrétní/vlastní výraz: *český slavík Karel Gott.* V anglickém jazyce se před zdroj obvykle dává určitý člen, avšak v novinových textech bývá tento determinant vypuštěn. U apozice obecné je řídící člen konkrétní a přístavek ho zařazuje do nějaké obecné skupiny: *Václav Havel prezident České Republiky.* V angličtině se setkáváme ještě s třetím, právě pro angličtinu typickým, druhem – genitivní přístavek, ve kterém je apozice připojena ke svému zdroji pomocí předložky *of* : *the city of New York.*

V nerestriktivním přístavkovém vztahu se na rozdíl od restriktivního používá

interpunkce, jelikož členové si nejsou tak blízcí. Tento přístavek obvykle přidává informaci navíc ke svému řídícímu členu. Quirk rozděluje nerestriktivní apozici do třech poddruhů, které se pak dále dělí. Toto rozdělení je na základě apozitivity jednotlivých poddruhů (do jaké míry si jsou členy a jejich reference blízké): ekvivalence, atribut (připsání) a inkluze (zahrnutí).

Vztažné věty se do jisté míry podobají apozicím. Obě jmenované struktury postmodifikují jejich řídící člen. Hlavní rozdíl mezi apozicí a vztažnou větou spočívá ve formě a časové referenci. Jelikož vztažná věta je podřadná větná vazba obsahující sloveso, obvykle zařazuje prezentované informace do nějakého času (minulost, současnost atd.). Relativní větou lze také vyjádřit, jestli je daná informace dočasná nebo trvalá. Apozice zřídkakdy určuje čas obsažených sdělení.

Ekvivalence je nejapozitivnější – reference jejích členů jsou totožné. Quirk dále dělí ekvivalenci čtyři podtypy: apelace (pojmenování), identifikace, designace (určení) a reformulace (ta má ještě další 4 skupiny). Reference apelace je totožná s referencí jejího zdroje, je to v podstatě pojmenování něčeho obecného (zdroj) konkrétním/vlastním jménem: *Můj syn, jmenovitě Jim, je architekt.* Identifikace se používá pro upřesnění, specifikaci jednoho konkrétního: *Ředitel, John Smith, vydal příkaz.* Na rozdíl od apelace, kde mluvčí má pravděpodobně jednoho *syna Jima, ředitelů* (obecný pojem) je mnoho a tím pádem potřebuje bližší určení (vlastní jméno). Členy designace jsou v opačném pořadí, nejdříve je konkrétní výraz a potom následuje obecný pojem – je to jako zařazení jednotlivce do skupiny, čímž ho specifikujeme: *Jim, můj syn, je architekt.* Aby posluchač/čtenář věděl, o kterého *Jima* se jedná, mluvčí ho blíže určí zařazením do rodiny. Reformulace je v podstatě přeříkání informace, která je obsažena v řídícím členu, za různým účelem – upřesnění informace, pro lepší porozumění čtenáře atd.

Atribut přidává ke konkrétnímu zdroji informace obecnějšího rázu, které jsou navíc. Tyto přidané údaje popisují řídící člen, jsou to jeho vlastnosti, kvality, někdy i povolání, na příklad: *Zdeněk Lukáš, velký fotbalový fanoušek, viděl zápas svého oblíbeného týmu.* Jednou z vlastností *Zdeňka Lukáše* je, že fandí fotbalu, ale i bez této přídavné informace je čtenář schopný pochopit, o kterou osobu se jedná.

Inkluze je nejméně apozitivní druh přístavku (členové tohoto vztahu jsou si

nejvzdálenější). Zahrnutí se dále dělí na exemplifikaci a partikularizaci. Při exemplifikaci autor vyjmenovává jednotlivé části celku, nezáleží na jejich pořadí a není zde potřeba znamení (ale často se používá): *Ona má ráda ovoce, <u>například hrušky a jablka</u>*. U partikularizace je už identifikátor potřebný. Partikularizace je trochu podobná exemplifikaci, ale části celku, které vybírá, jsou důležité a klíčové pro dané sdělení (celek není tak relevantní jako jeho vybrané části): *Projeli jsme napříč Evropu, <u>zejména Německem, Rakouskem a Itálií.</u>* Chceme tím říct, že jsme neprojeli celou Evropu, ale jen některé státy.

Poslední část teoretické sekce se zabývá žurnalistickým stylem, avšak ne příliš detailně – jsou zde popsány ty rysy, které jsou podstatné pro účel diplomové práce. Autorka nejvíce čerpala z Knittlové a Russel (ale i další odborná literatura byla konzultována, viz Bibliography). Žurnalistický styl se řadí mezi funkční styly, jelikož má své specifické funkce. Jeho nejdůležitější funkcí je zprostředkovávat současné informace (jednoduše informovat čtenáře), které by měly být srozumitelné pro co možná nejširší základnu čtenářů. Potom ale také může pobavit, přesvědčovat nebo dokonce provokovat. Vymezit funkce novin je jednodušší než charakterizovat styl samotný, jelikož noviny se ve skutečnosti skládají z mnoha různých formátů (nadpis, sloupek, reportáž, glosa atd.) a každý z nich má lehce odlišné příznačné znaky. Proto se tato práce nezabývá těmi odlišujícími rysy, ale právě těmi společnými.

Většina článků je formátována do sloupců, které jsou dále dělené na odstavce, jen nadpisy nejsou dělené do sloupců. Z pohledu větné skladby je žurnalistický styl dosti osobitý. Ačkoliv existuje mnoho druhů vět (otázka, oznamovací, přací, rozkazovací), v novinách se používají převážně oznamovací věty, jejichž funkcí je předávat informace, což koresponduje s hlavní funkcí žurnalistického stylu. Tyto oznamovací věty mají většinou klasický anglický slovosled: podmět, přísudek, předmět, příslovečné určení. Věty by měly být krátké jak jen je možné, ale zároveň by měly zachovávat vypovídající informační hodnotu (=ekonomie žurnalistického jazyka). Složité nebo dlouhé věty bývají v jedno-větných odstavcích. Velmi často je používaná pre- i post-modifikace, zejména apozice (více níže).

Slova, která novináři používají, by měla být dobře srozumitelná průměrnému čtenáři,

proto jsou často krátká, výstižná, většinou anglosaského původu. V novinách se často používá různých literárních prostředků, také slovních spojení, větných struktur, zvláště apozice je pak nástroj novináři hojně užívaný v textu, na čemž se shodne většina stylistů.

Knitlová sice dává větší váhu pre-modifikaci než apozici, ostatní však obhajují používání přístavků. Hlavní funkcí apozice v novinářském textu je přidávat další informace nebo specifikovat/identifikovat lidi, objekty atd. Lingvisté se v podstatě neshodnou, který typ apozice v novinách převažuje – Biber tvrdí, že nerestriktivní apozice, Dušková zastává opačný názor. To a ještě hlavní funkce apozice v novinách je předmětem zkoumání v kvantitativní analýze stejně jako převažující reference přístavků a jejich zdrojů (Biber tvrdí, že většina z nich odkazuje na lidi, jelikož v 90% vztahů se objevuje vlastní jméno), v jakém větném členu působí a jaké je jejich rozdělení v rámci jednotlivých typů článků.

Korpus přílohy se skládá z novinových článků převážně z *The Guardian* (tištěná i internetová forma). Články jsou z různých rubrik (kultura, sport, zprávy, byznys, politika, společnost, …), aby ilustrovaly rozmanitost reportovaných zpráv a novin. Všechny jsou dlouhé minimálně jednu stranu (MS Word). Předpokládá se, že se v nich najde více příkladů apozicí. Jednotlivé články jsou rozděleny na věty, každá začíná na novém řádku, což ulehčí hledání v korpusu. V analýze jsou používány tři druhy znamení, které usnadňují čtenářovu orientaci korpusem. První je římské číslo patřičného článku, druhá je arabská číslice označující věty v článcích a třetí je zkratka daného typu apozice (z anglického názvu, viz tabulka 5.2.3 *Apposition Differentiation Key*): I.3.RC **_kytarista skupiny Brian May._** V korpusu jsou apozice i zdroje označeny tučným písmem, přístavky jsou navíc ještě podtržené. Dále jsou určovány slovní druhy (způsob vyjádření apozice): podstatné jméno, jmenná fráze, vlastní jméno a ostatní (většinou číslovky nebo zájmena). A také jsou vymezeny větné členy: podmět, předmět, příslovečné určení a doplněk (podmětu, předmětu, určení a předložky).

Hypotéza o výskytu apozice v jednotlivých rubrikách není založena vyloženě na studované literatuře, ale spíše na samotném rozboru článků. Ve sportovních článcích je mnohem méně přístavků než ve článcích z kulturní rubriky. Průměrný výskyt přístavků

ve všech 19 článcích na sto slov je 1,32. Výskyt apozicí ve sportovních článcích je 0,6 apozice na 100 slov, zatímco průměrný výskyt přístavků v kulturních článcích je 2,4 apozice na 100 slov. Tento rozdíl je způsoben jedním základním faktorem a tím je druh informací, které tyto různé typy článků obsahují. Sportovní články jsou zprávy o utkání dvou či více účastníků v jedné disciplíně (fotbal). Tudíž účastníci jsou a priori specifikováni (fotbalisté) již třeba v nadpisu. Na druhou stranu události z kultury mívají mnohem širší základnu účastníků – jako příklad poslouží článek II o Londýnském týdnu módy. Sice je specifikováno, o jakou oblast se jedná (móda), ale v módním průmyslu pracují modelky, návrháři, organizátoři přehlídek, důležití hosté atd. Tím pádem narůstá potřeba je nějak vymezit, aby i nezkušený čtenář poznal, o kom je dané sdělení.

V kvantitativní analýze jsou porovnávány statistické údaje, které uvádí Biber) a rozbor jednotlivých článků. Celkově bylo nalezeno 228 přístavků v 19 článcích. Biber tvrdí, že novináři používají více nerestriktivní apozice, což souvisí s převládající funkce apozice, což je přidávání informací k danému sdělení. Procentuální poměr potvrdil, že 127 přístavků, čili 55,7%, jsou nerestriktivní apozice. Tím se potvrzuje zmíněná statistika i přes fakt, že byla očekávána mnohem vyšší dominance nerestriktivní apozice. Se zmíněnou statistikou nesouhlasí výsledky rozboru jednotlivých rubrik. Ve článcích z kultury a sportu převažují restriktivní apozice.

Podle převládajícího typu přístavku by měla dominovat i funkce přidávání informací. Podle mého názoru ale ne všechny nerestriktivní apozice jen připojují údaje navíc. Například identifikace, jak již z názvu plyne, identifikuje svůj řídící člen. Také designace do jisté míry specifikuje svůj zdroj tím, že ho řadí do skupiny a tím poskytuje bližší určení. Proto je zastáván názor, že obě funkce, jak identifikující tak přidávající mají téměř rovnocenné zastoupení, možná identifikující funkce lehce převažuje. Avšak záleží na subjektivním názoru hodnotitele (čtenáře), jak na něho daná apozice působí.

U všech přístavků (nezáleží na druhu) převažuje lidská reference – když je vlastní jméno zmíněno v přístavkovém vztahu, když se přístavkový vztah jakkoliv týká člověka. Celkově by lidská reference měly být v téměř 90% přístavků, jelikož až v 90% se objevuje vlastní jméno. Je pravda, že vlastní jméno je dominantní vyjádření přístavku s 42,1% výskytů. Podle vymezených kritérií jsou lidské reference obsaženy v 61,8%

případů, což je téměř dvě třetiny a tím je hypotéza potvrzena. Lidská reference se velmi často objevuje ve všech článcích s výjimkou jedné rubriky. Apozice s lidskou referencí se ve článcích ze sportu objevují jen v 27,8%

Podle čtvrtého tvrzení je převažující větný člen podmět následovaný předmětem, což se z části potvrdilo (podmět 45,6%). Důvod častého podmětu je nasnadě. V novinových článcích jsou většinou oznamovací věty s klasickým anglickým slovosledem, kde je povinný podmět na prvním místě následovaný přísudkem, předmětem a příslovečným určením. Jelikož je podmět v každé větě, je logické, že hodně z nich bude členem apozičního vztahu. Ostatní větné členy se v apozici vyskytují téměř rovnoměrně (každý v necelých 20%). Apozice ve funkci podmětu dominuje (přes 50%) hlavně ve článcích z rubrik: novinky a ostatní (byznys, politika, společnost, věda). Ve článcích ze sportu a kultury už není výskyt apozice v podmětu tak častý (cca třetina příkladů).

Konkrétní apozice má v novinách obvykle identifikující funkci – ujišťuje čtenáře, o kom/čem jsou sdělení: I.9.RC *bubeník Roger Taylor*. *Roger Taylor* specifikuje *bubeníka* hudební skupiny *Queen*, jelikož se nejedná o jakéhokoliv bubeníka. Typický jev u přístavku v novinách je pozorovatelný na příkladech: VIII.3.RC *Král James I* and VIII.7.RC *the velký Král James.* U prvního příkladu je vynechán určitý člen, což se v novinách vyskytuje velmi často. Jelikož je ale u druhého příkladu řídící člen premodifikován, člen je povinný. V anglickém jazyce by se za konkrétní přístavek mohlo považovat jméno a příjmení – nositelů jednoho vlastního jména je spousta, příjmením jsou identifikováni. V této práci je však jméno a příjmení považováno za jeden samostatný celek.

Obecná apozice má podobnou funkci – identifikuje jednotlivce zařazením do skupiny: XIV.1.RG *WikiLeaks film*, XIV.2.RG *DreamWorks studio*, I.4.RG *BBC′s Hardtalk show.* Autor článku říká, že například *WikiLeaks* v tomto případě nejsou známé internetové stránky ale nově vznikající film. Zajímavé je také použití obecné apozice u časových údajů (příslovečné určení času): II.25.RG *Vúterý tento týden.* *Úterý* je sice dost konkrétní údaj, ale bez obecnějšího zařazení *tento týden* by mohlo dojít k nedorozumění a čtenář by mohl mít na mysli jakékoliv *úterý*.

U genitivního přístavku se objevují převážně typické příklady. Charakteristická

genitivní apozice v angličtině je titul osoby: VIII.23.RO *the Archbishop of Canterbury* and X.4.RO *The Prince of Wales* V češtině se genitivní apozice dá vyjádřit předložkou z nebo přídavným jménem (VIII.23.RO *arcibiskup z Canterbury* and X.4.RO *Princ Waleský).*.

Apelace může ke sdělení přidávat informace, které jsou navíc, nebo může čtenářům připomínat jisté skutečnosti: XVII.4.NEA *Ernesto "Che" Guevara. Che* je *Ernestova* přezdívka, kterou získal při studiích a je možná známější ještě více než jeho vlastní jméno. V rámci článku je argentinský revolucionář nazýván pouze příjmením, jen v nápisu je označen přezdívkou a příjmením. Tento ojedinělý případ, kdy je pohromadě vlastní jméno, přezdívka a příjmení upozorňuje čtenáře a připomíná jim vlastní jméno revolucionáře.

Je těžké rozlišit, zda je přístavek více apelací nebo identifikací, velmi záleží na cítění hodnotitele. Identifikace více specifikuje danou informaci, kdežto apelace spíše přidává údaje navíc. Zaleží potom na čtenáři, co považuje za nutné k přesnému chápání daného sdělení a co je pro něj údaj nad rámec nutnosti.

Designace je jeden z typů nerestriktivního přístavku, který spíše identifikuje, než přidává informace. Avšak opět záleží na percepci čtenáře. Příklady, které to dokazují, jsou: XIII.10. NED *Kladno, Czech Republic*, XIII.10. NED *Monterrey, Mexico*. Na světě existuje mnoho měst a není výjimkou, když dvě mají stejné jméno – to je první důvod, proč designace identifikuje. Druhým argumentem je, že neznalého čtenáře takto odkazuje do patřičných míst, kde daná města najít – čili blíže určuje jejich polohu.

Reformulace se většinou používá k upřesnění řídícího členu, aby mu bylo lépe porozuměno nebo aby se poopravil jeho význam. V korpusu se však našel i takový příklad, který zdůrazňuje svůj zdroj a je emotivního charakteru: XI.19.NER *Sestry mohly pouze vložit roztok do vážně zraněných mužů a čekat na sanitky, které je převezou do Ajdabiya, 60 mil daleko po dálnici.* Tato věta je z reportáže o aktuálních událostech v Libyi. Jejím vzkazem není, aby čtenář věděl geografické poměry (jak daleko je *Brega* od *Ajdabiye*), ale aby pochopil utrpení obyvatel, kteří jsou zranění a nedostanou brzy do nemocnice, která v *Brege* není, je až daleko v *Ajadabiye*. Jeden druh reformulace se v novinách příliš nevyskytuje. Revize je typická pro nepřipravený

mluvený projev, kde je občas nutná korekce (například výslovnosti).

Atribut by se dal zaměnit za designaci z hlediska struktury. Ale na rozdíl od designace, atribut poskytuje o zdroji takové informace, které nejsou nutné k jeho identifikaci a spíše čtenáři tak trochu vypráví o řídícím členu: VII.2.NA *Matt Seaton, **nově příchozí Angličan v New Yorku.*** *Matt Seaton* není jediný Angličan, který zrovna přijel do New Yorku, ale právě proto, že tam přijel nedávno, může se čtenář pobavit nad jeho novými zkušenostmi v novém městě.

Exemplifikace je většinou zastoupena typickými příklady, až na výjimky, které jsou bez interpunkce, proto by mohly být zaměněny za konkrétní přístavek. Ze sémantického hlediska jsou však jasné exemplifikace: II.7.NIE *návrháři jako **Burberry and Christopher Kane.*** Jsou to příklady *návrhářů*, kteří se účastnili *Londýnského týdne módy*, určitě se ale zúčastnili i další (podle článku), tudíž nejde o konkrétní restriktivní přístavek. Navíc je zde slovo *jako* – typický identifikátor exemplifikace.

Partikularizace ne nejméně využívaným typem přístavku, byly nalezeny pouze tři ukázky a všechny jsou bezproblémové.

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Appendices

Summary of Appositional Findings

Article	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	TOTAL	Percentage %
Pages	C	C	HN	S	S	S	E	P	C	HN	WN	WN	B	C	E	S	WN	SC	SO		
Total	13	22	5	6	5	6	7	28	8	14	16	7	16	18	12	1	7	9	28	228	100%
Restrictive	7	11	1	2	3	5	4	15	4	4	6	3	6	11	2		2	4	11	101	44,3%
Concrete	6	7	1		3	1	3	11	2	1	2	2	4	7			2	2	6	60	26,3%
General	1	3		1		4	1		2		3		2	4	2			1	4	28	12,3%
Of-apposition		1		1				4		3	1	1						1	1	13	5,7%
Non-restrictive	6	11	4	4	2	1	3	13	4	10	10	4	10	7	10	1	5	5	17	127	55,7%
Equvivalence	6	6	4	2	2	1	2	8	4	9	7	3	6	4	4	1	3	3	11	86	37,7%
Appelation			1	1				2		2		2	1				2			11	4,2%
Identification	3							2		1	3			1	1	1			2	14	6,1%
Designation	1	5	3		1	1		4	1	5	1	1	5	3	3		1	3	6	44	19,3%
Reformulation	2			1	1		1	2	3	1	3							3		17	7,5%
Attribution		2		1			2	2		1	3			3			1	2	1	18	7,9%
Inclusion		4		1				1			1	4		6			1		5	23	10,1%
Exemplification		4		1				1			1	4		6					3	20	8,7%
Particularization																	1	2		3	1,3%
Noun	1		2	1		4	2	3	1		3		1	6	2	1		2	5	34	14,9%
Proper noun	8	12	3	2		1	2	15	2	7	3	4	10	8	2		6	3	7	95	42,1%
Noun phrase	3	10		3	2		3	7	4	7	8	3	5	4	8		1	4	11	83	36,4%
Other	1				3	1		2	1		2								5	15	6,5%
Subject	5	5	2	1	3	2	4	13	6	11	5	5	7	5	8		3	5	14	104	45,6%
Object	3	4	2	1	2	1		6	1	2	3	2	1	3		1	2		5	39	17,1%
Adverbial	3	4	1	2		2	2	3	1	1	5		5	4	1		1	3	4	42	18,5%
Complement	2	9		2		1	1	6			3		3	6	3		1	1	5	43	18,9%
Human reference	12	9	2	2	1	2	3	22	8	13	7	5	5	12	4	0	5	7	22	141	61,8%
Frequency of appositions in 100 words	3,5	1,9	0,8	1	0,5	0,6	0,5	2	1,5	1,4	1	1	2,8	2,8	1,3	0,2	1,7	1,7	1,2	Ø 1,32	

Culture pages: C, 4 articles
Sport pages: S, 4 articles
News: HN (home n), WN (world n), 5 articles
Environment (E) + Sciences (SC): 3 articles
Politics (P) + Business (B) + Society (SO): 3 articles

Culture pages: 61 examples, 4 articles										
	Restr	Non-restr	Human reference	Noun	Proper noun	Noun phrase	Other	Subj	Obj	Adv	Compl
Total	33	28	41	8	30	21	2	21	11	12	17
%	54,1	45,9	67,2	13,1	49,2	34,4	3,3	34,4	18,0	19,7	27,9

Sport pages: 18 examples, 4 articles										
	Restr	Non-restr	Human reference	Noun	Proper noun	Noun phrase	Other	Subj	Obj	Adv	Compl
Total	10	8	5	6	3	5	4	6	5	4	3
%	55,6	44,4	27,8	33,3	16,7	27,8	22,2	33,3	27,8	22,2	16,7

News pages: 49 examples, 5 articles										
	Restr	Non-restr	Human reference	Noun	Proper noun	Noun phrase	Other	Subj	Obj	Adv	Compl
Total	16	33	32	5	23	19	2	26	11	8	4
%	32,8	67,3	65,6	10,2	46,9	38,8	4,1	53,1	22,4	16,4	8,2

Other pages: 100 examples, 6 articles										
	Restr	Non-restr	Human reference	Noun	Proper noun	Noun phrase	Other	Subj	Obj	Adv	Compl
Total	42	58	63	15	39	38	7	51	12	18	19
%	42	58	63	15	39	38	7	51	12	18	19

Article I

1. Borat <u>star Baron Cohen</u> _ RC (proper noun, subject) to play Freddie Mercury

The Guardian, Saturday 18.9.2010, page 12

Helen Pidd

2. He has played a mankiny-wearing Kazakh and an Austrian fashion journalist with a penchant for anal bleaching, but Sacha Baron Cohen´s next role might be his most outrageous yet – and for once, it´s not fictional.

3. The Borat star (right), will play Freddie Mercury in a film about the singer´s glory days as the frontman of Queen, **the band´s guitarist <u>Brian May</u> _ RC (proper noun, subject)** confirmed yesterday. _{Note – the picture description.}

4. "We have Sacha Baron Cohen, <u>which will probably be a shock to a lot of people,</u> but he´s been talking with us for a long time," May told the BBC´s **Hardtalk <u>show</u> _ RG (noun, object)**.

5. The untitled film is being written by **Peter Morgan, <u>the British screenwriter</u>** behind the Queen, Frost/Nixon and the Last King of Scotland _ **NED (noun phrase, adverbial)**, producers said.

6. The film will focus on the years leading up to what was arguably **Queen´s greatest moment: <u>their performance at the 1985 Live Aid concert</u> _ NEI (noun phrase, postponed subject)**. **The producer, <u>Graham King</u> _ NEI (proper noun, subject)**, said shooting would begin next year.

7. His GK Films is working on the project with Tribeca Productions, founded by Robert De Niro and Jane Rosenthal, and **the Queen manager <u>Jim Beach</u> _ RC (proper noun, part of the prepositional complement)**. No director is attached yet.

8. The project had the co-operation of Mercury´s estate and the three surviving members of Queen, a spokeswoman for GK Films said.

9. May and **drummer <u>Roger Taylor</u> _ RC (proper noun, subject)** will oversee its musical content.

10. Mercury, who was born Farrokh Bulsara in Zanzibar and educated in India, cofounded Queen in 1971 with May, Taylor and **bassist John Deacon** _ **RC (proper noun, object)**.

11. Queen hit the big time in 1975 with **their fourth album, A Night at the Opera** _ **NER, factual, (proper noun, adverbial complement)**, which included **the Mercury-composed anthem Bohemian Rhapsody** _ **RC (proper noun, object)**.

12. He died **in 1991, aged 45** _ **NER, factual, multi-apposition, (numeral, adverbial)., a day after announcing he had AIDS** _ **NEI, multi-apposition, (noun phrase, adverbial).**

Article II

1. London fashion week moves to ethics as designers pick sustainability over celebrity

The Guardian, Saturday 18.9.2010, page 15

2. Ethical fashion comes in from fringes to get its moment on the catwalk

Imogen Fox, <u>Deputy fashion editor</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, subject)

3. London fashion week used to be about edgy clothes, brand new designers and how many teenage celebrities a designer could persuade to sit in their front row.

4. But the industry is changing.

5. Smart designers are responding to a sea change in attitudes and are at last realising that having a conscience counts for almost as much as having a celebrity presence.

6. Yesterday, for the first time ever, the British Fashion Council cleared a slot on its official schedule to host a sustainable catwalk show.

7. Until now ethical fashion has existed on the fringes of London fashion week but this season it has been given equal status to international acclaimed **designers such as <u>Burberry and Christopher Kane</u> _ NIE (proper nouns, prepositional complement)**

8. The open air event was held in **the grounds <u>of Clarence House</u> _ RO (proper noun, adverbial)** and provided a showcase for both established **designers – <u>including Stella McCartney and Vivienne Westwood</u> _ NIE (proper nouns, prepositional complement)** – and newer smaller **labels <u>such as Junky Styling and People Tree</u> _ NIE, multi-apposition, (proper nouns, object)** – <u>the label known for its collaboration with</u> _ NA (noun phrase, object) celebrities such as <u>Emma Watson and Sienna Miller</u> _ NIE (proper nouns, object).**

9. Although both McCartney and Westwood will host their own catwalk shows at a later date in Paris and London respectively, the headline billing of these international heavyweight names added substantial influence to the event.

10. The show was held in partnership with **START <u>an initiative by Prince´s Charities Foundation</u> _ RG (noun phrase, prepositional complement)** to promote and celebrate sustainable living.

11. The catwalk was a part of **A Garden Party to Make A Difference – <u>a festival held at the palace</u> _ NED (noun phrase, prepositional complement)**.

12. Unusually for a catwalk event members of the public were also invited, adding an element of informality to proceeding.

13. On the catwalk vintage denim sundresses had a 70ties feel, retro tracksuits were re-imagined into sporty minidresses, logoed T-shirts and silky cocktail frocks all served to complete a classic summer wardrobe.

14. Ring-pull clutch bags and denim shoulder bags with chain handlers completed the look.

15. Seated at front row **the model Laura Bailey _ RC (proper noun, subject)** described the shows as "a tease.

16. It makes you want to see more of each label really."

17. Yesterday´s catwalk underlines the British Fashion Council´s commitment to bringing sustainable fashion within its main umbrella.

18. In the past eco events have been seen as something running in tandem with, but separate to main designer event, but the START catwalk was a significant move towards raising the standing of sustainable fashion.

19. London fashion week already hosts **Esthetica, <u>a static exhibition</u> _ NED (noun phrase, object)** which showcases cutting edges designers committed to working eco-sustainably.

20. The initiative was launched four years ago within 13 designers and is now in its ninth season hosting 37 designers who have been selected for both their ethical credentials and design excellence.

21. Despite this attempt to raise the profile of sustainable fashion, the BFC acknowledges that there is still a way to go.

22. Earlier in the week it launched The Value Of Fashion Report which it presented to the government.

23. The report estimated that the fashion industry was worth indirectly £37bn to the UK economy.

24. But it also highlighted the fact that the issue of sustainability was one of the more pressing challenges facing the industry over the next few years.

25. **On Thursday** <u>this week</u> _ **RG (noun phrase, adverbial)**, **Miriam Gonzáles Durántez**, <u>**international trade lawyer and wife of deputy prime minister**</u> _ **NA, multi-apposition one general term and particulars (noun phrase, subject)** <u>Nick Clegg</u> _ **RC, hierarchical apposition (proper noun, prepositional complement)** added her name to the list of supporters of green fashion at the launch of **EcoLuxe, <u>a second sustainable fashion event</u>** _ **NED (noun phrase, prepositional complement)**.

26. She acknowledged that ethical fashion was still not getting the attention it should within the industry.

27. She said: "If you look at the figures it is rather shocking the percentages of sustainable fashion in relation to the whole fashion industry in the UK.

28. But it is growing – which is a good thing."

29. **Chloe Kerman**, <u>**Fashion Editor of style magazine**</u> _ **NED (noun phrase, subject)** <u>**TANK**</u> _ **RC, hierarchical apposition (proper noun, prepositional complement)**, <u>who styled the show</u> also admitted that ethical fashion still had some way to go to achieve proper traction within the industry.

30. She said: "Sustainable fashion is very much in a transition.

31. As people begin to consider their social responsibility as consumers, designers are really starting to consider this philosophy as part of their process."

32. She also pointed to the range of talent on catwalk and commented that the catwalk showed "how stunning ethical clothing can be".

33. Before the show, Erin O´Connor, <u>who modelled yesterday</u>, commented that the zeitgeist was turning favour of sustainability at fashion week: "Merging style and conscience has never been so important and valued at London fashion week.

34. I´m proud [to model] for designers <u>who have crafted their talent and considered to true ethical values in the creative design process</u>."

35. The politics of fashion

36. In recent years it has become de rigueur for the wives of male politicians to champion ethical fashion.

37. It is seen as a way of supporting the industry while swerving inevitable criticism for being a frivolous fashion fan.

38. Before Miriam Gonzáles Durántez, right, added her influence to the EcoLuxe event she was already associated with eco fashion when she was photographed carrying a bag made of interlocking recycled ring pulls.

39. It was hand-made in Brazil, by fair trade workers trained by **the charity Bottletop** _ **RC (proper noun, adverbial).**

40. Sarah Brown, meanwhile, is a fan of high street ethical label People Tree and was photographed wearing the brand´s signature striped T-shirt to go electioneering.

41. She also championed ethical statement jewellery by **fair trade label Made** _ **RC (proper noun, prepositional complement).**

42. Michel Obama is also fan of ethical jewellery.

43. In August this year _ **RG (noun phrase, adverbial)** she was photographed on the president´s birthday wearing chunky bangles by **award-winning label Monique Pean** _ **RC (proper noun, prepositional complement).**

44. The designer uses recycled gold and conflict- and devastation- free diamonds in her fine-jewellery line.

45. In 2007, however, Samantha Cameron and **luxury goods label Smythson** _ **RC (proper noun, subject)** – where she was creative director at the time – invoked the ire of animal rights campaigners over a £950 handbag which was made from calfskin.

Article III

1. Celebrity and fortune aren´t everything, pope tells youth

The Guardian, Saturday 18.9.2010, page 6

 2. True happiness found in God, school group hears

 3. Obscure theology dropped in eloquent, clear speech

John Hooper

 4. **Pope <u>Benedict</u> _ RC (proper noun, subject)** spoke in strikingly informal – even personal - terms to Catholic children throughout the country yesterday as he warned them against the cults of celebrity and wealth.

 5. In a speech at St Mary´s University College **in Twickenham, <u>London</u> _ NED (proper noun, adverbial)**, relayed to Catholic schools and colleges over Britain, he said: "I hope that among those of you listening to me today there are some of the future saints of the 21st century."

 6. He made a rare incursion into the first person singular when he recalled "I myself as a boy was taught by "English ladies" and I owe them a deep debt of gratitude."

 7. He was referring to **the Institute of Blessed Virgin Mary<u>, an order</u> _ NED (noun, prepositional object)** which traces its origin to a congregation modelled on Jesuits and founded in 17th century by the Venerable Mary Ward.

 8. Ironically, Yorkshire-born ward had her community suppressed – and was herself imprisoned – by **the Inquisition, <u>an institution</u> _ NED (noun, prepositional object)** whose direct **successor, <u>the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith</u> _ NEA (proper noun phrase, subject)**, was to be headed for 24 years by the pope when he was a cardinal.

 9. Benedict is known for baffling lay audiences with obscure dissertations on the faith.

 10. But on this occasion he made a point of talking in a language that was calculated to be understood, and a result was one of his more eloquent addresses.

 11. "Perhaps some of you think being a saint is not for you," he said.

 12. "When we are young, we can think of people that we look up to, people we admire, people we want to be like.

13. We live in a celebrity culture and young people are often encouraged to model themselves on figures from world of sport or entertainment."

14. But, said the pope, when he invited his listeners to become saints, he was asking them "not to be content with second best".

15. He added: "Having money makes it possible to be generous and do good in the world, but on its own, it is not enough to make us happy.

16. Being highly skilled in some activity or profession is good, but it will not satisfy us unless we aim for something greater still.

17. It might make us famous, but it will not make us happy."

18. Benedict said "one of the great tragedies of this world" was that so many people did not find happiness.

19. That was "because they look for it in the wrong places".

20. He said: "The key to it is very simple –true happiness is to be found in God.

21. Once you enter the friendship with God, everything in your life begins to change...

22. You are attracted to the practice of virtue.

23. You begin to see greed and selfishness and all the other sins for what they are, destructive and dangerous tendencies that cause deep suffering and do great damage.

24. "You begin to feel compassion for people in difficulties and are eager to do something to help them.

25. You want to come to the aid of the poor and the hungry.

26. You want to comfort the sorrowful; you want to be kind and generous.

27. And when these things begin to matter to you, you are well on the way to becoming saints."

28. He also said science could not explain the "ultimate meaning" of human existence.

29. He said the human and natural sciences provided "invaluable understanding" of aspects of our existence.

30. But he said science could not satisfy the "fundamental" question about why we exist.

Article IV

1. AVRAM GRANT Why I have to respect thousands of years of religion

The Sun, Saturday 18.9.2010, page 76

2. BOSS REVEALS REASON FOR MISSING TODAY´S GAME

Charlie Wyett

3. AVRAM GRANT admits he is not religious.

4. But the West Ham manager will miss the game at Stoke today out of respect for his parents and Judaism.

5. **The Jewish festival <u>of Yom Kippur</u> _ RO (proper noun, subject)** started **yesterday evening – <u>one of the holiest days of the year for Jews</u> _ NA (noun phrase, adverbial).**

6. And while Grant travelled with the team to their Staffordshire hotel he will be fasting throughout the 25 hours – meaning he did not join the players for dinner last night or breakfast today.

7. Grant, <u>who will be informed of the Hammers´ progress this lunchtime</u>, intends travelling back to London this evening when Yom Kippur finishes.

8. It is a year since the death of **Grant´s father, <u>Meir</u> _ NEA (proper noun, prepositional complement)**, <u>who lost most of his family in the Holocaust and buried his parents, sisters and brothers with his bare hands.</u>

9. Grant said: "This is a very significant day."

10. Traditions

11. "Out of respect for my father and to my mother, especially after all they have gone through, and the traditions of thousands of years, it is one day in the year <u>that I have respected since I was 11</u>."

12. "Unfortunately, it came on this Saturday but I am going to respect it.

13. I cannot do **anything, <u>eat or drink</u> _ NIE, multi-apposition one general term and particulars (nominalised verbs, object).**

14. I´m not a religious person by the way but I respect religion and traditions of thousands of years."

15. "It was never a question I would be in the dugout at Stoke.

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16. It´s one day in a years and it came on a Saturday.

17. It´s not easy for me."

18. "It clashed when I was **at Chelsea, <u>the day before my first game at Manchester United</u> _ NER, more precise formulation (noun phrase, adverbial)**, so I couldn´t train the players that day and they travelled without me."

19. "I will have someone tell me what is going on.

20. We´re desperate to win a game and hope will be against Stoke."

21. Grant, <u>who has suffered a nightmare in the Upton Park hotseat</u>, admitted his decision to miss the game has generally been positive.

22. He added: "I spoke to a few players about the situation.

23. They said, "If you stay away, we will do our job".

24. "I really like the reaction of the players I spoke with, the owners, the board and many, many supporters.

25. I have had a lot of emails and it is touching."

26. "I heard about a few fans being unhappy but it´s normal, some of the people don´t understand it."

27. Grant is hopeful his side can finally break their duck and said: "We knew we had bad fixtures but we still not give up."

28. Confident

29. "We deserved more against **Chelsea <u>the best team in the country</u> _ RG (noun phrase, prepositional complement)** but, in football, you do not always get what you deserve."

30. "I have been coaching since I was 18.

31. In three years I will have been doing it for 40years.

32. I don´t know any other life than being under pressure."

33. "West Ham are a good project.

34. Even though we have zero points I am very confident in what we are doing and I still believe we can do the right things.

35. But it is a pressure I´ve lived with all my life.

36. I don´t know anything else."

Article V

1. Chelsea fight back against Zilina to claim **Champions League Group F _ RC, (letter, object)**

http://www.guardian.co.uk/football/2010/nov/23/chelsea-msk-zilina-champions-league

- Guardian report
- Min-by-min
- Match facts
- Ratings

Champions League Group F _ RC, (letter, subject)

Chelsea 2   Sturridge 51,

                   Malouda 86

MSK Zilina 1   Bello 19

- Domonic Fifield at Stamford Bridge
- Guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 23 November 2010 21.47 GMT

2. Daniel Sturridge celebrates scoring Chelsea's equaliser. Photograph: Shaun Botterill/Getty Images

3. Carlo Ancelotti must be tempted just to cling to the positives.

4. **Group F _ RC (letter, subject)** has been secured, Chelsea having claimed five successive wins at this stage of the Champions League for the first time ever,

and the slump that had seen them suffer consecutive league defeats has been arrested.

5. There, however, the plus-points end.

6. The cathartic, scintillating victory the club had so craved after two weeks of unwelcome political intrigue behind the scenes, and uncharacteristic toils out on the pitch, proved elusive, even against the competition's cannon-fodder.

7. Chelsea even flirted with humiliation, trailing to a side who had previously mustered only nine shots on target and had been thrashed 7-0 at home in their last outing.

8. The win, secured late, brought relief but, on this evidence, respite may be temporary.

9. The team that trots out at Newcastle United on Sunday will not include the six reserves who started here but, by then, Chelsea might even be third in the Premier League and playing catch-up for the first time this season.

10. It is the seniors who continue to labour in the absence of key personnel.

11. "We have to try to resolve our problems because we are not playing well," admitted **Didier Drogba, captain for the night** _ NED (noun phrase, subject)

12. Nothing about the side right now suggests they have the same resilience or confidence which had thrust them clear at the top of the Premier League.

13. Perhaps this narrow success will prove to be a springboard for a return to form but, for now, it is the sense of unease fuelled by Ray Wilkins' sacking and the disappointment Ancelotti felt about it that persists.

14. By selecting such a youthful side it felt, at times, as if the Italian was attempting to make a point to the club's hierarchy.

15. This squad still feels paper thin, with so many older bodies cluttering up the treatment room.

16. The young players, promising as they seem, are a long-term solution and not a short-term fix.

17. There was encouragement to be had in Josh McEachran's assured performance, but Gaël Kakuta was substituted at the interval after another ineffective display.

18. However, it was the seniors in the starting line-up who should take most responsibility for the horribly slack tempo with which the team began.

19. Zilina might have arrived braced for a battering, but they sensed the home side's vulnerability.

20. By the time Chelsea mustered their first effort on target half an hour had passed, and the Slovakians might have already been two ahead.

21. Ross Turnbull produced a save to deny Tomas Majtan after Patrick van Aanholt and Florent Malouda had obligingly parted, but he had already been beaten by then.

22. Robert Jez and Babatounde Bello encountered scant resistance as they glided downfield exchanging passes, with the former duly dissecting Jeffrey Bruma and Paulo Ferreira for the Benin midfielder to collect.

23. Bello's finish was crisply dispatched and a disbelieving hush settled over the arena.

24. Ancelotti was livid by the interval, his side's attempt at a riposte having spluttered to nothing.

25. "I was upset because we hadn't played well," he said later.

26. "We hadn't played with any intensity or tempo, and gave Zilina the opportunity to control their defensive position.

27. If we play like that, winning the Champions League would be impossible.

28. If we play like we did in the second half, we'll have a chance."

29. There was more urgency upon the restart, with Salomon Kalou pinned wide in a four-man midfield, but the lack of bite remained.

30. Newcastle, as well as Manchester United and Arsenal, will take encouragement from that.

31. The equaliser owed more to Zilina's deficiencies than the home side's prowess, Kalou's cross dribbling through a wrong-footed defence, with the Slovakians apparently anticipating better quality in the delivery.

32. Daniel Sturridge, ignored at the far post, prodded in through the unfortunate Martin Dubravka's legs.

33. Thereafter it was as if Zilina suddenly became aware of both their surroundings and their shortcomings.

34. Van Aanholt and Drogba thumped efforts against a post, the Ivorian's from a 25-yard free-kick and via Dubravka's fingertips, as the visitors retreated.

35. The winner, prised out four minutes from time, saw Drogba nod down the substitute Nicolas Anelka's cross for Malouda to convert from close range.

36. The relief was palpable, though Ancelotti hardly mustered a smile in response.

37. Tension remains and better opponents than Zilina might have exploited that vulnerability.

38. The manager has grown weary of speaking publicly about his position, and is unable to reflect upon Wilkins' dismissal given ongoing legal proceedings over his former assistant's compensation package.

39. "Of course we miss Ray, but the players are still the same," said Drogba.

40. "If we are losing it is not because Ray has gone, it is down to the players.

41. The manager has told us he is here and I think we have to focus **on games, <u>on the results</u> _ NER, more precise formulation (noun phrase, prepositional object)**."

42. Ancelotti retains the complete faith of his squad but unless performances improve, the perception <u>that he has been fatally undermined</u> will be allowed to fester.

43. The situation calls for a statement of intent. It was not delivered here.

Article VI

1. Andy Murray swamped by resurgent Roger Federer at World Tour Finals

2. Federer claims **6-4, 6-2 <u>victory</u> _ RG, (noun, object)** over struggling Murray

3. Murray needs to beat David Ferrer for chance at semis

- Kevin Mitchell

- Guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 23 November 2010 21.55 GMT

4. Andy Murray never came close to troubling Roger Federer in their round-robin match. Photograph: **Clive Brunskill/<u>Getty Images</u> _ NED, (proper noun, subject)**

5. Roger Federer reckons Andy Murray can still qualify for the semi-finals of the ATP World Tour Finals but he admitted he was "almost a bit shocked" at the Scot's miserable losing effort against him in the round-robin stage.

6. That probably qualifies as damning with faint criticism.

7. The Swiss cruised with sweat-free excellence to **a 6-4, 6-2 <u>win</u> _ RG (noun, prepositional complement)** at **the O$_2$ <u>Arena</u> _ RG, (noun, adverbial),** giving up only eight points on his serve as Murray's vaunted return game collapsed like the Irish economy, and the Scot's own serve turned from a cannon into a pop gun.

8. Eight out of nine first serves at the start missed the box.

9. His success rate was a disastrous one in three in the first set, improving slightly in the second.

10. Murray was hanging on from as early as his first service game, saving a break point and battling through deuce twice.

11. It wasn't exactly over right there but it is hard to recall an extended passage of parity between them thereafter.

12. Federer served to love in three straight games, picking his spot with a succession of unfussy ground strokes on either wing and even clipping a couple of exquisite chips to further torment his opponent.

13. Murray mustered resistance only when it was too late, and the first set was Federer's in a twinkling.

14. The second went by in a similar blur.

15. Again, Murray clawed back some credibility when the cause was long lost, before netting a forehand from deep as Federer hovered at the net, looking every inch king of the court after just an hour and 16 minutes.

16. His genius, surely, is to rarely give the appearance of effort or, as he put it himself, "I played tough and solid from start to finish," adding with an acid-tipped Swiss Army knife: "That seemed to be enough today."

17. Nobody exults in victory with such mannered detachment.

18. He is great, and knows it.

19. When asked about his meeting here with Diego Maradona (whose ever-presence this week surely deserves an attendance pennant), Federer replied: "I think he was almost more excited to meet me than I was to meet him."

20. Who else could say that with a straight face and a clear conscience – and be thoroughly justified in doing so?

21. Such untouchable self-belief describes also the gulf that remains between Federer and Murray.

22. The Scot still leads him 8-6 in career contests but struggles in the big ones; today was big enough.

23. But he's still in the mix.

24. Robin Soderling's **7-5, 7-5 <u>win</u> _ RG (noun subject)** over David Ferrer means any of the four in **Group <u>B</u> _ RC (letter, adverbial)** could qualify.

25. Weird but true.

26. Murray has a final match on Thursday against Ferrer – who lost nearly as convincingly to Federer in the first round of matches – in which to prevent his season ending on a desperate low point, and his conqueror was kind enough to observe: "I don't see any reason why he's not going to qualify here for the semis."

27. It is not a universal view.

28. Rarely can Murray have played consecutive matches of such contrasting quality as his near-perfect win over Soderling on Sunday and this mess.

29. All the confidence and verve he brought to his opening victory seemed to evaporate inside this grand tented hall, which took on the feel of a pricked balloon at the end, and he was at a loss to explain it.

30. Murray denied that he "looked flat", adding: "It might look that way when you don't win the match.

31. If I went out there and I smashed the racket or started shouting, I'd come in and everyone would say to me: 'You were in a bad mood today.

32. Mentally you weren't strong enough.'

33. Against Soderling I didn't show much emotion.

34. I tried to do the same today."

35. But it was not merely the appearance of ennui that drained the experience of a sense of combat; there was an air of physical and spiritual lethargy too.

36. In the second set, when there was everything to fight for, urgency attended Murray's work only in fits and starts.

37. He would argue that he is in control of his game in moments like these, that it does no good to panic.

38. Yet, for a player with near peerless court speed, he was too often caught napping, as if the motor had stalled and he'd lost the keys to the ignition.

39. "I didn't feel tight," he insisted, when it was suggested he never got out of first gear.

40. "I tried to play quite aggressively.

41. You're not going to hit winners every single time you go on the court.

42. You're not going to play your best match every time."

43. There can be no debating that.

44. Trouble is, if you are playing Federer on a regular basis, you need to be somewhere in that neighbourhood.

45. Today, Murray was up the river without a paddle.

Article VII

1. New York trails: Learning to ride a bike in Manhattan

http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/bike-blog/2010/nov/24/newyork-cycling-bike

2. Matt Seaton, <u>a newly arrived Englishman in New York</u> _ NA (noun phrase, subject), on the perils and pleasures of negotiating the grid

- Matt Seaton
- Guardian.co.uk, Wednesday 24 November 2010 07.30 GMT

3. Cyclists ride across the Brooklyn Bridge. Photograph: Mario Tama/Getty Images North America

4. Move anywhere new and there's a lot to deal with. Like, where's the nearest supermarket?

5. Is there a decent pizza place nearby?

6. Help, I need a hardware shop.

7. You'd think there'd be a farmer's market round here somewhere!

8. But for the cyclist, there's an additional layer of novelty and discovery, pregnant with opportunity, fraught with risk.

9. Move anywhere really new and you have to acclimatise to a whole new culture of bike use, road craft and traffic lore.

10. Anyone <u>who's lived abroad</u> must have come across this phenomenon.

11. In the Far East or in African countries, the unfamiliar conditions would be just a subset of the gulf of cultural difference you'd have to assimilate.

12. But I suppose I didn't expect the US, so intimately known in many ways from movies and TV and sharing a common language, to be so different for cycling.

13. I recently relocated to New York, and I'm still finding my way.

14. Literally.

15. To begin with, I only had the racing bike I flew in with – too precious to leave locked up on the street of a strange city.

16. So, I was walking everywhere.

17. And at first, walking was great.

18. Pedestrians see more, and notice stuff that cyclists – with their necessary, life-preserving scoping of the road ahead – can't afford the luxury of looking at.

19. Sometimes, walking through **Chelsea (<u>Chelsea, New York</u> _ NED, (proper noun, subject<u>), as in the Chelsea Hotel of Patti Smith and Leonard Cohen fame</u>) _ NER (noun phrase, adverbial)** on the way to work, I'd look up and just have to stop and stare at some exquisitely echt-Gotham example of ziggurated art deco apartment building, <u>which, to New Yorkers, are so ten-to-a-cent as to be a practically invisible part of the city's backdrop</u>.

20. But as the weeks went by, and the novelty wore off, I became frustrated.

21. Between my apartment on West 35th Street and the Guardian office on West 27th, there are only so many combinations of zig-zagging navigation across this small portion of Manhattan's grid before you get bored with the same nondescript commercial midtown side-streets.

22. I really craved a bike, not just to streamline my commute, but to experience New York fully as a cyclist.

23. Cycling is popular, but perhaps more as a sport than a mode of travel.

24. There's a steady stream of bike traffic at rush-hour over the bridges from Brooklyn, but in Manhattan itself there's little of the massed ranks you get in London at intersections, morning and night.

25. There are bike lanes on some of the avenues, and recently Broadway got a segregated bike lane for a large portion of its considerable length.

26. But it's not much used.

27. And the only times I've tried it, the main hazard is meeting one of my fellow immigrant workers <u>who's using the bike lane in the wrong direction to deliver takeout food on an electric bicycle</u>.

28. There are amenities besides bike lanes: there are bike parking stands on most street corners.

29. But until now, there's been no Paris- or London-style rental scheme – although the city transportation commissioner is just this week announcing a bikeshare plan with 10,000 bicycles, <u>which it hopes to have up-and-running in 2012</u>.

30. And while there are fantastic cycle routes around virtually the entire perimeter of Manhattan along the shoreline, especially up the west side along **the Hudson river _ RG (noun, adverbial)**, the car still rules the roads – even in this city where, uniquely for the US, fewer than half the inhabitants own a vehicle.

31. The avenues <u>– five- or six-lane highways</u> _ NA (noun phrase, subject), mostly one-way (either northerly or southerly) – are exhilarating to ride down, but slightly scary.

32. For one thing, your instinct as a cyclist is to choose one side of the road or the other, but the problem is that cars and cabs <u>that want to turn into a side street</u> have to give way to pedestrians crossing those intersections.

33. So you're constantly finding yourself blocked or cut up by cars trying to turn off the avenue but stopped.

34. So that forces you to move into a middle lane.

35. But that means you're mixing it with hundreds of yellow cabs<u>, which will travel as fast as the traffic conditions permit</u>, and then some.

36. (And who knows what the posted speed limit even is: it might be 35mph, but 45-50mph is normal and there are no speed cameras and zero enforcement.)

37. Those yellow cabs are trigger-happy with their horns when they see a cyclist, but that's OK, because at least if they honk you, you know they've seen you.

38. In London, you feel that drivers – especially bus and cab drivers – have grudgingly conceded the reality that cyclists are part of the traffic: they expect to find their passage somewhat impeded by cyclists and have evolved the skills to get along with them, and get by them when they can.

39. In New York, there isn't, so far as I can see, a critical mass of cyclists to have "calmed" the traffic.

40. So you sense that the taxi driver zooming up behind you discovers you suddenly as a viscerally annoying anomaly, not as an expected, normative, minor nuisance.

41. As confident a cyclist as I am, it's got me a little spooked – being buzzed by these impatient sociopaths.

42. But if there's little apparent enforcement of speed limits for motorists, the cops seem to care even less what cyclists do.

43. This may, again, be an aspect of the lack of critical mass: if there were waves of cyclists ignoring red lights and riding the wrong way down streets, then perhaps NYPD's finest would be bothered.

44. As it is, you can pretty much do as you wish with impunity.

45. Even in solidly Democratic, liberal New York, it seems, there is some of that American frontier, **let-me-alone-to-live-as-I-please <u>spirit</u> _ RG, (noun, postponed subject)**.

46. So I'm slowly unlearning the habits of an adult lifetime of obedient adherence to the rules of the road – because if you stop for a red light on a bike here, people just think you're weird, or French, or something.

47. If traffic regulation is somewhat anarchic, there are great things, too, about NYC's grassroots bike culture.

48. Chief among these is the absence of chain stores.

49. There is no Halfords, Evans Cycles or Cycle Surgery here. Instead, bikeshops are all small to middling independents, each with their own quirky character, implied clientele and niche locality.

50. I keep discovering new ones – <u>which suggests that the trade is flourishing</u>.

51. I chanced on the easy-to-remember A Bicycle Shop a week or so ago in Chelsea.

52. Besides the mandatory photograph of **local hero<u> (and long-time Lance Armstrong teammate) George Hincapie</u> _ RC, (proper noun, prepositional complement),** I saw they had a few used bikes at the back of the store, I had to browse.

53. Fifteen minutes later, my wallet was $250 lighter, but I rode off on a really quite excellent urban junker.

54. It's the only bike I've ever owned that has a "coaster brake" of the rear hub variety where you have to backpedal to slow down.

55. So that adds an additional learning experience to the general novelty of cycling in Manhattan.

56. But the feeling of liberation was immediate: I had wheels again!

57. Now all I have to do is learn how to ride here.

Article VIII

1. Church and sex: what **King <u>James</u> _ RC, (proper noun, subject)** and his famous Bible have to teach us

http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/blog/2010/nov/24/michael-white-church-sex-king-james-bible

2. Opening this week's papers would depress any good Christian, what with the pope's confusing pronouncement on condoms and Rowan Williams's battle to avoid an Anglican split.

3. Should we turn for comfort to **King <u>James I</u> _ RC, (proper noun, prepositional object)**?

- Posted by Michael White Wednesday 24 November 201009.59 GMT

- guardian.co.uk

4. Hampton Court Palace: <u>site of</u> King <u>James's</u> _ RC, (proper noun, prepositional complement) <u>1604 conference</u> _ NER, (noun phrase, subject). Photograph: George Herringshaw

5. I faced a bit of a dilemma last night.

6. Should I hike up the hill from Westminster to Guardian HQ at Kings Place and listen to Nick Clegg give a speech I'd already digested?

7. Or should I pop along Whitehall to the Banqueting Hall for the launch of celebrations to mark the 400th birthday of **the great King <u>James</u> _ RC, (proper noun, prepositional complement)** translation of the Bible?

8. Tough one, Mike.

9. Anyway, Kings Place is a handsome modern building <u>which also houses an orchestra and a gallery</u>, opposite a building site that will one day be London's arts university campus.

10. But between them **architect <u>Inigo Jones</u> _ RC, (proper noun, subject)** and **Peter Paul Rubens, <u>his interior decorator</u> _ NA, (noun phrase, subject)**, did an even better job.

11. So did the 50-strong committee that translated the Bible on the instruction of **King James's _ RC, (proper noun, prepositional complement) Hampton Court conference <u>of 1604</u> _ RO, (numeral, adverbial)**.

12. It produced **a work of literature _ RO, (noun, object)** <u>which – we were again reminded last night – is up there with the works of Bill Shakespeare as a foundation text of global English just as it emerged from these foggy islands</u>.

13. As the coming year's birthday slogan (1611-2011) will proclaim, it is indeed a "book that changed the world".

14. So off I sloped to the Banqueting Hall, a guest of the great and good <u>who sustain</u> the **King <u>James</u> _ RC, (proper noun, object) Bible Trust</u>**, to hear a succession of worthies praise the book in the (silent) presence of **the Duke <u>of Edinburgh</u> _ RO, (proper noun, prepositional complement)**.

15. Also present – even older and more impressive – was the sole surviving proof copy of the new Bible's first edition.

16. It is still in possession of the Cecil family <u>who served both</u> **Queen <u>Elizabeths</u> _ RC, (proper noun, object)** <u>in government and loaned it for last night's bash</u>.

17. Among the worthies, Glasgow boy turned **Harvard professor <u>Niall Ferguson</u> _ RC, hierarchical, (proper noun, object)**, **<u>a man not displeased by what he sees in the mirror</u> _ NA, hierarchical apposition, (noun phrase, part of the object)**, used his own speech to remind us that he is an atheist (thanks Niall) and that the 1631 edition left out the "not" in the seventh commandment (look it up).

18. It thus became "the Wicked Bible".

19. **Timothy West, <u>the actor</u> _ NED, (noun, subject)**, reads from **the Gospel of St Matthew, <u>chapter seven</u> _ NEI, (noun phrase, adverbial)**.

20. I'll come back to that.

21. Opening this morning's newspapers must have been enough to depress any good Christian, this in a week when **Pope <u>Benedict's</u> _ RC, (proper noun, subject premodification)** latest pronouncement on contraception has caused nothing but confusion.

22. I hope it's on his conscience, but it probably isn't.

23. In the Guardian **the Archbishop <u>of Canterbury</u> _ RO (proper noun, subject),** <u>**the embattled Dr Rowan Williams**</u> **_ NEA, (proper noun, subject)**, warns rival factions within the synod that their intransigence risks finally splitting the 70 million-strong Anglican Communion.

24. As Stephen Bates reports here, it was opened yesterday by the Queen, Henry VIII's and James I's heir as head of the church.

25. The 89-year-old duke was there too, a long day.

26. As with the pope and the condoms, the fighting is all about **sex and gender – <u>gays and women bishops</u> _ NIE, (noun phrase, subject complement).**

27. It is one of the less attractive, obsessive legacies of the early church though 21st century egotism and lack of self-discipline is also a contributory factor to the mayhem.

28. Only last week, **Gene Robinson, <u>the American gay bishop</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, subject)** whose elevation caused so much trouble, complained that Rowan Williams – I often type Atkinson – seemed to have been taken over by aliens.

29. Thanks for that helpful contribution, Gene.

30. Alas, I fear Williams's problem is simpler and akin to Barack Obama's.

31. They are both men of high intellectual gifts and eloquence who lack vital skills of leadership – not least the simple power to communicate to ordinary people.

32. It is precisely what the 1611 Bible did achieve in its time – and is yet to be bettered.

33. Rightwing Anglican conservatives have joined the gays 'n' girls fray in equally intemperate terms and some of them are in the process of defecting to Rome.

34. This is happening at a time when the papal hierarchy has shown itself evasive and dishonest over its worldwide child abuse scandal and has now made a muddle of contraception again.

35. It does not speak well of the defectors' priorities.

36. Pope <u>Benny</u> _ RC, (proper noun, subject) too has a communications problem, which threatens a split within the Catholic Church – as with the C of E many of his conservatives are in the dynamic African church.

37. Today's Guardian reports efforts to resolve the confusion of rival translations of whatever it was the pope meant to say in that rare interview.

38. As Andrew Brown also writes today, there does appear to be a shift in the papal ban on the use of contraception, one that would allow the use of contraception where there is a risk of disease.

39. The pope cited the example of a male prostitute, thereby sidestepping the problem of sexual intercourse being primarily about procreation.

40. There has been a shift to acknowledge that health risks from unprotected sex are huge – you can say that again – but the liberals who have prevailed, explains Brown, do not want to make too much of a fuss for fear of upsetting the conservatives.

41. Those of us <u>who do not regard the pope as Christ's vicar on Earth, but as a struggling German mortal in a large, indifferent universe </u>(he's got a problem with the euro too), find this sort of chat very odd.

42. Sarah Boseley has another report today on the scary downside of sexual health, which shows that **popes' and bishops' historic remedy – <u>abstinence</u> _ NER, (noun, subject)** – is not the answer.

43. Should we turn for comfort to **King <u>James I</u> _ RC, (proper noun, prepositional complement)** and his conference out at Hampton Court in 1604?

44. We might.

45. Then as now, the Anglican church was split, with the Puritan faction pressing for stronger efforts to expurgate residual popery in ritual and practice – this at a time when disappointed English Catholics were starting a plot to blow up their new king.
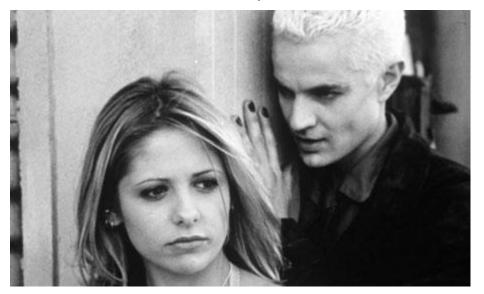
46. **James, <u>King of Scotland since infancy, King of England since Elizabeth I's death</u> _ NED, multi-apposition, (noun phrase, subject)** in 1603 (he kept the Cecils in his inner circle), instinctively moderate and inclusive, emerged from the three-day session content that he'd kept the show on the road.

47. So he had done in the best tradition of Anglican pragmatism, though worse was to come under Charles I and Cromwell.

48. But one bit of advice he gave a pesky bishop who, if I recall correctly, was **demanding celibacy** in the clergy**, <u>such an unhealthy idea</u> _ NED, discontinuous, (noun phrase, subject)**, then as now.

49. James told him: "Many a man would speak of Robin Hood, <u>who never drew a bow</u>."

50. In other words celibate clergy are not the best people to advise others on sexuality.

51. By extension that advice could be extended beyond the Vatican to Anglican clergy and activists <u>for whom sex seems to be as obsessive a prurient interest as it is for the mindless redtop tabloids</u>.

52. As Timothy West read from **St Matthew, <u>7:1</u> _ NEI, (numerals, adverbial)**: "But let us judge not, that we be not judged."

Article IX

1. Oh, Buffy! I don't know whether to weep or cheer

2. A new **Buffy <u>the Vampire Slayer</u> _ RG (noun phrase, subject) <u>film</u> _ RG (noun, subject)** is to be made – without Joss Whedon. Can worshippers bear to watch?

- Lucy Mangan
- Guardian.co.uk, Tuesday, 23 November 2010 20.00 GMT

3. Sarah Michelle Gellar, in a scene from **the cult American TV show <u>Buffy The Vampire Slayer</u> _ RC (proper noun, show is a part of a larger phrase that is adverbial).** Photograph: PA

4. Oh, this is terrible.

5. I feel like Buffy at the end of season two, with Angel poised on her swordtip and torn between her loyalty to the man (-type thing) she loves and her duty to a higher calling.

6. What do we do?

7. Where do we turn?

8. Such is the dilemma posed by the news that a new Buffy movie is to be made – without Joss Whedon.

9. The creator of the Slayer, first incarnated in the 1992 film starring Kristy Swanson and then reborn as the protagonist of the world's best ever television series, does not own the film rights.

10. Those who do – **Kaz Kuzui, executive producer on the series** _ **NED (noun phrase, subject)**, and **his wife Fran Rubel** _ **RC (proper noun, subject)** – have decided to reboot the franchise without him.

11. **Spike himself** _ **RG, (pronoun, subject)** would surely blanch – were he not already bloodless – at **the heartlessness, the brutality of such an undertaking** _ **NER, more precise formulation (noun phrase, prepositional object)**.

12. To remake Buffy without the man whose controlling intelligence and vision informed it more thoroughly than was the case with any other series in TV history (at least until David Simon's The Wire and Matthew Weiner's Mad Men) seems, at first glance, like a very special form of idiocy.

13. And yet.

14. And yet.

15. Once the first shock has worn off, what – if we don the Willow Rosenberg mantle of indefatigable optimism – are we left with?

16. The chance of more Buffy.

17. **The remoter chance – the vagaries of film** _ **NER (noun phrase, subject)**-making being what they are – of more good Buffy.

18. Not **the same Buffy, not Whedon's Buffy** _ **NER (noun phrase, subject)**, but perhaps something true enough to the original not to induce screaming agony in those of us who worship at the Joss-SMG altar.

19. Or, if it's bad, the knowledge that it can safely be dismissed.

20. Without the Whedon imprimatur, it is non-canonical.

21. It cannot taint him or all that we already know and love.

22. As Raymond Chandler once comforted himself and his fans after a number of his books were unsatisfactorily filmed – "Look, there [the books] all are.

23. They're fine.

24. They're not ruined.

25. They're still there."

26. So, sprinkle your box set with holy water and start channelling the white magicks towards a happy outcome, but don't forget to cover your bases with a phone call or two to the Master and Drusilla.

27. Because if Buffy becomes a Hilary Duff vehicle or the means of an attempted Lohan comeback, I promise you this: Sunnydale's gonna burn.

Article X

1. **Prince <u>Charles</u> _ RC, (proper noun, subject)** seeks 'big society' role in shaping UK towns and cities

http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2010/nov/26/charles-shaping-britain-towns-cities

2. Critics believe bid by prince's charity to play key role in neighbourhood planning system is dangerous and inappropriate

   - Robert Booth and Chris Gourlay
   - guardian.co.uk, Friday 26 November 2010 17.41 GMT

3. **The Prince <u>of Wales's</u> _ RO, (proper noun, subject) charity, <u>the Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment</u> _ NEA, (proper noun, subject),** is aiming to co-ordinate community groups setting the planning vision for local areas. Photograph: Matt Dunham/PA

4. **The Prince <u>of Wales</u> _ RO, (proper noun, subject)** is attempting to extend his influence over Britain's towns and cities by taking a key role in the neighbourhood planning system under changes launched by the government.

5. The prince's aides have been advising the government on one of David Cameron's "big society" policies aimed at handing people, rather than officials, power over what is built in their neighbourhoods.

6. **The Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment, <u>a charity of which Charles is president</u> _ NER, factual, (noun phrase, subject)**, is lobbying to co-ordinate community groups that would set the planning vision for local areas,

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including what housing and public facilities should be built and how they should look.

7. The innovation is expected to be announced in the coming weeks as part of the localism and decentralisation bill and is meant to turn the planning system on its head with the public "collaborating" rather than simply being consulted on official policies.

8. Planning experts believe the foundation's involvement in steering meetings would mean more neighbourhoods shaped according to the prince's favoured traditional and conservative architectural values, and have warned it could embed his influence in the democratic planning system.

9. **Will Alsop, <u>one of Britain's leading architects</u> _ NA, (noun phrase, subject)**, said the bid was dangerous and threatened to stifle architectural innovation, while campaigners opposed to Charles's influence over democratic processes branded it "grossly inappropriate".

10. The foundation's decision to press for the role comes amid a resurgence in Charles's influence over planning under the Conservatives.

11. Last month his foundation proposed taking over the design review of major planning applications from the government design watchdog, <u>which has had its funding slashed</u>.

12. The charity has also been drafted in by the Qatari developers of a £3bn housing plan at Chelsea barracks after the developers scrapped the original Richard Rogers design amid fears that Charles's objection might influence **the London mayor, <u>Boris Johnson</u> _ NEA, (proper noun, object)**, <u>who has the power to veto major developments in the capital</u>.

13. The Conservatives are understood to be keen to involve the Prince's Foundation in the planning changes.

14. **John Howell, <u>the Conservative MP</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, subject),** <u>who originally proposed the new approach to planning in a green paper</u>, said the foundation's method of running community design sessions was "one <u>which had a good track record and people will be interested in learning of its success</u>".

15. The prince's charity has used its Enquiry by Design workshops to develop housing plans from East Ayrshire to Northamptonshire which have resulted in proposals that reject modern architecture and favour traditional approaches.

16. Under proposals expected to be included in the bill, local authorities will be required to adopt the outcomes of community workshops as a planning framework unless there is a significant problem with their legality or practicality.

17. The plans would be drawn up at ward, parish or town council level and district and borough councils would be expected to stitch them together.

18. Planning sources claimed the foundation was "gearing up its machine" to seize the opportunity to advance its philosophy.

19. "We were asked by [**the Department for**] <u>**Communities and Local Government**</u> **_ NEI, (proper noun, adverbial) for** input into ways that community engagement could promote more sustainable development, and we have provided information about our Enquiry by Design process, and ways that similar processes could aid local planning," said **Hank Dittmar, <u>chief executive of the foundation</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, subject)**.

20. "If the localism and decentralisation bill does enhance local planning through stakeholder engagement, the Prince's Foundation would be pleased to help local authorities to respond, by community planning training sessions and by conducting Enquiries by Design."

21. Dittmar recently denied promoting any particular style, saying: "Unlike the critical elite, with its allegiance to often vain statement buildings by famous architects, our bias is toward design in service of walkable, mixed-use neighbourhoods, linked by streets and squares and landscape."

22. That has not prevented criticism of the bid for increased influence.

23. "It is grossly inappropriate for the heir to the throne to be involved in an organisation <u>that wants to take such a central role in government business, especially in the controversial area of planning</u>," said **Graham Smith, <u>director of Republic</u> _ NED, hierarchical, (noun phrase, subject)<u>, the campaign for an elected head of state</u> _ NED, hierarchical, (noun phrase, prepositional complement).**

24. "We know that Charles has deep prejudices on architecture and planning and it would be very worrying to have that influence spread across the country."

25. Will Alsop, <u>winner of the Stirling Prize for architecture for Peckham library</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, subject), said the prince's involvement in the often politicised planning system would breach accepted norms about the royal family keeping out of politics and would be "bad news for architecture".

26. "This is dangerous," he said.

27. "We already know that the vast majority of people would favour **the Prince <u>of Wales's</u> _ RO, (proper noun, object)** attitudes, but architecture, like all forms of art and science, thrives on the new and asking interesting questions as well as protecting the old.

28. With the Prince's Foundation involved, the new would go out of the window."

Article XI

1. Battle for Brega could mark start of real war in Libya

http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/mar/02/libya-civil-war-bregga

2. At least six people die as eastern town fights off attack by pro-Gaddafi forces

3. See Sean Smith's photographs from Brega

- Martin Chulov **in Brega, <u>eastern Libya</u> NED, (noun, phrase, adverbial**)
- The Guardian, Thursday 3 March 2011

4. An injured Libyan rebel is treated at a clinic in Brega, after pro-Gaddafi fighters attacked the town on Wednesday. Photograph: Sean Smith for the Guardian

5. To the rebels of eastern Libya, it was always a matter of when.

6. **On Wednesday <u>morning</u> _ RC, (noun, adverbial**), sooner than many had expected, Gaddafi's men came for them.

7. A thundering burst of machine-gun fire just before 6.30am heralded the attack on the outskirts of **Brega, <u>a sand-strewn service town about 150 miles south of Benghazi</u> _ NA, (noun phrase, prepositional complement**).

8. The loyalist forces had crept in during the night, patiently set up in an industrial area on the city limits, and dug in.

9. "They arrived in 60-70 Toyota trucks," said Wais Werfali, 40, <u>who works in a nearby ammonia production plant.</u>

10. "They have set up a perimeter and are using families from the area as human shields."

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11. By sunset, the battle had been joined by rebels streaming down from **the city <u>of</u> <u>Ajdabiya</u> _ RO, (proper noun, adverbial)**.

12. A decisive phase in this war for control of eastern Libya had begun.

13. At least six people were killed in skirmishes <u>that appeared to intensify throughout the afternoon</u> and dozens more were wounded.

14. Most were rushed to an ill-equipped medical clinic at the centre of this low-set concrete town, where overwrought staff did the best they could to tend to battle wounds <u>that were clearly not in the family medicine handbook</u>.

15. "Bring blood, bring blood," a nurse screamed as she stood near a middle-aged man bleeding from a bullet wound in the groin.

16. An Indian doctor joined in: "The people from the town have come here all morning to donate blood," he said.

17. "We have some, it's over there."

18. But it wasn't.

19. Nurses could insert only fluids into gravely wounded men, then wait for ambulances to take them **to Ajdabiya, <u>60 miles up the highway</u> _ NER, factual, (noun phrase, adverbial)**.

20. For some, they didn't need to bother.

21. As the last of the day's wounded were lifted into ambulances, three white cars came screaming into the hospital driveway.

22. Nurses readied stretchers, then stopped as a man raised his Kalashnikov and shouted: "God is great, martyrs!"

23. The second of **the trucks, <u>a beaten-up utility vehicle</u> _ NA, (noun phrase, subject)** pulled in front of the hospital.

24. A crowd of about 100 swarmed around.

25. A doctor in a blue gown stood on the vehicle and, as a gunman fired into the air, the bloodied bodies of four men were carried into what served as an emergency room.

26. Staff worked frantically, but briefly on **the men – <u>all locals</u> _ NEI, (noun phrase, prepositional object)** – <u>who were long since dead</u>.

27. As the sun set on what some believe could be the opening battle of a civil war, a reckoning was taking place throughout rebel bases that less than a fortnight ago were pillars of Gaddafi's iron-fisted rule.

28. Amid the charred ruins that serve as command centres, leaders were trying to establish just what the veteran dictator was aiming for.

29. The assault on Brega appeared to be more strategic than vengeful.

30. The area held by pro-government forces on Wednesday consisted of a university, an airport, a wharf and some factories.

31. Access to the power supply that feeds Benghazi is nearby; so too is an oil refinery and the Sirte Oil Company, where more than 300 foreign nationals were employed before the 17 February revolution.

32. This does not have the sense of an insulted strongman striking out in fury; rather, it's more like a cold, calculated series of moves aimed at changing an equation <u>that a week ago was considered irreversible</u>.

33. In the past few days, Gaddafi's forces have advanced almost 120 miles from Sirte towards Benghazi, <u>which is the seat of both a self-declared regional capital and a governing committee that is trying to organise the affairs of Libya's second city</u>.

34. On Wednesday <u>morning</u> _ RC, (noun, adverbial) the committee made a plea to the UN to establish and enforce a no-fly zone to stop the subject of the rebels' greatest fear – the remaining loyalist pilots of Gaddafi's powerful air force.

35. Even as they spoke, all along the highway to Ajdabiya and the road to Brega, trucks carrying anti-aircraft weapons were trundling south.

36. In Benghazi, meanwhile, most recruits at a rebel training base seemed interested in learning how to use the columns of anti-aircraft weapons lined up in a staging yard.

37. At the exit point of the city, known as the western gate, one 57-year-old man carried something a little more advanced – a shoulder-launched surface-to-air missile, <u>which he said he'd been trained to use during the 1980s</u>.

38. The missile seemed to date from that era too, as did the old guns they hope will ward off the jets from the west, which are posing an increasingly lethal threat.

39. "They have been flying this morning and we shot one down," said a young member of the Ajdabiya civilian guard as he prayed next to the rocket launcher he'd been entrusted with.

40. Do you know how to use it?

41. "Of course I do," came the reply.

42. "Every man in Libya has had **one year's military training, <u>or in my case six months</u> _ NER, more precise formulation, (noun phrase, object)**."

43. **A large, <u>growing</u> _ NER, more precise formulation, (adjective, subject premodification)**, crowd at the nearby gate urged on cars and trucks <u>that they saw</u> were taking rebels to the front.

44. The endless procession of cars carrying eager fighters into a grim unknown sometimes looked like the Wacky Races.

45. The cars moved 60 miles south-west along a flat desert highway, before veering right to Brega.

46. Each crest in the road seemed to bring the risk of withering fire from an enemy beyond.

47. But as we crept closer to town, it became clear that the fighting was confined to Brega's industrial zone.

48. Artillery shells thumped into the sand and mortars, apparently fired from inside the university towards rebel positions, cracked the air in the near distance.

49. As we pondered our options, the dreaded roar of a low-flying jet approached.

50. A rallying point for rebels flooding into town wasn't a good place to be parked.

51. As we moved off, a louder explosion thundered behind us.

52. Black smoke soon billowed from the precise spot where we had seen rebels crouched behind a ridge overlooking the university.

53. Nightfall brought no news of their fate.

54. We travelled another couple of miles, before turning left onto the highway north.

55. We stopped briefly to ask local militiamen for news about the road ahead.

56. A second distinctive roar of a jet-fighter came into range, then within seconds the distinctive shape of **a MiG <u>fighter</u> _ RG, (noun, prepositional complement)** was zooming in fast and low towards us.

57. An enormous blast then cracked through the air about 200 metres to our left.

58. Within seconds a black plume towered above us.

59. More trucks carrying anti-aircraft weapons rolled down the highway as we sped north.

60. Occasionally, fixed positions on the outskirts of towns along the way fired randomly into the air.

61. The Ajdabiya checkpoint was abuzz with rumours of a second pilot having ditched his jet and parachuted to safety earlier in the day.

62. One pilot, <u>Abdul Salam al-Adiri</u> _ NEI, (proper noun, subject), had done just that eight days ago and has been hidden ever since from would-be Gaddafi assassins as he recovers from two broken legs.

63. "I don't think he will walk properly again for the next year," his father told the Guardian earlier this week.

64. "But I don't care and nor does he.

65. He brought honour to Libya and he is a hero of the revolution."

66. As Gaddafi digs in Tripoli, and his loyalists encroaches eastwards, this appears to be a revolution in need of more heroes.

67. If the status quo of Gaddafi holding the west and the rebels holding the east is going to change, something has to give in coming days.

68. "He didn't send his people here to run away after a day long battle," said **the factory worker, <u>Wais Werfali</u> _ NEI, (proper noun, subject).**

69. "He is either trying to test the rebels' strength, or to make a big advance towards us.

70. The people will defend **<u>themselves</u> _ RG, discontinuous, (pronoun, object)** and we will win."

71. But even with the weapons at their disposal and the will to fight of the rebels and their recruits, their tools of battle seem threadbare.

72. Gaddafi's jets can bomb them whenever the going gets tough for his regular forces and mercenaries below and the strong tribal loyalties in the centre of country and parts of the west are so far proving to be a buffer against a wavering officer corps.

73. The battle of **Brega – <u>a small area</u> _ NA, (noun phrase, prepositional complement)**, under what was ostensibly rebel control – likely has days left to play out.

74. The real war seems just to be starting.

Article XII

1. No chance of more survivors in New Zealand quake, say officials

http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/mar/03/new-zealand-earthquake-no-more-survivors-say-officials

2. Rescuers pulled 70 people from the rubble in first 26 hours after the quake struck on 22 February, but no one has been found alive since

- Associated Press
- Guardian.co.uk, Thursday 3 March 2011 05.01 GMT

3. New Zealand´s civil defence authorities say no more people will now be found alive after the 6.3 magnitude earthquake on 21 February Link to this video

4. New Zealand has declared the effort to find anyone else alive in the rubble of last week's massive earthquake to be over, saying no one who was trapped could have survived this long.

5. Families of more than 200 people listed as missing after the quake devastated **the southern city of Christchurch _ RO, (proper noun, object)** on 22 February had been holding out hope that a remarkable survival story would yet emerge.

6. Officials say many of those listed as missing are among 161 bodies recovered but that have not yet been identified.

7. "We now face the reality that there is no chance that anyone could have survived this long, and efforts have to shift to the recovery of loved ones and their return to their families," **John Hamilton, the civil defence emergency management national controller _ NED, (noun phrase, subject)**, told a news conference.

8. "As time has gone on, the chance of finding someone alive has diminished and, sadly, there becomes a point where the response effort shifts in focus from rescue to body recovery," he said.

9. "We have now reached that point."

10. Among the missing and presumed dead are dozens of foreigners, most of them students and staff of an English-language school that was in an office building that collapsed completely in the disaster.

11. Rescuers pulled 70 people from the rubble in the first 26 hours after the quake struck just before 1pm on 22 February, but no one has been found alive since.

12. The mayor of Christchurch, <u>Bob Parker</u> _ NEA, (proper noun, subject), said New Zealanders' hearts went out to the families of those missing both locally and from overseas.

13. "It is a terrible day," he said.

14. "It has been a tragic event and it has been something that none of us ever wanted or wished or even believed could happen in our city.

15. So our thoughts, our hearts, our city, is with each and everyone of you."

16. Two Israeli backpackers were the first foreigners named among the dead, as the painstaking work of confirming the identities of scores of others gained pace.

17. The process of identifying the victims has been slowed by the extensive injuries to people <u>who were crushed</u>, and by the task of picking through the vast amount of rubble left behind by the magnitude 6.3 quake.

18. Police superintendent <u>Sam Hoyle</u> _ RC, (proper noun, subject) said that one more body had been found overnight, taking the overall count to 161, though just 13 have been publicly identified.

19. Many other people remain missing, and officials have said the final death toll could be more than 200.

20. Hoyle said 90 of the bodies found so far were pulled from the Canterbury Television building, <u>which housed a regional broadcaster and **other offices including the language school** _ NIE, (noun phrase, object)</u>, <u>which taught students from Japan, China, the Philippines and elsewhere.</u>

21. He said police and those responsible for identifying bodies had met victims' families to explain why the rescue attempt was proceeding so slowly.

22. Superintendent <u>Russell Gibson</u> _ RC, hierarchical (proper noun, subject), another police commander involved in the recovery operation _ NEA, hierarchical, (noun phrase, subject) said work had finally started at the collapsed bell tower of the Christchurch cathedral, <u>which had to be braced before crews could enter.</u>

23. Up to 22 bodies may be buried in the rubble.

24. Other parts of the city were slowly returning to normal, though many of the 350,000 residents still have cut or limited water and power supplies and are

using thousands of portable toilets deployed on street corners because of damage to the sewage system.

Article XIII

1. Lego profits boosted by **Harry Potter <u>magic</u> _ RG, (noun, adverbial)**

2. Danish toy brick maker announces 'phenomenal' sales and market share figures

- Simon Goodley
- Guardian.co.uk, Thursday 3 March 2011 11.40 GMT

3. Lego said the new Harry Potter range consolidated its position over Christmas

4. Lego, <u>the toy brick maker</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, subject), is thanking the magical qualities of Harry Potter for it side-stepping the economic downturn as the company announced booming sales and market share figures.

5. The Danish group says 2010 profit before tax rose by 63% to £563m, as sales grew by 32% to £1.8bn, and it now claims to be the world's fourth-largest toy manufacturer with a global market share of 5.9%.

6. The renewed success of Lego worldwide has also been mirrored in the UK, where the brand's market share leaped from 4.6% to 6.2% as retail consumer sales grew by 48% last year.

7. Marko Ilincic, <u>the UK managing director</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, subject), said: "Lego UK has enjoyed phenomenal sales over the past year.

8. While it was fantastic to see sustained growth within **our classic product lines, <u>such as Lego Star Wars</u> _ RC, (proper noun, prepositional complement)**

and Lego City _ **RC, (proper noun, prepositional complement)**, _ **NIE, multi-apposition, (noun phrases, object),** we were equally delighted to see that the launch of **our new Lego <u>Harry Potter</u>** _ **RC, (proper noun, prepositional complement)** products further consolidated our market position over the Christmas period."

9. The company's growing confidence, following a number of years where the group's products have come back into fashion, is demonstrated by the expansion of its production and warehousing facilities.

10. During 2010, a new warehouse was built at the factory in **Kladno, <u>Czech Republic</u>** _ **NED, (proper noun, adverbial)**, and a new moulding shop is under construction at the factory in **Monterrey, <u>Mexico</u>** _ **NED, (proper noun, adverbial)**.

11. The first Lego bricks from this new facility will be moulded later this year.

12. In addition, design work is in progress for a new administrative building in **Billund, <u>Denmark</u>** _ **NED, (proper noun, adverbial)**.

13. The turnaround comes after the company struggled in the first half of the last decade, when its future as an independent group came into doubt.

14. In January 2004 the company reported a record deficit of Dkr1.4bn (£144m), while debts totalled more than Dkr5bn, and there was speculation <u>that the founding Christiansen family would be forced to sell the company</u>.

15. However, the company appointed management consultants, <u>who dismantled Lego's business brick by brick</u>.

16. **Assets, <u>including the Legoland theme parks</u>** _ **RG, (noun phrase, subject)**, _ **NIE, (noun phrase, subject)**, were sold and product lines were axed.

17. More than 1,000 of the company's 3,500 jobs in Billund went.

18. Despite continued bad news over retail sales, the toy maker remains positive that it will continue to grow.

19. **Lego Group's chief executive, <u>Jørgen Vig Knudstorp</u>** _ **NEA, (proper noun, subject)**, predicted: "We expect growth both in our primary markets in North America and Europe and in **emerging, rapidly growing markets, <u>including China</u>** _ **NIE, (proper noun, adverbial)**.

20. Our classic product lines as well as **new themes such as [Ninja-themed] Lego Ninjago _ RC, hierarchical, (proper noun, part of a subject), _ NIE, hierarchical, (proper noun, part of a subject),** have got off to a good start in the new year."

Article XIV

1. DreamWorks lines up **WikiLeaks <u>film</u> _ RG, (noun, prepositional object)** based on Guardian book

2. **DreamWorks <u>studio</u> _ RG, (noun, subject)** – founded by Spielberg, Katzenberg and Geffen – has bought the rights to WikiLeaks: Inside Julian Assange's War on Secrecy

   - Xan Brooks
   - guardian.co.uk, Thursday 3 March 2011 00.10 GMT

3. Leigh and Harding's book charts Julian Assange's life and times, from his itinerant childhood through to the creation of **the WikiLeaks <u>website</u> _ RG, (noun, prepositional complement)** in 2006. Photograph: Matt Dunham/AP

4. Steven Spielberg looks set to oversee WikiLeaks: the Movie after securing the screen rights to **WikiLeaks: Inside Julian Assange's War on Secrecy, <u>the book</u> _ NED, (noun, prepositional complement)** by **Guardian journalists <u>David Leigh and Luke Harding _ RC, multi-apposition, (proper nouns, adverbial)</u>**.

5. Reportedly conceived as an investigative thriller in the mould of All the President's Men, the film will be backed by **DreamWorks – <u>the studio</u> _ NED, (noun, adverbial)** founded in 1994 by Spielberg, Jeffrey Katzenberg and David Geffen.

6. Leigh and Harding's book charts Julian Assange's life and times, from his itinerant childhood through to the creation of **the WikiLeaks <u>website</u> RG, (noun, prepositional complement)** in 2006.

7. It also provides the inside story of Assange's explosive partnership with the Guardian and the release, last December, of more than 250,000 secret diplomatic cables.

8. **Alan Rusbridger, <u>editor-in-chief of Guardian News & Media</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, subject)**, said: "The Guardian's unique collaboration with WikiLeaks led to what some have described as one of the greatest journalistic scoops of the last 30 years."

9. Discussing the proposed film, he added: "It's Woodward and Bernstein meets Stieg Larsson meets Jason Bourne.

10. Plus the odd moment of sheer farce and, in **Julian Assange, <u>a compelling character</u> _ NA, (noun phrase, subject)** <u>who goes beyond what any Hollywood scriptwriter would dare to invent.</u>"

11. One joke circulating on the internet was that **Leigh, <u>Guardian investigations editor</u> _ NA, (noun phrase, subject)**, could be played by No Country for Old Men **star and supposed lookalike<u> Javier Bardem</u> _ RC, (proper noun, adverbial).**

12. In addition to snapping up the Leigh/Harding bestseller, DreamWorks has secured rights to Inside WikiLeaks, by **Assange's former colleague <u>Daniel Domscheit-Berg </u> RC, (proper noun, adverbial)**.

13. This has led insiders to speculate that DreamWorks executives are planning a heavily fictionalised thriller.

14. "A good template for what they are thinking is The Social Network, where Aaron Sorkin not only used **the Ben Mezrich book <u>The Accidental Billionaires</u> _ RC, (proper noun, object)** as a resource, but gathered actual testimony from the lawsuits filed against Mark Zuckerberg <u>that detailed the formation of Facebook and provided high drama</u>," said Mike Fleming of **the industry website <u>Deadline Hollywood</u> _ RC, (proper noun, prepositional complement)**.

15. The picture is the most prominent of a number of WikiLeaks movies at various stages of development.

16. These include a documentary by **award-winning film-maker <u>Alex Gibney</u> _ RC, hierarchical, (proper noun, prepositional complement)**, <u>**director of EnronThe Smartest Guys in the Room**</u> **_ NA, hierarchical, (noun phrase, object complement):**, and a mooted biopic based on a New Yorker article by Raffi Khatchadourian, co-produced by HBO and the BBC.

17. The embryonic DreamWorks version still requires a scriptwriter, a director and a cast.

18. It may also need an ending.

19. Reviled by his foes as **a "high-tech terrorist", <u>Assange</u> _ NEI, (proper noun, subject)** is currently fighting an extradition order to Sweden to face sexual abuse accusations.

20. This week he reportedly lashed out at his former collaborators at the Guardian, who, according to **<u>Private Eye editor Ian Hislop</u> _ RC, (proper noun, prepositional complement)**, he accused of being part of a "Jewish conspiracy" against him. Assange has denied this allegation.

21. There seems little doubt that Assange's life story provides enough red meat for dramatists.

22. But the final act has surely yet to be written.

Article XV

1. African lions under threat from **a growing predator: <u>the American hunter</u> _ NEI, (noun phrase, prepositional complement)**

<u>http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/mar/01/african-lions-american-hunter-trophies</u>

2. **United States** <u>now</u> **biggest market _ RG, (noun phrase, subject)** for lion hunting trophies, wildlife coalition warns

Will Travers: If we cannot save the lion, no other species stands a chance

- **Suzanne Goldenberg, <u>US environment correspondent</u>, NED, (noun phrase, subject)**

- Guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 1 March 2011 22.04 GMT

3. Lions in **the Masai Mara <u>reserve in Kenya</u> _ RG, (noun phrase, adverbial)**: their numbers have fallen from 200,000 a century ago to fewer than 40,000 today. Photograph: Art Wolfe/Getty Images

4. American hunters are emerging as a strong and growing threat to the survival of African lions, with demand for trophy rugs and necklaces driving the animals towards extinction, a coalition of wildlife organisations has said.

5. Demand for **hunting trophies, <u>such as lion skin rugs</u> _ NIE, (noun phrase, part of the subject)**, and a thriving trade in animal parts in the US and across the globe have raised the threat levels for African lions, <u>which are already under assault because of conflicts with local villagers and shrinking habitat</u>.

6. "The African lion is a species in crisis," said Jeff Flocken of the International Fund for Animal Welfare.

7. "The king of the jungle is heading toward extinction, and yet Americans continue to kill lions for sport."

8. Two-thirds of the lions hunted for sport were brought to America over the last 10 years, a report released by the coalition said.

9. The organisations, which include IFAW, the Humane Society of the United States, Humane Society International, Born Free and Defenders of Wildlife, called on the White House to ban the import of lion trophies and parts by listing the animals as endangered species.

10. The number of wild African lions has fallen sharply in the last 100 years, the organisations said.

11. A century ago, as many as 200,000 roamed across Africa.

12. Now, by some estimates, fewer than 40,000 remain in the wild; others put the figure for survivors at 23,000, and they have vanished from 80% of the areas where they once roamed.

13. Lions have become extinct in 26 countries.

14. **Only seven countries – Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe _ NIE, (proper nouns, subject)** – are believed to contain more than 1,000 lions each, according to the Panthera conservation group – which is not part of the coalition making the appeal.

15. The single biggest threat by far to the animals' survival is humans, though not necessarily western hunters.

16. "It is just the very, very widespread killing of lions, mostly in a conflict situation, by anyone who is trying to farm livestock in Africa and finds it very difficult to co-exist with lions," said **Luke Hunter, the executive vice-president of Panthera _ NED, (noun phrase, subject)**.

17. There is also a lot of pressure on lion habitats with wilderness areas shrinking to build roads – such as the controversial highway across the Serengeti – or to make room for agriculture.

18. But the report by the wildlife coalition, filed with the White House on Tuesday, said western hunters were a growing danger to the lions' survival.

19. Between 1999 and 2008, 64% of the 5,663 lions <u>that were killed in the African wild for sport</u> ended up being shipped to America, it said.

20. It also said the numbers had risen sharply in those 10 years, with more than twice as many lions taken as trophies by US hunters in 2008 than in 1999.

21. In addition to personal trophies, Americans are also the world's biggest buyers of lion carcasses and **body parts, <u>including claws, skulls, bones and penises</u>** _ **NIE, (nouns, prepositional complement)**.

22. In the same years, the US imported 63% of the 2,715 lion specimens put up for sale.

23. For **some countries, <u>including Tanzania, Zambia, Namibia and Mozambique</u> _ NIE, (proper nouns, prepositional complement)**, hunting for sport was the main threat to the lions' existence.

24. But even in countries <u>which did not attract large numbers of tourists on hunting trips</u>, the practice was taking a growing toll.

25. The conservationists noted that hunters' penchant for bagging a male lion risked wiping out entire prides.

26. The loss of the alpha male could set off a struggle for supremacy among the survivors that could lead to further deaths of adult male lions, or male cubs seen as potential threats.

27. A hunting ban, the conservationists said, would reduce that threat by taking Americans out of the game.

28. It's one of a range of threats to the survival of the species, said **Teresa Telecky, <u>director of wildlife for Humane Society International</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, subject)**.

29. "But what is most certainly true is that of all the threats to the African lion, the one we can best address here in this country is their import."

30. Flocken noted that all of **the other big cats** are protected – **<u>jaguars, leopards and tigers</u> _ NIE, discontinuous, (nouns, postponed part of a subject)**.

31. "African lions are the only ones left out there," he said.

32. However, other wildlife experts argued that a total hunting ban was a "nuclear option".

33. They said responsible hunting could in some cases help conserve populations by maintaining wilderness areas.

34. Existing US and international regulations, <u>such as the Cites conventions against trafficking in endangered species</u> _ NIE, (noun phrase, subject), could also be reinforced to protect lions, they said.

35. "If you remove hunting, the very real risk is that you force African governments to generate revenue from that land and the obvious thing is cattle and crops which just wipe out habitats," said Hunter.

Article XVI

1. Britain's Tiffany Ofili takes silver in European Indoor Championships

http://www.guardian.co.uk/sport/2011/mar/04/tiffany-ofili-athletics-european-indoors

2. Recorded same time as winner in 60m hurdles

3. Ofili aims to be 'one of the world's best'

- Anna Kessel in Paris
- Guardian.co.uk, Friday 4 March 2011 19.32 GMT

4. Tiffany Ofili, left, is just beaten by Germany's Carolin Nytra in the 60m hurdles final at the European Indoor Championships in Paris. Photograph: John Giles/PA

5. In her first outing in a British vest Tiffany Ofili won **Britain's opening medal of the European Indoor Championships – silver _ NEI, (noun, object)** – with a national record in the 60m hurdles.

6. Ofili crossed the line in 7.80sec, crashing to the floor as she did so after leaning so heavily to make the finish.

7. Evidently the fall was worth it, Ofili, who was born in the US, winning Britain's first medal in this event since Diane Allahgreen's bronze in 1998.

8. It was almost impossible to distinguish who had finished first – Ofili or Carolin Nytra of Germany, who was awarded the gold, also in 7.80.

9. The Great Britain team then requested to see a freeze frame of the photo finish.

10. But rather than question what might have been, Ofili was delighted.

11. "I knew what I was capable of doing," said the 23-year-old, <u>who holds British and American passports</u>.

12. "My coaches back home knew what I was capable of doing, it was just a matter of putting it together and showing the world what I knew I was capable of doing at a championship."

13. Ofili was left holding an ice pack to her shoulder and was later taken to hospital for x-rays, but smiled away the pain as she reflected on winning a medal on her British debut.

14. "It feels fabulous.

15. I'm very honoured to wear the British vest and I'm very excited about what's in store."

16. Asked whether she feels like a true Briton now, she laughed.

17. "I've always felt I was British, American and Nigerian, I'm all three."

18. Ofili, who plans to relocate to the UK this summer, had looked like a medal winner even in the semi final – setting a British record to post the fastest qualifying time of 7.89.

19. Still, she believes she has room to improve. "My start was not that great but I was able to make it up in the latter part of the race, which gives me a lot of confidence and makes me very excited about the outdoor season.

20. My hopes are just to continue to improve and make my mark, show the world that I can run and that I'm one of the world's best."

21. Mo Farah safely made it through to Saturday's 3,000m final, although the defending champion was forced to linger around the startline because of a series of aborted attempts to get the race under way due to technical problems.

22. "There was loads of waiting around," the British record holder said.

23. "Leading up to it, they were holding us in the call room.

24. Hopefully, it will be better tomorrow, but it didn't really affect me."

Article XVII

1. Che Guevara's motorcycle companion, <u>Alberto Granado</u> _ NEA, (proper noun, subject), dies at 88

http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/mar/05/che-guevara-motorcycle-alberto-granado

2. Man <u>who made journey across Latin America</u>, <u>which was immortalised in The Motorcycle Diaries</u>, has died

- Cherry Wilson

- Guardian.co.uk, Saturday 5 March 2011 22.55 GMT

3. **Alberto Granado, <u>close friend of Che Guevara</u> _ NA (noun phrase, subject)**. Photograph: Javier Galeano/AP

4. **Argentinian <u>Alberto Granado</u> _ RC, (proper noun, subject)**, who travelled with **Ernesto <u>"Che"</u> _ NEA, (proper noun, prepositional object)** Guevara on a journey of discovery across Latin America that was immortalised on-screen in *The Motorcycle Diaries*, has died in Cuba aged 88.

5. Their road trip awoke in Guevara a social consciousness and political convictions <u>that would turn him into one of the iconic revolutionaries of the 20th century.</u>

6. The two travellers both kept diaries, <u>which were used as background for the 2004 movie</u>, produced by Robert Redford and directed by Walter Salles.

7. Granado was born on 8 August 1922 in **Córdoba, <u>Argentina</u> _ NED, (proper noun, adverbial)**, and befriended Guevara as a child.

8. As young medical students, they witnessed deep poverty across **the continent, particularly Chile, Columbia, Peru and Venezuela _ NIP, multi-apposition, (proper nouns, prepositional complement)**, and their stay at a Peruvian leper colony left a lasting impression on the pair.

9. They parted ways in Venezuela, where Granado stayed on to work at a clinic treating leprosy patients.

10. Guevara continued on to Miami, then returned to Buenos Aires to finish his studies.

11. Guevara would later join Fidel and Raul Castro in toppling **the Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista _ RC, (proper noun, object)** on New Year's Day in 1959.

12. Granado visited Cuba at Guevara's invitation in 1960 and moved to Havana the following year, teaching biochemistry at Havana University.

13. He had lived in Cuba ever since.

14. In his biography of Guevara, Jon Lee Anderson wrote that Granado was "barely five feet tall and had a huge beaked nose, but he sported a barrel chest and a footballer's sturdy bowed legs; he also possessed a good sense of humor and a taste for wine, girls, literature and rugby".

15. According to Cuban television, Granado requested for his body to be cremated and his ashes spread in Cuba, Argentina and Venezuela.

16. Funeral arrangements have not been announced.

17. Guevara was captured and killed by soldiers in Bolivia in 1967 as he tried to foment revolution in the Andean nation.

Article XVIII

1. Nasa scientist claims evidence of extraterrestrial life

http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2011/mar/06/nasa-scientist-evidence-extraterrestrial-life

2. Fossils of algae-like beings in meteorites reported by **astrobiologist Richard Hoover _ RC, (proper noun, adverbial)** in **Journal of Cosmology _ RO (proper noun, adverbial)**

- **Ian Sample, science correspondent, NED, (noun phrase, subject)**
- Guardian.co.uk, Sunday 6 March 2011 14.03 GMT

3. Scientists claim to have found evidence of life from beyond Earth within freshly-cleaved surfaces of rare meteorites. Photograph: Jorge Guerrero/AFP/Getty Images

4. A Nasa scientist has stirred up fresh debate over life elsewhere in the cosmos after claiming to have found tiny fossils of alien bugs inside meteorites that landed on Earth.

5. Richard Hoover, an astrobiologist _ NA, (noun, subject) at **the US space agency's Marshall space flight centre _ RC, (proper noun, prepositional complement)** in Alabama, said filaments and other structures in rare meteorites appear to be microscopic fossils of extraterrestrial beings that resemble algae known as cyanobacteria.

6. Some of the features look similar to a giant bacterium called Titanospirillum velox, <u>which has been collected from the Ebro delta waterway in Spain</u>, according to a report on the findings.

7. Laboratory tests on the rocky filaments found no evidence to suggest they were remnants of Earth-based organisms <u>that contaminated the meteorites after they landed</u>, Hoover said.

8. He discovered the features after inspecting the freshly cleaved surfaces of three meteorites that are believed to be among the oldest in the solar system.

9. **Hoover, <u>an expert on life in extreme environments</u> _ NA, (noun phrase, subject)**, has reported similar structures in meteorites several times before.

10. So far, none has been confirmed as the ancient remains of alien life.

11. But writing in the Journal of Cosmology, Hoover claims that the lack of nitrogen in the samples, <u>which is essential for life on Earth</u>, indicates they are "the remains of extraterrestrial life forms <u>that grew on the parent bodies of the meteorites when liquid water was present</u>, long before the meteorites entered the Earth's atmosphere."

12. **Rudy Schild, <u>a scientist at the Harvard-Smithsonian Centre for Astrophysics and editor of the journal</u> _ NED, multi-apposition, (noun phrases, subject)**, said: "The implications are that life is everywhere, and that life on Earth may have come from other planets."

13. In a note posted alongside the paper, Schild said he had invited 100 scientists to comment on the research.

14. Their responses will be published on the journal's website from Monday.

15. "In this way, the paper will have received a thorough vetting, and all points of view can be presented," Schild wrote.

16. Proof <u>that alien microbes hitched across the cosmos inside meteors, or by clinging to their surfaces</u>, would bolster a theory known as panspermia, <u>in which life is spread from planet to planet by hurtling space rocks</u>.

17. To many scientists, Hoover's work recalls the adage that extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence.

18. Hoover is not the only researcher to claim a discovery of alien life inside meteorites.

19. In 1996, **David McKay, <u>another Nasa researcher</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, subject)**, said he had found what appeared to be traces of Martian life inside a meteorite recovered from **Allan <u>Hills</u> _ RG, (noun, adverbial)** in Antarctica in 1984.

Article XIX

1. Long-life Britain and the price we will all have to pay

2. This week **Lord Hutton's _ RC (proper noun, subject premodification)** report on public sector pensions will spark a debate about the costs of a population where the chance of celebrating your 100th birthday are growing ever greater

Graphic: ageing Britain, the vital statistics

- **Toby Helm Political Editor, RG, (noun phrase, subject)**
- The Observer, Sunday 6 March 2011

3. By 2080 a 100th birthday may not be remarkable: 21,000 people in Britain will be 110 or more. Photograph: Getty

4. At the Department for Work and Pensions in Whitehall, they have a crystal ball – and when they gaze into it they see centenarians everywhere.

5. Just a few weeks ago, **a group of civil servants** lost **themselves _ RG, (pronoun, object)** in contemplation of what Britain will look like in 70 years' time; the picture that appeared before them was both fascinating and mildly disturbing.

6. By 2080, the crystal ball showed, the country would boast 626,900 people aged 100 or more – with 21,000 of those being 110 or over.

7. This is more than 53 times greater than the current number of centenarians (11,800), and at present fewer than 100 people are older than 110.

8. Whoever is monarch of the day will constantly be sending out messages of congratulation.

9. **Pensions minister <u>Steve Webb</u> _ RC, (proper noun, subject)** described the figures as "staggering", showing exactly why the government had to reform the pension system.

10. "**Many millions <u>of us</u> _ RO, (pronoun, subject)** will be spending around a third of our lives or more in retirement in the future," he said.

11. The figures, <u>which are based on genuine projections</u>, were released partly to shock the public, and partly as a prelude to a major report on reform of public sector pensions to be published this Thursday by **Lord Hutton, <u>the former Labour cabinet minister</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, adverbial)**.

12. Hutton, <u>who was commissioned by the coalition government</u>, will call for an end to final salary schemes in the public sector and for employees to pay higher contributions.

13. The reason that change is badly needed, he will argue, is that the world has changed – but the pension system has not changed with it.

14. In the 1970s, anyone who reached 60 could expect to live another 18 years.

15. By last year that had risen to 28 years.

16. A male pensioner <u>who retired from the NHS at 60 last year</u> could expect to spend 41% of his adult life in retirement, compared with 28% for one <u>who had retired at the same age in 1955</u>.

17. In an interim report last October Hutton spelt out the daunting scale of his personal challenge.

18. "Many of the current public service pension design features, including accrual rates, pension ages and the link to final salary, date back nearly 200 years, despite the enormous upheavals in demography and in the nature of work in our economy," he said.

19. Put simply, the state, <u>which itself has expanded hugely, particularly in recent years</u>, is supporting more and more old people for longer and longer under a

pension system designed for the early 1800s, when people died younger and thus cost less to keep.

20. Today, most public servants still retire at 60 on final salary schemes but survive far longer than even decades ago, creating an unsustainable cost to the country.

21. In the past decade alone, since 1999-2000, the amount of benefits paid from **the five main public sector pension schemes – <u>local government, the NHS, the civil service, teachers and the armed forces</u> _ NIE, multi-apposition, (noun phrase, adverbial)** – has risen by 32%.

22. Around one in five UK citizens has some entitlement to a public service pension, amounting to £32bn in 2008-09.

23. It is certainly not, however, an ideal time for Hutton or the government to be telling people they may have to pay more for less – and work longer.

24. Wage freezes and tax increases, such as the recent rise in VAT from 17.5% to 20%, have helped to create a potentially explosive backdrop against which to deliver pension pain.

25. People in public and private sector jobs are already struggling to save for their later years as they face a coincidence of increased financial demands.

26. A new report by Scottish Widows shows that, on average, 40% of people aged 45 to 54 – there are 3.5 million of them – are now unable to save anything at all on top of **their existing commitments, <u>including pensions</u> _ NIE, (noun, prepositional complement)**.

27. The group, <u>which is often referred to as the "sandwich generation"</u>, have increasing calls on them both from **children – <u>particularly those of university age facing rising fees</u> _ NIP, (noun phrase, prepositional complement)** – and ageing parents <u>who need looking after.</u>

28. But there is a broad consensus that government has to make changes, and Hutton's report could mark a decisive moment.

29. Experts agree the state has to face a longevity crisis which, in financial terms, is about far more than merely the cost of pensions.

30. As people live longer, the amount of time they spend free of illness and disability also reduces, placing extra pressure on health and care services – which in the majority of cases means the state.

31. Hutton's report will mark a historic departure.

32. It will almost certainly mean the end of final salary schemes for around 4.5 million public sector workers and usher in some form of "career average" system in its place.

33. This may not save money in itself, but will be sold as being "fairer".

34. The savings will come from requiring those currently expecting to retire at 60 to work longer to achieve the same level of benefits.

35. Hutton will also support a rise in members' pension contributions, but is expected to leave it to ministers to decide the precise level.

36. Ian Naismith, <u>head of pensions market development at insurers Scottish Widows</u> _ NED (noun phrase, subject), said the culturally ingrained idea of retirement at 60 for many public sector workers, and 65 for others, could not survive much longer.

37. "People are just going to have to realise that they are going to have to work longer in years to come," he said.

38. John Wright, <u>head of public sector pensions at Hymans Robertson</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, subject), <u>which advises the pensions industry</u>, said that ministers had three options to make public service pensions more affordable and sustainable in the long term.

39. "They can reduce **benefits <u>[the amount of pension paid out]</u> _ NEI, (noun phrase, object),** make public sector workers pay more in contributions and retire later, or a combination of both."

40. Wright believes that it will be a delicate balancing act, because if people are asked to pay larger amounts into their schemes, many could opt out of their schemes altogether, storing up extra costs for the state in the long term.

41. "Expecting people to pay more for less is a tough ask," Wright said.

42. "However, it is important that people stay in their schemes, otherwise they give up valuable benefits and could be more dependent on the state in future."

43. Trade unions are already warning that there will be mass opt-outs from pension schemes if **the chancellor, <u>George Osborne</u> _ NEI, (proper noun, subject)**, presses ahead with his plan to increase contributions for public sector workers by an average 3%.

44. **The GMB <u>union</u> _ RG, (noun, subject)** says there is only one question that needs to be asked when Hutton reports: "Will there be more retirement saving as a result of his recommendations, or will workers continue to be driven out of otherwise sustainable pension schemes?"

45. The GMB has gathered evidence from local authorities showing that over the past five years participation in the local government pension scheme has fallen from 81% to 75%.

46. **Brian Strutton, <u>GMB national secretary</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, subject),** said that ministers risk causing more of a problem if they go too far by forcing up workers' costs.

47. "It is not enough for the commission to utter broad platitudes about the value of pension saving and the need for taxpayer affordability.

48. The whole country needs **Lord <u>Hutton</u> _ RC, (proper noun, object)** to take a stand and make the case for sustainable pension schemes in the public sector that are cost efficient for taxpayers and affordable for members."

49. Reform may be 200 years overdue, but that does not make the solutions any easier to find.

50. A CHANGING SOCIETY

51. WORK A new era of jobs for the experienced

52. **Will Hutton, <u>executive vice chair</u> _ NA, (noun phrase, subject),** The Work Foundation

53. Talk to Sainsbury or any other major retailer and they will say they like older workers.

54. They are more reliable, their absenteeism is lower, customers like them.

55. They are diligent and happy to work flexible hours.

56. It is a similar story with top professional and business service firms.

57. They also like older workers, and so do their clients.

58. They have seen a few ups and downs in the stock market.

59. They know their way around; their contacts books are enormous.

60. Finding a way to persuade a retiring partner not to walk away completely and still contribute is a major preoccupation.

61. So it should not be a surprise that the most dynamic part of today's labour market is the growth of employment over 65.

62. Moreover, last year total employment in Britain went up by 218,000 – but, amazingly, 104,000 of those jobs went to the over-65s.

63. In other words, nearly half of all new jobs in Britain last year went to just 3% of **the labour force, <u>an unnoticed bonanza in employment opportunity</u> _ NER, revision, (noun phrase, prepositional complement).**

64. This trend will accelerate in April when it becomes illegal to require any worker to retire at 65.

65. Compulsory retirement is over; the boom in over-65s employment will gather pace.

66. Many of the jobs are part-time, but that is what many over-65s want.

67. The rational retirement age is 70, or even 72, given today's life expectancy.

68. The faster the country recognises this, the better.

69. It would not only mean better and more meaningful lives rather than the absurd notion that at 65 it's all over; at a stroke it would slash the budget deficit.

70. LEISURE The 'grey pound' is now worth £100bn a year

71. **Andrew Clark, <u>business editor</u> _ NED, (noun phrase, subject)**

72. The "grey pound" has never been more valuable.

73. Annual spending in the UK by households <u>that include someone over the age of 65</u> passed the £100bn mark in 2009, with retired people more likely than ever to enjoy foreign holidays and cultural activities or to spend money on home improvements.

74. In a study to be released this week, **the charity <u>Age UK</u> _ RC, (proper noun, subject)** says people aged between 65 and 74 spend more on recreation, relative to their income, than any other age group.

75. But what is often overlooked in analyses of that spending is how that outlay slips sharply as people age.

76. In this regard, as in others, 66 can be very different from 80.

77. "This is not because of a decline in appetite for participation," says Age UK, citing instead a lack of access as people become less mobile.

78. "Four in 10 respondents were unhappy that they were not doing **things <u>such as going to the cinema or eating out regularly</u> _ NIE, multi-apposition, (gerunds, object).**"

79. According to Saga, people between their mid-60s and mid-70s spend a higher proportion of their budget on food and drink, housing, furniture and recreation.

80. However, retired people are less likely to acquire mobile phones or electronic gadgets.

81. Benefiting from concessionary fares, they spend less on domestic transport and they spend slightly less on alcoholic drinks and tobacco.

82. Meanwhile, more than a third of holidays are taken by over-50s, according to insurer LV.

83. But Age UK says that accessibility issues persist – it is waging a campaign against the abolition of cheques, <u>which banks want to scrap by 2018:</u> "It is impossible for many people to access their own money without disclosing their pin.

84. This increases dependence on others and risk of financial abuse."

85. FAMILY The more generations, the better

86. **Yvonne Roberts, <u>broadcaster</u> _ NED, (noun, subject)**

87. In the 1900s, only 4% of the population was 60 and over.

88. And then, not by much.

89. My grandfather died **in 1955, <u>aged 67</u> _ NER, factual, (numeral, adverbial).**

90. Times change.

91. Last year, **my great-aunt <u>Mary</u> _ RC, (proper noun, subject)** died aged 108 while **this year, <u>at my mum's 87th birthday party</u> _ NER, factual, (prepositional phrase, adverbial),** we had five generations of the same family, <u>most of whom could easily live to become</u> **centenarians, especially baby _ NIP, hierarchical, (noun, subject complement) <u>Millie</u> _ RC, hierarchical, (proper noun, subject complement)**, aged five months.

92. In a couple of decades, it's conceivable that an extended family will consist of seven or eight generations.

93. Throw in a couple of divorces, stepfamilies and second and third husbands and partners, and the family tree could begin to look like **Sherwood <u>forest</u> _ RG, (noun, object).**

94. But will anybody be speaking?

95. And who will care for whom?

96. In my mother's family, which has never uprooted and remains close, the answer is that everyone speaks, often at once, and everybody helps out with everyone else – older, younger, "old old", the less than able.

97. They weave an exchange and mart of support, old giving more in the currency of care, and that in itself fuels an enjoyment of life.

98. But for my generation of baby boomers – who geographically moved out of the family orbit and had babies when the stork ought to have been suffering from osteoporosis – the cradle of support is more fragile.

99. My mum is active, independent and tunes into the news several times a day.

100. She lives two hours away from me because she dutifully visits my father, who is in his 90th year, has Alzheimer's and is in a psychiatric hospital.

101. Arrangements that could easily fall apart, but hold for now precisely because ageing isn't what it used to be.

102. I'm grateful for the extra time.