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Cohesive Role of Adverbials in Newspaper Reports

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Cohesive Role of Adverbials in Newspaper Reports

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ANNOTATION

This bachelor paper deals with adverbials and their cohesive role in newspaper reports. The theoretical part defines the concept of cohesion and its main types. This part particularly focuses on adverbials, mainly on conjuncts or linking adverbials. Moreover, it focuses on newspapers reports, particularly on British broadsheets represented by two types – the Independent and the Guardian. In the practical part, knowledge from the theoretical part is applied to the analysis with regard to conjuncts, their position within a text, their form and semantic role.

KEYWORDS

Cohesion; coherence; adverbials; conjuncts; linking adverbials; newspaper reports

ABSTRAKT

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá příslovečnými určeními a jejich kohezní rolí v novinových zprávách. V teoretické části je definováno pojetí koheze a jejích hlavních druhů. Tato část se zaměřuje zejména na příslovečná určení, zvláště pak na konjunkty neboli spojující příslovečná určení. Kromě toho se tato část zaměřuje na novinové zprávy, a to především na Britské noviny zastoupené dvěma druhy – the Independent a the Guardian. V praktické části je znalost z té teoretické aplikována na analýzu se zaměřením na konjunkty, pozici v textu, formu a jejich sémantickou roli.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

Koheze; koherence; příslovečná určení; konjunkty; spojující příslovečná určení; novinové zprávy

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1 INTRODUCTION

Cohesion is one of the most important features of a text which interconnects and administers to its overall coherence. Cohesion is realized through grammatical and lexical means; however, the present thesis is focused on the cohesive role of adverbials in newspaper reports. Newspapers are very important and enriching part of people's lives. The main purpose of the newspaper reports is to provide the reader with some interesting and current information. In other words, it is highly important to keep the reader in touch with up-to-date course of events from the whole world. It is achieved by different means used in newspapers. Every text should be understandable which is achieved by means of cohesion. There exist three main types of cohesion.

The present thesis concentrates on the cohesive role of adverbials in newspaper reports. Thesis consists of two main parts. The first part is theoretical – it is focused on the description of the concept of cohesion and its main types with a set of examples for illustration and better reader's understanding of what cohesion is. A linguistic term coherence is also mentioned. However, coherence is briefly explained as it is not our concern of the thesis. The main attention is focused on adverbials, also, adjuncts, conjuncts, disjuncts, and subjuncts are briefly presented. As it is mentioned above, the topic of the thesis concerns to cohesive role of adverbials. So, the main attention is concentrated on conjuncts, or linking adverbials which are presented in greater detail. The main focus is put on the semantics, form and position of linking adverbials within a text. At the end of the theoretical part, the importance of linking adverbials in newspaper reports is mentioned. Hereafter, the definition and the main subdivision of newspapers is presented for better understanding or avoiding a fuzziness.

Further, the practical part consists of the analysis of newspaper reports. The analysis was carried out from the British newspaper articles taken from the Guardian and the Independent. Both are marked as the representatives of the broadsheets. All the data from analyzed texts were processed, placed in tables and commented on. More details are included in the analysis.

2 COHESION

Before we move to the description of cohesion, some specific terms should be mentioned and explained. When talking about cohesion, it is closely connected with the concepts of text, texture and ties. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 1-4), these concepts are described as follows:

The term **tie** is used to refer to an occurrence of cohesively related units, so the relation between these units constitutes a tie. The concepts of ties enable us to analyse the text in terms of its cohesive properties. The different types of these cohesive ties are reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, which are the properties of grammatical cohesion.

Another term **text** is generally defined by linguists as a written or spoken piece of language, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole. To distinguish it from a disconnected sequence of sentences, however, it is necessary to understand which means contribute to its unity (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 1). Text is typically considered to be a stretch of language that does form a complete and a unique whole such as a letter, a news report, a leaflet, prose, poetry, which means that a text is referred to as a passage of various length. Thanks to this characterization a text may refer to a single word that may stand on its own because it has a meaning itself. So, it is necessary to point out that a text is dependent on its use in appropriate context (Verdonk 2002, p. 17-18). In reality, text has texture which is provided by cohesive relations. When talking about text, it should be pointed out that it must have a certain structure. That is a matter of cohesion, or “the ties and connections that exist within texts” (Yule 2006, p. 125).

Last term **texture** represents something that is not visible in the text but helps to make the text meaningful and unified as a whole. It is a set of linking devices which convey relationships between words and sentences. Halliday and Hasan call these relationships texture. In contrast, non-text lacks any linkage and is thus only a cumulation of sentences which are accidentally put together. That is why non-texts usually do not make a sense at all.

Another term concerning cohesion and needs to be clarified is coherence. This term is not essential to the topic of this thesis so it will be explained briefly. Coherence is usually explained as “the unity of meaning” (Navrátilová 2005: 29), as the sense of what we read or hear. Widdowson offers a more explicit definition which says that coherence is “the interpretation of a text so that it makes sense” (2007: 127). Hereafter, McCarthy (1991, p. 26) affirms that “cohesion is only guide to coherence, and

coherence is the feeling that a text hangs together, that it makes sense, and is not just a jumble of sentences.“

Sometimes we simply need more information about the text in order to understand it even if it is perfectly written as far as cohesion is concerned. Yule claims that “coherence is not something that exists in words or structures, but something that exists in people” (2006, p. 126) is very suitable. He also adds that not everything is said in a conversation but still it is understood. For the sake of clarity he presents one example taken from Widdowson:

HER: That's the telephone

HIM: I'm in the bath

HER: O.K

Widdowson (2007: 127)

HE says that HE is in the bath, so HE cannot answer the telephone, which HER understands immediately.

To sum up, “cohesion and coherence are closely interdependent; cohesion is an objective property of a text which can be easily recognised, while coherence is subjective and reflects the addressee’s perception of textual unity” (Navrátilová 2005, p. 29).

Now, we have come to the term cohesion, which is the most important one in this chapter. Cohesion in its broadest sense is “a semantic relation between an element in text and some other element that is crucial to the interpretation of it” (Halliday and Hasan 1994: 8). Further, Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 26) define cohesion that it:

is a set of meaning relations that is general to all classes of text, that distinguishes text from non-text‘ and interrelate the substantive meanings of the text with each other. Cohesion does not concern what a text means, it concerns how the text is constructed as a semantic edifice.

Written as well as spoken discourse may consist of a single sentence or of a wide range of sentences that can be used as a unified whole or separate, unrelated sentences. The difference between them is that the sentences that are presented as a whole are linked and related to each other by means of specific cohesive devices, i.e. reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunctions, etc. These all are tools of cohesion. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), cohesion refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text and that define it as a text. Term text has been explained above. Going back to

cohesion, “cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another” (Halliday & Hasan 1976, p. 4).

This means, said in other words, that the meaning of one element is very important for the meaning of another one. As Halliday and Hasan conclude in their book *Cohesion in English*, cohesion is part of the system of a language, which can be explained as a multiple coding system including three subsystems: the semantic, the lexicogrammatical and the phonological and orthographic system.

To give a summary, the main aim of the cohesion is to link not only the units such as sentences, words and clauses but also to conjoin something with what has gone before. Cohesion is visible at first sight, it shows us how the text is written. Thanks to cohesion the text is adhesive and also meaningful, sentences are joined together, so the text is easier to follow, readable, coherent and legible. Now, the high importance will be focused on three main types of cohesion – grammatical cohesion, lexical and structural cohesion. In the following subchapters, the most important facts concerning types of cohesion will be explained and presented in greater detail to avoid discrepancy.

There are three major types of cohesion (Halliday & Hasan as quoted in Dontcheva-Navratilova 2005, p. 29):

- **Grammatical cohesion** - conjunction

- reference
- substitution
- ellipsis

- **Lexical cohesion** - repetition

- synonymy
- antonymy
- meronymy
- hyponymy

- **Structural cohesion** - parallelism

- given-new information
- theme-focus information

2.1 GRAMMATICAL COHESION

We will start with explanation of grammatical cohesion which is highly important to this paper. This type of cohesion is based only on grammatical system of the language and contributes to the unity of a text by holding it together and giving it meaning. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) we distinguish four cohesive relations. These are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Some linguists, on the other hand, distinguish only three cohesive relations, namely reference, substitution, and reference. Dušková (1999), however, considers conjunction as a category representing partly a grammatical and partly a lexical device. Grammatical structure is obligatory, however, the use of grammatical cohesive ties is mostly optional. As the first type of grammatical cohesion reference is explained:

- **Reference** – there are certain items in any language which cannot be interpreted semantically in their own right rather they make reference to something else within the text for their interpretation. In English, it is realized by a set of referring expressions including pronouns, determiners, adjectives and adverbs.
- Endophoric reference – can be explained as the use of a word or phrase to refer to something either preceding it or following it within a text or discourse. This type of reference is explicit.
- Exophoric reference – it is the use of a word or phrase to refer to something in the extralinguistic environment. This type of reference is implicit
- Anaphoric reference - means that a word in a text refers back to other ideas in the text for its meaning. Further, anaphora is the most common type of reference.
- Cataphoric reference – in comparison with anaphoric reference, cataphora means that a word refers to ideas later in the text. Cataphora is less common used in speech.
- Personal reference – this type of reference predominantly occurs in face-to-face conversation.
- Demonstrative -
- Comparative reference

- **Substitution** – is a grammatical relation, where one item in a text is replaced by another one to avoid repetition. However, the logical and coherent structure is maintained. Three main types of substitution can be distinguished:

Nominal (the replacement of a noun as head of a noun phrase or the substitution of a whole noun phrase).

Verbal (firstly achieved by means of DO which substitutes for the lexical verb, or secondly reached by means of DO SO that functions as a substitute for the predicate or predication, and thirdly achieved by means of DO IT, DO THAT that function as a substitute for the predicate or predication)

Clausal (realized by means of SO which replaces a positive clause and by means of NOT that substitutes for a negative clause)

- **Ellipsis** – is “omission of the item – the item is replaced by nothing” (Halliday and Hasan 1976, p. 88). In other words, it is an omission of redundant element in a sentence which can be left out. This omission of words does not change the meaning of an utterance. We can distinguish three main positional types of ellipsis:

Initial – In this type of ellipsis the initial element is ellipsed. For instance: (I) hope he is there.

Medial – When talking about medial ellipsis the medial element is ellipsed, as can be seen in this example: Tom wrote a letter and Jack (wrote) a book.

Final – It is type of ellipsis where the final element is ellipsed, for example: I am happy if you are (happy).

Except for the previous division of ellipsis, there exist another three types and these are:

Situational ellipsis – depends on the knowledge of the extralinguistic context. If we do not the context, it may be misunderstood.

Structural ellipsis – depends on the knowledge of the grammatical structure.

Textual ellipsis – it is the omission of elements recoverable from the verbal context. (Greenbaum & Quirk 1990, p. 255-261)

- **Conjunction** – it is a part of speech that conjoins words and phrases together and demonstrates the relationship between them. Conjunction creates cohesion by linking whole clauses or large pieces of text, not by linking elements. It is realized through coordination or subordination.

2.2 LEXICAL COHESION

Lexical cohesion is cohesion by means of a vocabulary system; it comes about through the selection of lexical items that are related in some way to those that have gone before (Halliday 2004, p. 570). This type of cohesion highly contributes to the application of the general role of cohesion which is to link two or more words, expressions or sentences. Two types of lexical cohesion can be distinguished. Firstly, it is important to mention *reiteration*. Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion that involves the repetition of a lexical item that refers back to another.

Secondly, *collocation* works through the association of lexical items that usually co-occur. Collocation does not appear only between a pair of words; there are often cohesive chains which are created by a network of several cohesive ties with a common object of reference; individual cohesive items can be found both within and outside of a sentence (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 286). For instance: ill-doctor, stand up – sit down, like – hate.

2.3 STRUCTURAL COHESION

This type of cohesion has very important role in the receiving and processing of information. In the written discourse the boundaries of the information units are reached by using commas, full stops, semi colons etc. In contrary, the spoken discourse information units correspond with tone units, the boundaries of which are affected by the speed of speaking and natural pauses people make during their performance (Dontcheva-Navratilova 2005: 44). Structural cohesion deals with given information, new information, parallelism and theme. For a better understanding, these terms are briefly explained below:

Given information – it is an information which has already been mentioned. Further, this type of information is well known to the addressee.

New information – it is a type of information that has not been presented in the discourse before. (Brown & Yule 1983, p. 153-159)

Parallelism – is a balance of two or more similar words, phrases, or clauses.

Theme – it is element of grammatical structure predominantly occurring in the initial position. Theme is usually associated with the use of definite article.

3 ADVERBIALS

3.1 ADVERBIALS IN GENERAL

Each statement concerning the basic grammatical characteristics of the adverbial in the following can be found equally in the present grammars by Greenbaum & Quirk (1990) and Biber et al. (2006), or in any other grammar of the English language. It may be appropriate to start with general overview or introduction of adverbials. Linking adverbials which are explained in greater detail in the following chapter. Firstly, adverbials are elements clauses (Biber et al., 2006, p. 762). According to Quirk et al. “the adverbial element differs considerably from the other elements of clause structure (subject, verb, object, complement)”. They vary, for example, in “range of semantic roles”, “range of realization forms”, “range of possible positions in the clause”, “distinctive grammatical functions”, etc. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 478). When talking of adverbials we talk of the grammatical function of a sentence constituent, not of a word class. Adverbials can occur in various positions within clauses (*initial, medial, final*); and ultimately, we can have multiple adverbials within one clause, in contrast to other clause elements such as subject, predicate, or object. According to Quirk et al. “the vast majority of clauses contain at least one adverbial. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 478). Whereas these elements represent a sense of grammatical completeness towards the internal structure of the sentence, most adverbials are optional, that is, most have no syntactic obligation. Čáňová states that adverbials are “capable of occurring in more than one position in the clause”. In other words, the position of adverbials in a sentence is quite mobile.

3.2 CLASSIFICATION OF ADVERBIALS – TWO APPROACHES

In this chapter we will slightly move to the different approaches and classifications of adverbials. We will deal with Quirk et al.’s and Biber’s approaches, which are presented in their books - *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* and *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. According to Greenbaum & Quirk (1990), there exist seven semantic roles of adverbials, namely adverbials of space, time, process, respect, contingency, modality, and degree. These particular adverbials are divided into four categories in terms of their grammatical function: adjuncts, subjuncts, disjuncts and conjuncts. According to Greenbaum and Quirk (1984), it depends on whether the adverbials are integrated to some extent into the structure of the clause or

not. Those that are *integrated* to some extent are termed ‘adjuncts’. Those that are *peripheral* to clause structure are subdivided into ‘disjuncts’ or ‘conjuncts’. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 421) Concerning adjuncts, they can be part of the basic clause or come in addition to other clause elements, they can be also obligatory or optional. Relating to conjuncts, they can also relate one sentence to another. “As their name implies, conjuncts serve to conjoin two utterances or parts of an utterance, and they do so by expressing at the same time the semantic relationship obtaining between them.” (Greenbaum & Quirk 1990: 184) In other words, they connect two separate sentences within a text. On the other hand, Biber et al. divide adverbials into three main classes according to their grammatical functions. These are *circumstance adverbials*, *stance adverbials*, and finally *linking adverbials* which are the most important ones because of the topic of this paper. Biber et al.’s circumstance adverbials are very similar to Quirk’s adjuncts. Also, they are the most varied class of adverbials and can be realized by many syntactic forms. Biber’s stance adverbials are like Quirk’s disjuncts. When talking about stance adverbials, they “comment on the content or style of a clause or a particular part of a clause” (Biber et al., 2006, p. 853), as well as disjuncts. According to Biber et al. (2002), stance adverbials are labeled as very rare category which can be subdivided into three semantic subcategories: *epistemic stance adverbials*, *attitude stance adverbials*, and finally *style stance adverbials*. Further, Quirk’s conjuncts are similar to Biber et al.’s linking adverbials which can either link the clause to another unit of discourse. Similar to Greenbaum & Quirk’s conjuncts, Biber et al.’s linking adverbials serve a connective function, rather than adding information to a clause. They mainly show the kind of the relationship between two units of discourse. Generally, linking adverbials are much less common than, for instance, circumstance adverbials. Biber et al. (2002) divide linking adverbials into six major semantic categories, serving the following functions: *enumeration and addition*, *summation*, *apposition*, *result/inference*, *contrast/concession*, and *transition*. This class of adverbials is essential for the topic of this paper. For that purpose it will be explained in greater detail below. As can be seen, Biber et al. do not have Quirk et al.’s category of subjuncts. According to Greenbaum & Quirk (1990), subjuncts are special types of adjuncts, having a parenthetical role, they are rather peripheral.

4 LINKING ADVERBIALS/CONJUNCTS

As mentioned above, linking adverbials have a relatively detached and ‘superordinate’ relationship with other clause elements. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 631) According to Čáňová, these adverbials “introduce a new sentence in a series and link it logically with what has been said before”. (Čáňová, 2001, p. 16)

4.1 SEMANTICS OF LINKING ADVERBIALS

Biber et al. (2002) divide linking adverbials into six major semantic categories, serving the following functions: *enumeration and addition, summation, apposition, result/inference, contrast/concession, and transition*. It is essential to this topic to give an overview of each category, function, and also concrete examples. In contrast, Quirk distinguish seven general categories with many subdivisions. As well as Biber et al., Quirk divides conjuncts into same categories, but he defines the category of the result and inference as two different classes. In other words, Biber defines the category result/inference as one part or group.

The present paper uses the semantic classification of conjuncts which is in accordance with Quirk’s book - A Comprehensive Grammar of English Language.

- **Listing conjuncts** are used to emphasize the division of texts into certain sequences, the internal structure of these parts of texts as well as the ordering of given parts of texts. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), the additive and enumerative conjuncts are different in the respect that the former emphasize the activity of attaching, adding another part of text, while the latter concentrate more on the succession of messages or activities described by the linked parts of text. Enumerative conjuncts include ordinal numbers such as *first*, and adverbs such as *finally*.
- **Summative conjuncts** introduce those sections of texts which give summary of what has been described in the previous parts of text. In other words, they express the connection with the previous part of text. They include, for instance,; *in conclusion, overall, to summarize*. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 876)
- **Appositive conjuncts** introduce cohesive relations within texts which are based on the grammatical phenomenon of apposition. Apposition is therefore “construction in which one noun phrase is defined by another” (Leech et al. 1982, p. 61). Also, these conjuncts often stand at the beginning of the sentences.

Further, appositive and contrastive concessive conjuncts belong to the most frequent semantic types of conjuncts. Typical appositive conjuncts are, for instance, *in other words, for instance, namely*. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 876-882)

- **Resultive conjuncts** express results which follow from the previous discourse. They express the result as such, in contrary inferential conjuncts indicate that the following part of discourse is a logical consequence that can be derived from ideas which are contained in the preceding part of discourse. Resultive conjuncts can include: *as a result, consequently, hence*. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 669)
- **Contrastive conjuncts** express links between ideas which are mutually contradictory or links between two different perspectives on the same idea. These are mostly items that somehow express contrast: *instead, on the contrary, by comparison*. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 878-879)
- **Concessive conjuncts** “signal the unexpected, surprising nature of what is being said in view of what was said before that”. (Quirk et al. 1984, p. 674) For instance: *besides, in spite of that, after all*. (Biber et al. 2006, p. 878 – 879)
- **Transitional conjuncts** express shift of attention to another topic. For instance: *meanwhile, by the way*. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 879)

4.2 POSITION OF LINKING ADVERBIALS

There are three major positions of linking adverbials within a text. The most common position for linking adverbials is initial position. Some of linking adverbials have a fixed position which means that they cannot occur in any position except their given or natural one. In other words, these adverbials are labelled as ‘immobile’. The use of linking adverbials in initial position allows them “to mark explicitly the connection between units of discourse at the point when the connection is usually being made, that is between clauses or units larger than clauses”. Thus, linking adverbials help the reader or listener to perceive and identify what has been said before and this contributes to better understanding of a text (Biber et al., 2006, p. 890-891). According to Greenbaum and Quirk (1973), the normal position for most conjuncts is initial. Also, conjuncts at the beginning “are usually separated from what follows by a tone unit boundary in speech or a comma in writing”. Medial positions are not so common for most linking adverbials, and final position even rarer. (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1973, p. 248)

According to Biber et al. (2002), there exist a suitable representative mostly used in conversation – linking adverbial - so. The only possible position for that linking

adverbial is initial position. See for instance (a):

- (a) “People on the West Coast are a lot more relaxed (...). **So**, it would be scarier to take a job on the East Coast, that’s for sure!”

Impossible :

“It would, **so**, be scarier to take a job...”

(Biber et al. 2002: 395)

As mentioned above, another possible position for adverbials is medial position. It mostly occurs after the subject or the operator, as can be seen in example (b):

- (b) “Einstein, **therefore** , set to work to try to demolish the accepted version of quantum mechanics.”

(Biber et al. 2002: 395)

Last position rather used in conversation than in other registers is final position. See for instance (c):

- (c) “He works late. How am I supposed to get there **then**?”

(Biber et al. 2002: 391)

4.3 FORM OF LINKING ADVERBIALS/CONJUNCTS

Conjuncts are formed not only by simple (yet) or compound adverbs (firstly, moreover). Also they can be realized in the form prepositional phrases (on the contrary), non-finite (to sum up) and finite clauses (what is more) (Biber et al., 2006, p. 884) That proves they can occur in different forms. According to Greenbaum and Quirk (1973), most conjuncts are realized in the form of prepositional or adverb phrases. Further, the most common linking adverbials are mostly adverbs. It is thus not surprising that adverbs account for the vast majority of linking adverbials (Biber et al., 2006, p. 884). The examples for better intelligibility are displayed below :

Finite clause:

Some general explanation is surely needed for such a wide distribution of such a unique facies during a comparatively short period of geological time. What is more, there has been no other deposit quite like it either before or since.

(Biber et al., 2006, p. 885)

Non-finite clause:

To sum up, the purpose of the present project was initially to make an applied study of some aspects of driver behaviour which might be relevant in the evaluation of measures to prevent wildlife accidents.

(Biber et al., 2006, p. 885)

Prepositional phrases:

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize that all the charge rearrangements discussed in this section occur very fast.

(Biber et al., 2006, p. 884)

In many cases, the spin system embraces the complete molecule, e.g. is a six-spin system. On the other hand, a molecule may consist of two (or more) parts 'insulated' from each other.

(Biber et al., 2006, p. 885-886)

5 NEWSPAPERS IN GENERAL

The category of newspapers will be further examined as for the structure, the style, types of the press and the vocabulary. We will mainly focus on cohesive devices in newspaper reporting – linking adverbials.

“There is no likelihood of finding a single style of writing used throughout a paper, nor of finding linguistics characteristics shared by all papers” (Crystal 2003: 388). Each newspaper has its own style of writing that is typical for particular newspapers. People accept both the style and the layout of the press. There are certain similarities between the style of different newspapers, since each newspaper has to follow a set of general norms. Information has to be compressed into a limited space, in columns, and without losing legibility, the journalists make the newspapers interesting through the use of large type, dramatic headlines, sub-headings and short paragraphs (Crystal 2003: 388 – 389).

Each newspaper is concerned with presenting a certain number of facts in as interesting a manner as possible to the audience. Newspapers share the need for clarity and avoidance of ambiguity (Crystal, Davy 1997, p. 174). All these characteristics are common to all newspapers.

Each newspaper is also aimed at a certain type of audience, which determines its layout and graphetics (i. e. font, size, bold type, italics etc.). This plays an important role in “eye-catching effects“ (Urbanová 2002, p. 32 – 33). Newspapers are published or advertised in written form. For that reason, no feedback from a recipient is provided, either verbal or non-verbal. That is why a text must be well understandable, clear and complete both in content and form.

Pictures, graphs, diagrams, maps-visuals are also significant in attracting people’s attention. These characteristics are useful for surveyability and preservability of the text. Crystal and Davy state in their book *Investigating English Style* (1997) that graphetic and graphological variations are of great importance because these variations distinguish the style of the press. In order to catch the reader’s eyes, newspapers use different sizes and shapes of font in their articles. Headlines have an important function because they are the first information that a reader can see when buying or reading a newspaper. Headline tells the beginning and the end of the content. It should say what the article is all about and what to expect from it.

Good headlines draw reader’s attention to the story, draw the reader in and do it

stylishly, with some attitude. I don't know about reader's, but for journalists, headline is a work of art without seeming to be. By definition, headlines must be simple, that means that everyone must get understand it. Also, headlines are prominent because according to them, people decide whether a particular article is worth reading:

The headline is a unique type of text. It has a range of functions that specifically dictate its shape, content and structure. The space that the headline occupies is almost always dictated by the layout of the page. (Reah 2002: 13)

English headlines are more attractive for the reader than Czech headlines which are rather boring and simpler. They include usually individual words only, phrases or the sentence that is not worth grammatical analysis. Nevertheless, verbless clauses occur in some cases or passive without an auxiliary verb. The tendency of using verbless clauses may be influenced by the English newspaper strategies.

As far as tense is concerned, the majority of headlines is in past simple, the rest is in present simple. In verbless clauses it is not clear what tense is marked.

5.1 TYPES OF NEWSPAPERS

The category of newspapers will be further examined as for the structure, the style, types of the press and the vocabulary. We will mainly focus on cohesive devices in newspaper reporting and

The newspapers can be divided into different types, also their division depends on the author and his/her approach and such criteria as size or frequency of publication. According to Reah (2002: 2), newspapers are divided into three kinds:

- **THE BROADSHEETS** (e. g. the Guardian, the Independent), in which a style of writing is formal and which provide the reader with in-depth informatic and background reports,
- **THE TABLOIDS** (e. g. the Mirror), which are smaller in size than broadsheets and which focus on sensational news about well-known people and the main aim of which is to entertain and amuse the readers,
- **THE MIDDLE-RANGE TABLOIDS** (e. g. the Express and the Daily Mail).

5.2 LANGUAGE OF NEWSPAPERS

Language of news in general is characterized "as a particular discourse with its own vocabulary, style and rhythm that has emerged over time and, while news stories need to be topical, informative, interesting and, sometimes, entertaining, they are generally

required to follow a well defined formula. Further, the British newspapers are presented from the viewpoint of quality and popular press. Each category offers a bit different language. Good newspaper language is vibrant and explicit, but, most of all, easily understood by the widest possible audience” (S. Pape, S. Featherstone 2005, p. 49). Also, the language of newspaper reporting is significantly different from the scientific or the academic language.

Grammar provides three main ways of putting information or statements together, namely coordination, subordination, and adverbial link. Adverbial link means that you can connect ideas by using a linking sentence adverbial. (Leech, Svartvik, 1975, p. 158) This leads to the point that sentence adverbials are significant for press. The presence of linking adverbials in newspapers is highly important because they create a textual cohesion. However, the usage of linking adverbials, otherwise conjuncts, in newspaper reports is not very frequent. Hence, in news, it is expected higher occurrence of disjuncts than conjuncts. Concerning adverbials they “signal some connection between passages of a text and that provides smooth reading and understanding of the story for the potential reader of newspaper articles. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 875) Linking adverbials in news serve as connectors between sentences or texts, and also make and keep a text coherent. For that reason text is meaningful and continuous. According to Halliday and Matthiessen “the cohesive system of conjunction has evolved as a complementary resource for creating and interpreting text”. (Halliday, Matthiessen, 2004, p. 538) The cohesive role of linking adverbials is fully evident. When reading newspapers there is “the need for clarity” and “the avoidance of ambiguity”. It is expected that the discourse of newspaper reports be well organised and defined and that no disjointedness appears in news. (Crystal, Davy, 1997, p. 174-184)

To conclude, when the conjuncts are used in news, it tends to emphasize the relationships between ideas and also present and support arguments. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 880 - 882)

6 PRACTICAL PART – ANALYSIS

The analysis carried out in this chapter is mainly focused on the usage and occurrence of linking adverbials, otherwise conjuncts, and their cohesive role in the discourse of newspaper reports.

The major aim of qualitative analysis is to prove whether the features of linking adverbials in the theoretical part are identical to those linking adverbials found in news.

The main purpose of qualitative analysis is to determine the frequency of occurrence of linking adverbials in the discourse of newspaper reporting.

British broadsheets have been analysed, specifically The Guardian and The Times. All these articles are still available on the website. The whole analysis is based on concrete examples in form of sentences found in the texts in the newspapers mentioned above. To achieve a validity of the analysis, the data corpus consists of 100 tokens which were chosen and analysed. Also, hypotheses and expectations are mentioned in the chapter below. The data corpus is attached in Appendix 1.

6.1 LINKING ADVERBIALS IN ANALYSED TEXTS

The main aim of this chapter is to show the outcome of the research. Primary attention will be paid to the examples found in news and the usage, occurrence, frequency and positions of the linking adverbials. The major goal of this paper is to show which types of linking adverbials are the most frequent ones in terms of semantic categories, forms and positions within a sentence. The outcomes are statistically processed into tables for better clarity.

6.1.1 FORM AND SEMANTICS OF LINKING ADVERBIALS

As mentioned above in the theoretical part, Biber et al. (2002) divide linking adverbials into six major semantic categories, serving the following functions: *enumeration and addition, summation, apposition, result/inference, contrast/concession, and transition.*

Concerning the semantics of linking adverbials (conjuncts), it has been found out in the analysis that the category of contrast/concession comprises the most common class of linking adverbials. It is all supported with the outcomes of the analysis which are worked out in **Tab. 4** below. According to Biber et al. (2006), these adverbials highlight contrasting information which often leads to main points that journalists want to make.

In analysed text, there is 56 instances of contrast/concession adverbials, it constitutes 56 % of all linking adverbials (conjuncts) analysed (100 tokens).

For instance:

1. My research uncovered clues, **however**, and over the next decade my work – along with that of a few others – focused on Africa as the most likely homeland of our species.
2. **Nonetheless**, analysts at IHS Automotive expect British manufacturing to be bolstered by booming sales in emerging countries such as China, with total car production rising by 10% to 1.4m units.

In the category of contrast/concession, it has been found that it was realized in the form of prepositional phrases. There were only 3 examples of prepositional phrases – showing contrast/concession - found. See for instance:

3. **By contrast**, British Airways, Virgin Atlantic and Eurostar do not charge anything for debit card transactions.
4. **On the other hand**, he was arguably fulfilling his duties under our adversarial system to do his utmost for his client.

The usage of an adverb phrases, noun phrases, finite and non-finite clauses in newspapers is very low. Also, this analysis provides no example of these phrases and clauses at all.

According to the results of the analysis given below, the category of enumeration and addition is the second most frequent category of linking adverbials. Biber et al. (2006) claim that “this class of adverbials contributes to smooth reading and better understanding of a text and gives readers clear signposts of where they are in the text.”

(Biber et al. 2006: 881)

With its 21 occurrences found in the discourse of newspaper reports, it constitutes 21 % of linking adverbials (conjuncts) of the total of 100 tokens. The category of enumeration and addition is predominantly formed by linking adverbials in form of single adverbs (15). As in the previous category, here are some essential examples of the class enumeration and addition in the form of single adverbs. See for example:

5. **Initially**, an advocate for the rights of HIV and Aids patients, Hu expanded his efforts after the government gave little ground and he began to see the country's problems as rooted in authorities' lack of respect for human rights.
6. **Furthermore**, the commission argues that requesting that an individual be detained by an overseas intelligence agency known to use torture could lead to complicity in torture.

In example (5), **initially** - a single adverb - represents an enumerative conjunct. In comparison with example (5), **furthermore** - a single adverb - indicates an additive conjunct.

Concerning the enumeration and addition class, there are 3 examples of linking adverbials (conjuncts) in the form of prepositional phrase:

7. **At first**, Tuesday's meeting looked like a thousand other upmarket business events: suits gathered at Claridge's hotel in London's Mayfair for a day's discussion of how to reform Greece and its economy.
8. **In addition**, Labour is offering "a fair wind" to the coalition for the process of taking on Dilnot's recommendations.

As an example (9) illustrates, there are also 3 samples of linking adverbials (conjuncts) in total in the form of adverb phrase. See example (9):

9. **First of all**, Castle Trust isn't open for business yet and is still awaiting authorisation from the Financial Services Authority (FSA). If and when it gets this, however, there are still significant issues.

Neither noun phrases or clauses for the class of enumeration and addition were found in the discourse of the analysed reports.

Another - the third - category of linking adverbials is result/inference. Only 5 occurrences of the result/inference class were found in the analysis of newspaper reports.

Nominally, there are 4 cases of result/inference adverbials realized in the form of single adverb and only one example in the form of prepositional phrase. For instance:

10. However, some ill-informed and even vicious speculation has started to appear about my move, which I **therefore** feel I have no option but to correct...

11. "Due to global warming, it is predicted there will be an increase in precipitation in the river basins that flow into the Baltic Sea. **As a result** – because it's an enclosed sea with a very narrow exit – the sea will become fresher.

In first case (10) is an example of a single adverb. The second case (11) is an example of prepositional phrase.

The following category expresses transition. With its 4 occurrences, it constitutes only 4 % of all linking adverbials analysed (100 tokens). All these examples represent the transition adverbials in form of single adverbs. For example:

12. The Greek parliament begins debating the austerity package introduced by George Papandreou's government. **Meanwhile**, in Rome, the Institute of International Finance, a global financial industry association, discusses how private creditors could help to restructure Greece's debt mountain.

In example (12) the linking adverbial **meanwhile** represents a temporal transition.

Concerning linking adverbials, summation is their another class. In the analysis, only 3 occurrences were found. It constitutes just 3 % of all linking adverbials (conjuncts) analysed. There is only 1 example realized in the form of a non-finite clause and just 2 examples in form of single adverbs. For instance:

13. **Overall**, the pre-eminence of Africa in the story of our origins does not involve a special evolutionary pathway but is a question of the continent's consistently large habitable areas which gave greater opportunities for morphological and behavioural variations, and for genetic and behavioural innovations to develop and be conserved.

14. **"To summarize**, the Microsoft of 2011 doesn't compete effectively with the Apple of 2007."

Last category, concerning linking adverbials is apposition. It has been found that the apposition class is the third most common used class of linking adverbials. With its 11 occurrences, it constitutes 11 % of all linking adverbials (conjuncts) analysed. According to Biber et al. (2006) appositive adverbials give additional clarification of information in news. There are 10 examples of prepositional phrases and only one example of a finite clause. For example:

15. She added that China and Germany are "ideal partners" to develop electric cars for the future, **for example**, and said both sides want to increase investment in such projects.

16. **As we have seen**, back in 1970, no scientists held the view that Africa was the evolutionary home of modern humans; the region was considered backward and largely irrelevant, with the pendulum of scientific opinion strongly swinging towards non-African and Neanderthal ancestry models.

The first case (15) **for example** represents a form of prepositional phrase. The second case (16) **as we have seen** is expressed by a form of a finite clause.

Tab. 1 Detected linking adverbials - semantics

LINKING ADVERBIALS – SEMANTICS							
Semantic category	Form						Total
	Single adverb	Adverb phrase	Prep. phrase	Noun phrase	Finite clause	N-finite clause	
Enumeration/addition	15	3	3	0	0	0	21
Summation	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Apposition	0	0	10	0	1	0	11
Result/inference	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
Contrast/concession	53	0	3	0	0	0	56
Transition	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	78	3	17	0	1	1	100

6.1.2 FORM AND POSITION OF LINKING ADVERBIALS

According to the outcome of the present analysis, initial position represents the most frequently used position for linking adverbials within a text. According to Biber et al. (2006), thus, initial position can be considered the unmarked position for linking adverbials. With its 81 examples which are placed in the initial position, it constitutes 81 % of all linking adverbials (conjuncts) analysed in the discourse of newspaper reports (100 tokens). As mentioned above, the final position of linking adverbials is very rare.

In other words, it is highly uncommon to find a linking adverbial in the final position. There has been found no example of the linking adverbial (conjunct) in the final position. However, medial position constitutes 19 % (19 examples).

When talking about linking adverbials and their form of single adverb, again, initial position is used most frequently. With its 61 occurrences of single adverbs, it represents 78 % of all linking adverbials (conjuncts) in the form of single adverbs (78 examples).

For example:

17. **Nevertheless**, the loss of brownfield sites and of garden vegetation poses threats to their survival in the inner city.

18. **Furthermore**, these figures exclude accommodation and food costs in residential homes, which can be as much again.

Concerning medial position of single adverb, it has been found 17 examples in this position. As mentioned above in chapter (), medial position is not as frequent as initial position. It is also proved by the outcome of the present analysis. This constitutes 22 % of all single adverbials (78 examples). For instance:

19. We will **therefore** build on our position as a recognised leader in the reporting of environmental and social justice issues, by providing the most comprehensive news coverage on subjects such as climate change, environmental degradation and social inequality.

Unfortunately, no examples of single adverbs in final position occurred.

Concerning the outcome of the present analysis, all prepositional phrases which occur in the analysed text are placed mostly in the initial position. It has been found that 15 prepositional phrases are placed in the initial position, it constitutes 88% of all prepositional phrases (17 examples). For example:

20. **At first**, Tuesday's meeting looked like a thousand other upmarket business events: suits gathered at Claridge's hotel in London's Mayfair for a day's discussion of how to reform Greece and its economy. But listening to the presentations from Greek ministers and officials about the airports, the ports, the land they were auctioning off to the highest bidder, the real purpose of the day came into sharp focus.

21. **As a result** – because it's an enclosed sea with a very narrow exit – the sea will become fresher.

22. **In contrast**, trade between China and Germany totalled just over €130bn last year, a 38.5% increase compared with 2009.

As far as prepositional phrases placed in medial position are concerned, it has been found 2 occurrences in this position. This represents 12 % of all prepositional phrases (17 examples). For instance:

23. She added that China and Germany are "ideal partners" to develop electric cars for the future, **for example**, and said both sides want to increase investment in such projects.

As regards the other forms of linking adverbials (conjuncts), initial position has been detected too.

24. **First of all**, Castle Trust isn't open for business yet and is still awaiting authorisation from the Financial Services Authority (FSA). If and when it gets this, however, there are still significant issues.

25. **As we have seen**, back in 1970, no scientists held the view that Africa was the evolutionary home of modern humans; the region was considered backward and largely irrelevant, with the pendulum of scientific opinion strongly swinging towards non-African and Neanderthal ancestry models.

26. **To summarize**, the Microsoft of 2011 doesn't compete effectively with the Apple of 2007.

Firstly, in example (24), linking adverbial is expressed in the form of an adverb phrase. Secondly, in example (25), linking adverbial is realized in the form of finite clause. Thirdly, in example (26) is showed a form of non-finite clause.

Unfortunately, no occurrences of linking adverbials (conjuncts) expressed by form of a noun phrase were found.

Tab. 2 Detected linking adverbials - position

LINKING ADVERBIALS – POSITION				
FORM	POSITION			TOTAL
	<i>INITIAL</i>	<i>MEDIAL</i>	<i>FINAL</i>	
Single adverb	61	17	0	78
Adverb phrase	3	0	0	3
Prepositional phrase	15	2	0	17
Noun phrase	0	0	0	0
Finite clause	1	0	0	1
Non-finite clause	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	81	19	0	100

6.1.3 SEMANTICS AND POSITION OF LINKING ADVERBIALS

Concerning the position of adverbials from the most commonly used class of contrast/concession, they were placed in initial position at most cases. It has been found 44 samples in the initial position, it constitutes 78 % of linking adverbials (conjuncts) representing class of contrast/concession (56 in total). Thus, initial position is demonstrated on several examples given below:

27. **In contrast**, trade between China and Germany totalled just over €130bn last year, a 38.5% increase compared with 2009.

28. **Instead**, when it's time to sell, the firm will either take a large chunk of any increase in the property's value, or if the price has fallen, Castle Trust will take its money back but, uniquely, it will shoulder a percentage of any losses.

As regards the medial position, only 12 occurrences were detected. It represents 22 % of all linking adverbials (conjuncts) expressing class of contrast/concession (56 in total). For instance:

29. There is, **however**, one area where there is significant disparity: the level of headline interest rates.

30. Markets for securities based on car loans, commercial loans and commercial property markets have rebounded, **however**, but could now be under threat, according to Laura Prendergast, president of the Commercial Real Estate Finance Council. She said securitising commercial mortgages could become "unviable" under the current plans.

According to the outcome of the analysis, class of enumeration/addition is the second most frequently used semantic category. Adverbials from this semantic category are most often used in initial position. With its 20 occurrences found in this position, it represents 95 % of linking adverbials expressing enumeration/addition. Concerning the analysis, the remaining 1 example is placed in medial position. Further examples are commented on:

31. **First of all**, Castle Trust isn't open for business yet and is still awaiting authorisation from the Financial Services Authority (FSA). If and when it gets this, however, there are still significant issues.
32. **Moreover**, the practice of moving in quarter-point slithers, rather than more decisively, removes all psychological impact.
33. You **also** need to be fully aware that the lender is out to make money so are betting that their investment, which is in effect part ownership of your house, will actually increase in value more than they pay for it.

In example (31) and (32), the initial position is detected. The example (33) is placed in medial position.

As for linking adverbials expressing result/inference, the only 1 example is detected in initial position (34). However, 4 occurrences are found in medial position (35). As usual, no example of adverbials from this class was found in final position. For instance:

34. **As a result** – because it's an enclosed sea with a very narrow exit – the sea will become fresher.
35. We will **therefore** build on our position as a recognised leader in the reporting of environmental and social justice issues, by providing the most comprehensive news coverage on subjects such as climate change, environmental degradation and social inequality.

As regards linking adverbials expressing transition, only 4 examples are found in initial position. Furthermore, no examples of medial and final position are found. Initial

position is demonstrated in example (36) below:

36. **Meanwhile**, Mr Wen said Britain and Beijing had to treat each other as "equals" on human rights.

Concerning the category expressing summation, this class is used at least. Only 3 occurrences are detected in initial position in the analysed texts. For instance (37):

37. **To summarize**, the Microsoft of 2011 doesn't compete effectively with the Apple of 2007.

Again, no examples of medial and final position are found.

Appositive linking adverbials, the last class of this analysis, are much more common than these expressing summation. In analysed texts, 9 occurrences were found in initial position. See example (38):

38. Artsdepot in North Finchley, **for example**, had its Barnet council funding cut by 100% or £194,000.

Medial and final position are not detected for the class of appositive linking adverbials.

To sum up, it is clear from the results and the chapter above that initial position is the most common.

With its 81 examples which are placed in the initial position, it constitutes 81 % of all linking adverbials (conjuncts) analysed in the discourse of newspaper reports (100 tokens). This knowledge proves Quirk and Greenbaum's statement that most conjuncts appear in initial position.

Tab. 3 Detected linking adverbials – semantics and position

LINKING ADVERBIALS – SEMANTICS AND POSITION				
SEMANTIC CATEGORY	POSITION			TOTAL
	Initial	Medial	Final	
Enumeration/addition	20	1	0	21
Summation	3	0	0	3
Apposition	9	2	0	11
Result/inference	1	4	0	5
Contrast/concession	44	12	0	56
Transition	4	0	0	4
TOTAL	81	19	0	100

7 CONCLUSION

To conclude this paper, it is necessary to summarise both the theoretical and the practical part. The purpose of this thesis was to apply the theoretical background regarding linking adverbials to the discourse of newspaper reports, and thus the analysis was carried out. The main aim was to state the frequency of occurrence of chosen linking adverbials in the particular type of discourse. The hypotheses and expectations were based on the theory given in the theoretical part. They were stated for the purpose of comparison with the results of the analysis done above.

To summarize the theoretical part, the general overview of cohesion was defined. The main attention was paid to the concept of cohesion and its main subcategories. Further, the terms coherence and text, texture and many others were briefly and intelligibly explained. It was not possible to focus on coherence in greater detail because of the scope of this thesis. The main focus was concentrated on adverbials. However, not only the features of adverbials in general have been chosen. Also adjuncts, disjuncts, and subjuncts have been briefly presented. The general overview of adverbials was defined and the main attention was paid to the linking adverbials, their position and form within a sentence.

There is different terminology used for conjuncts or linking adverbials. On the one hand, Greenbaum and Quirk state the term “conjuncts,” on the other hand, Biber et al. use the more appropriate term “linking adverbials.” For the purpose of this paper, the more appropriate term “linking adverbials“ was chosen. Further, this part was concentrated on linking adverbials as such. The main emphasis was put on the features of linking adverbials, their functions, semantic role and position within a text.

Also, two main approaches were presented with useful amount of examples. As mentioned above, Greenbaum and Quirk and Biber et al. differ mainly in terminology. Further, there are some little differences which are not so much important, for instance the classification of semantic roles of linking adverbials also mentioned in the previous chapters.

Finally, concerning the theoretical part, the characteristics of the newspaper was given. Newspapers were divided into 3 categories and several essential examples were given. Then, the style of newspapers was presented with further definitions. The main focus was concentrated on the use of linking adverbials in the discourse of newspaper reporting. Further, some useful definitions concerning the cohesive role of adverbials in

newspapers were mentioned and examined.

To sum up the practical part, the findings from the theory were applied to the analysis. The data corpus consisted of 100 tokens of the surveyed phenomenon. 100 tokens of linking adverbials were analysed and processed in tables. Linking adverbials were divided into 6 semantic roles: contrast/concession, enumeration and addition, result/inference, transition, summation and finally apposition. This division played an important role in the analysing of newspaper reports.

As regards the semantics of linking adverbials, it has been found that the category of contrast/concession represents the most common class of linking adverbials. This affirmed the supposition because it had been hypothesised that the category of contrast/concession is frequently used in newspapers. Concerning the form of linking adverbials, the vast majority of these adverbials were realized in the form of single adverbs. The second most used form was prepositional phrases. Adverbials realized in the form of noun phrases were not detected. This result is identical to data from the literature of Biber et al. They claim that in newspapers, single adverbs will be the most common structural form of adverbials, prepositional phrases will be the second most common form and noun phrases are uncommon for adverbials.

Also, the position of linking adverbials was highly important because of the precise analysis and its subsequent commentaries. Three main positions were stated: initial, medial, and final position. According to the results of the analysis, initial position was the most used for linking adverbials. Also, the theory states that linking adverbials are placed in initial position very frequently. Medial position is not so common for linking adverbials, and final position is even rarer. Also, this was proved by the outcome of the analysis. Medial position was detected, but not in so many cases. Final position was not found in this analysis. Further, the form of linking adverbials was at the centre of focus. Form of linking adverbials was subdivided into 6 main categories: single adverb, prepositional phrase, noun phrase, finite and non-finite clause, and adverb phrase.

8 RESUMÉ

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá kohezní rolí příslovečných vazeb v novinových článcích. Konkrétně se zaměřuje na výskyt koheze, koherence a příslovečných určení jako takových. Především konjunkty jsou charakterizovány z hlediska jejich formy, funkce, a klasifikace. Dále pak se tato bakalářská práce zabývá jejich sémantickými a syntaktickými vlastnostmi. Na konci teoretické části rozvineme termín novinových článků, jejich jazyk a styl jakým jsou psány. Pokračujeme rozdělením typických britských novin. Je zde popsáno několik vhodných příkladů.

Nejprve jsou definovány základní termíny jako je koheze, její koncept, druhy a poddruhy. Dále se pak pozornost stručně soustředí na odborný termín koherence. Jelikož koherence není hlavním bodem této bakalářské práce a její samotné obhajoby, tento termín definuji pouze stručně, za účelem získání základního povědomí a znalostí daného tématu.

Dalším cílem, a to daleko důležitějším než je již zmíněná koherence, je odborná terminologie příslovečných vazeb, takzvaných spojovníků – konjunktů. Nejprve jsou však představena adverbia jako celek. Ta jsou nejprve rozdělena do několika sekcí, jako jsou adjunkty, subjunkty, disjunkty a již zmíněné konjunkty a jsou zde porovnávány různé odborné termíny týkající se právě této problematiky. Dále je věnována největší pozornost již zmíněným konjunktům.

Pozornost je věnována také rozdílné terminologii užívané různými gramatiky. Jmenovitě jde zejména o gramatiky Greenbauma a Quirka, dále pak Bibera a spol. Tato bakalářská práce se dále zabývá dvěma různými pohledy na konjunkty, a to především pohledy gramatiků Bibera a spol. a Greenbauma a Quirka. na jejich název a rozdělení.

Začneme-li od začátku, v první kapitole této práce se nachází úvod (Introduction), což je takové uvedení k tématu a hned za úvodem se nám bakalářská práce dělí na dvě části. Tou první částí je část teoretická. Následující kapitola je věnována již zmíněné kohezi, jejím definicím z hlediska několika vybraných a světově uznávaných gramatiků – lingvistů.

V této kapitole se také seznámíme, mimo jiné, s definicí textu, jeho rozsahu a potřebných rysů. Vráťím-li se zpět ke kohezi, je zde zmíněna důležitost významu větných členů. Díky kohezi nám text drží pohromadě, je dobře čitelný a srozumitelný. Kdyby tomu tak nebylo, jen těžko by jsme mohli denně číst rozmanité novinové články. V další části této kapitoly se seznámíme s konceptem koheze, to znamená, že si

stanovíme základní pravidla a vysvětlíme si, jak koheze funguje.

Podkapitola druhů koheze mluví sama za sebe. Jak je již napovězeno v názvu, tato podkapitola se věnuje pouze základnímu rozdělení koheze na tři části. První částí je část gramatická, která je dále rozdělena do několika subkategorií. Tedy, do gramatické části koheze patří konjunkce, reference, substituce a elipsa. Tyto části jsou dále definovány jelikož jsou důležitou náležitostí této bakalářské práce.

Druhá část koheze, tedy lexikální koheze sestává z 5 podkategorií. Jmenovitě to je opakování, synonymika, dále pak antonyma – tedy slova opačného významu, meronymie, a konečně hyponymie.

Třetí část koheze, jmenovitě strukturální koheze, se dělí do tří podkategorií. První z nich je souběžnost nebo-li podobnost, dále pak daná nová informace a konečně informace zaměřená na téma.

Dalším zmíněným termínem je koherence. Koherence je zde definována z pohledu několika známých lingvistů. Je také zapotřebí představit tento nový termín na nějakém příkladu. A ten je zde zastoupen příkladem z knihy od gramatiky Widdowsona.

Na konci této kapitoly se nachází konečná sumarizace probraných odborných termínů, tedy koheze a koherence.

Následující kapitola řeší problematiku adverbií jako celku a jejich základní charakteristiku. Je zde zaznamenáno, že pokud mluvíme o příslovečných určeních, myslíme tím jejich gramatickou funkci a ne tedy slovní druh!!! Jsou zde detailně popsány odlišné syntaktické formy, jako jsou třeba příslovovečné věty. Pro lepší orientaci v tomto tématu je zde dostatek příkladů, na kterých je názorně vysvětlena daná problematika. Dále je zde vysvětleno, že příslovečné vazby mají také několik sémantických významů.

Jak už je zde zmíněno, příslovečné vazby zaujímají tři základní pozice ve větě. Je to pozice počáteční, středová a koncová. Dále také záleží na ostatních větných členech jako je podmět, předmět nebo přísudek. K doplnění problematiky a lepší porozumění slouží řada příkladů z knihy gramatika a lingvisty Bibera.

Další podkapitola se zabývá různorodou terminologií zastupující termín konjunktů. Jak je zde detailně popsáno, skoro každý lingvista užívá svůj vlastní termín pro konjunkt. Záleží také na datu oné publikace. Pro tuto bakalářskou práci je velice důležité stanovit si jeden termín a ten využívat po celou dobu psaní této práce. Pokud tak neučiníme, nemusíme se tak vyhnout zmatenosti a rozčarování.

Jsou zde také zmíněné velice důležité zdroje pro napsání této práce, je to především Koheze v angličtině od Hallidaye a Hasana z roku 1976, dále pak Longmanova gramatika mluvené a psané angličtiny od lingvistů Bibera a spol.

V další podkapitole řešíme sémantickou roli a gramatickou funkci konjunktů podle Greenbauma a Quirka. Podle těchto autorů mají konjunktury 7 sémantických rolí, jmenovitě jde o příslovečná určení místa, času, postupu, ohledu, možnosti, modalit a míry. Tato příslovečná určení se dělí do 4 kategorií s ohledem na jejich gramatickou funkci. Tedy, jinými slovy záleží na tom, zda jde o adjunkt, subjunkt, disjunkt nebo nebo již výše zmíněný konjunkt. Každá tato gramatická funkce je podrobně popsána nebo definována, také je obohacena o případný příklad na kterém je demonstrována daná problematika. Konjunktům je v této kapitole věnován velký prostor. Jak už je zde několikrát zmíněno, konjunktury jsou hlavním tématem pro výzkum. Je zde celá řada příkladů, ve kterých můžeme zaznamenat konjunktury tvořené příslovečnými větami, finitními a nonfinitními větami. Je zde také názorně demonstrována již zmíněná pozice konjunktů ve větě. Najdeme zde zástupce jak počátečního, tak i středového a finálního postavení konjunktů ve větě.

Tímto se dostáváme na samý konec teoretické části, kde v poslední kapitole vymezují pojem novinových článků a styl, kterým jsou psány. Je zde detailně popsáno, jakou formu a jaké další správné náležitosti by měly noviny a články v nich otištěné mít.

Dále jsou zde vymezeny tři druhy tisku. Do první kategorie spadají "broadsheets" jež jsou klasickým zástupcem novin. Jejich významným zástupcem jsou například the Guardian v Anglii. Další kategorií jsou takzvané bulvární plátky. Tento druh novin není ani zdaleka tak seriózní jako výše zmíněná první kategorie. Je plný obrázků, poutavých a často lživých titulků. Třetím druhem jsou takzvané "middle range tabloids". Nejdůležitější částí je asi podkapitola „jazyk novin“ ve které popisujeme důležitost a kohezní roli příslovečných vazeb v novinových člancích. Tato podkapitola je obohacena o hypotézy a očekávání, která jsou dále porovnávána s výsledky samotné analýzy.

Toto by bylo asi dostačující shrnutí teoretické části. Co se týká části praktické, v té je provedena analýza konjunktů, jejich formy, pozice a sémantického významu ve větě. Analýza byla prováděna na 100 příkladech konjunktů stažených z internetových portálů the Guardian a the Independent. Výsledky analýz jsou pro přehlednost zpracovány ve formě přehledných tabulek. Jsou zde vyvozovány závěry a dále jsou porovnávány shody a neshody s předem stanovenými hypotézami a očekáváními.

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10 APPENDIX

10.1 APPENDIX 1: THE DATA CORPUS

LINKING ADVERBIALS ANALYSED IN NEWSPAPER REPORTS

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/jun/26/salmon-numbers-leap>

1. The return of the salmon is good news for fly fishermen – and for conservationists who have worked hard to restore numbers after the fish's disastrous decline two decades ago. **However**, experts warn that the current increase – revealed in statistics for salmon tagged and counted in 2010 and from observations from river banks this year – may only be temporary.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

2. Changes in ocean temperatures and currents, the availability of food in the open seas and the over-exploitation of ocean fisheries have all been suggested as factors. **In addition**, young salmon may have left their home rivers in a weakened or undernourished condition and were unable to survive the open sea.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; addition; initial position

3. By the end of the 20th century, that had dropped to about 0.3%. **However**, over the past 12 months this trend has been reversed and salmon numbers – although not reaching the peaks of the 1970s and 80s – have risen remarkably.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

4. "There has been a very welcome return in numbers of salmon," said Flitcroft. **In addition**, they seem to be coming back in a strong, healthy state."

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; addition; initial position

5. "Most of the east and north of Scotland have done well, as have the Tyne and Wear rivers," he said. **However**, the Wye and Usk are still quite badly off – partly because river levels there are quite low, thanks to the recent dry springs and over-abstraction of their waters.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/football-league/portsmouth-parent-company-goes-into-administration-6269542.html?origin=internalSearch>

6. The company responsible for operating the team – Portsmouth Football Club Limited – continues to trade and is not in administration, **though** it is now actively seeking new funding.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/26/power-shortages-force-japanese-car-firms-into-weekly-shutdowns>

7. Japan's key role in the UK car industry was underlined by production figures for May, which saw a 14.9% fall. **Nonetheless**, analysts at IHS Automotive expect British manufacturing to be bolstered by booming sales in emerging countries such as China, with total car production rising by 10% to 1.4m units.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/sustainability/sustainability-report-2011-our-vision?INTCMP=SRCH>

8. We will **therefore** build on our position as a recognised leader in the reporting of environmental and social justice issues, by providing the most comprehensive news coverage on subjects such as climate change, environmental degradation and social inequality.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; result/inference; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2011/jun/24/weather-forecast-heatwave-health-warning>

9. "The wetter weather has helped to lessen impacts on the environment this week. **However**, after months of little rain, the recent unsettled weather does not mean the drought or risk of drought is over.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

10. "There is a 60% chance of some places in East Anglia, the east Midlands and south-east England reaching 30C on Sunday and Monday. **However**, it is important to note that not all places will see the hot weather.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/news/financial-firms-have-not-learned-says-fsa-chief-2304051.html>

11. **Furthermore**, the whole PPI saga, which is likely to lead to redress of £9bn, visibly demonstrates the need for change."

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/fears-for-baltics-marine-life-as-global-warming-decreases-the-salt-in-the-sea-2302854.html>

12. "Due to global warming, it is predicted there will be an increase in precipitation in the river basins that flow into the Baltic Sea. **As a result** – because it's an enclosed sea with a very narrow exit – the sea will become fresher.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; result; initial position

13. There would be increased competition. **For example**, there are about six different species of salmon in the Pacific, but only one in the Atlantic.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; apposition; initial position

14. In the similarly enclosed Black Sea, **however**, where new Mediterranean species are arriving, warming air and seawater are expected to result in increased diversity, with adverse affects limited to the decline or loss of a small number of native species.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/travel/2011/jun/25/the-adirondacks-millionaires-at-play>

15. Using aerial photos, Ms Parks staked out an area of dying trees and collected root samples from 112. She identified the fungus through DNA testing. **Then**, by comparing cultures of the fungus grown from the 112 samples, she determined that 61 were from the same organism, meaning a single fungus had grown bigger than anything anyone had ever described before.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/money/insurance/dont-let-a-lack-of-breakdown-cover-spoil-your-summer-holiday-2302809.html>

16. **For example**, Marks & Spencer car insurance includes cover for drivers in both the UK and the rest of Europe so you don't have to fork out extra on holiday.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; apposition; initial position

17. **For example**, the Halifax Ultimate Reward Account cost £12.50 per month and includes AA breakdown cover as well as several other benefits such as worldwide multi-trip travel insurance and mobile phone insurance.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; apposition; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/media/opinion/stephen-glover/stephen-glover-a-tragic-case-but-who-is-really-at-fault-2303250.html>

18. He was undoubtedly extremely combative – some would say pointlessly so, since his client, Bellfield, was already a convicted murderer. **On the other hand**, he was arguably fulfilling his duties under our adversarial system to do his utmost for his client.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; contrast; initial position

19. But Mr Justice Wilkie could have warned the media to go easy because there was another trial. **Moreover**, there can't be a juror in the land unaware that Bellfield was already a convicted murderer about whom there was endless incriminating material available on the internet.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/education/schools/far-too-many-schools-are-still-letting-families-down-2301373.html>

20. Weak, pseudo-vocational courses that schools used solely to improve their league table positions are being phased out and the new English Baccalaureate measure will show parents whether schools are teaching an internationally recognised core of academic subjects: English, maths, science, history or geography and a language. **Moreover**, despite a tough spending review,

schools are already in receipt of the pupil premium – £430 for every child on free school meals.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

21. Do you think they've found it harder to run a school than they – and possibly you – thought? **Secondly**, on the English Baccalaureate, why do arts and drama and religious education not qualify?

- linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

22. Heads are saying they plan to sack teachers in this area as a result to concentrate on those subjects singled out for recognition. Are they right to do so? **Also**, I think you'll find the "equivalence" scandal – the decision to give vocational courses equal weight to four GCSEs – predates Labour.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/14/inflation-stays-same?INTCMP=SRCH>

23. **Nevertheless**, the current inflationary forces are largely temporary in nature, and a marked fall in January next year is expected once the VAT increase falls out of the calculations.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/politics/human-rights-issue-not-off-limits-2303335.html>

24. As the two leaders announced a package of trade deals worth £1.4 billion, the Prime Minister said he would always raise difficult questions about political freedom and the justice system alongside seeking closer economic ties. **Meanwhile**, Mr Wen said Britain and Beijing had to treat each other as "equals" on human rights.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; transition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/jun/28/mi5-spanish-civil-war-britain?INTCMP=SRCH>

25. At first sight, **therefore**, it seems unlikely that there was a phantom regiment of some 1,500 additional British volunteers in Spain.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; result/inference; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/27/ocado-profits-retail-supermarkets?INTCMP=SRCH>

26. **Furthermore**, Ocado admitted in March that customer demand exceeded the capacity of its main distribution centre in Hatfield to process the orders and on Monday said that the number of orders delivered on time decreased to 92.7% from 94.9% in the first half. Ocado said it would spend £80m in 2011 and 2012, in a move that would boost its capacity by about half to 180,000 orders a week and increase its efficiency.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/money/loans-credit/quickfix-loans-can-cost-a-fortune-but-a-rates-cap-may-not-be-the-answer-2287392.html>

27. At TxtLoan, **for example**, if borrowers do not pay their money back after 15 days the £100 loan rises to £117.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; apposition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/28/austerity-high-street>

28. There was some better news for workers when the administrator to the women's fashion chain Jane Norman sold 33 of the company's stores to Edinburgh Woollen Mill, saving hundreds of jobs. **However**, more than 1,000 staff at other shops face redundancy adding to a toll that includes nearly 3,000 staff and related employees at Homeform, which controls Moben Kitchens, Sharps Bedrooms and Dolphin Bathrooms, and which called in administrators last week.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/28/cww-chairman-exits-leaving-shambles?INTCMP=SRCH>

29. Marsh has been encouraged to walk the plank with the help of £650,000 to add to the millions he has made from one of the most generous incentive schemes in UK public company history. **By contrast**, Pluthero, who has collected even more (about £15m), was hailed by newly promoted chairman John Barton as "the architect behind the successful turnaround of Cable & Wireless prior to demerger".

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/law/2011/jun/28/british-intelligence-guidance-detainees-torture?INTCMP=SRCH>

30. The EHRC says the instructions should prohibit any action where there is a "real risk" of torture, and that the words "know or believe" set the threshold too high. **Furthermore**, the commission argues that requesting that an individual be detained by an overseas intelligence agency known to use torture could lead to complicity in torture.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/jun/26/chinese-dissident-hu-jia-released-prison?INTCMP=SRCH>

31. In late 2008, Hu won the European parliament's human rights award, the Sakharov prize. He was honoured in Strasbourg where, because he was in prison, his name was placed in front of an empty seat. China's communist government heaped scorn on the award, with Beijing calling Hu a criminal. **Initially**, an advocate for the rights of HIV and Aids patients, Hu expanded his efforts after the government gave little ground and he began to see the country's problems as rooted in authorities' lack of respect for human rights.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/higher-education-network/blog/2011/jun/28/flexible-dissertations-for-undergraduates?INTCMP=SRCH>

32. We need to recognise that not all students want the same things from their degree programmes and that a choice of alternative or additional formats, experiences and outputs is desirable. **Furthermore**, the nature and form of these choices will rightly vary across disciplinary, interdisciplinary and professional settings.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/27/greek-debt-crisis-descent-to-default>

33. The Greek parliament begins debating the austerity package introduced by George Papandreou's government. **Meanwhile**, in Rome, the Institute of

International Finance, a global financial industry association, discusses how private creditors could help to restructure Greece's debt mountain.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; transition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/society/2011/jun/28/dilnot-more-spending-on-older-peoples-care?INTCMP=SRCH>

34. As long as there is a safety net for the poor, planning and saving would allow many families to meet this sort of bill. The real difficulties arise with the remaining one in four whose care costs exceed £50,000 – sometimes by very many times over. **Furthermore**, these figures exclude accommodation and food costs in residential homes, which can be as much again.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/28/germany-and-china-in-trade-deal>

35. These grand ambitions highlight Britain's comparatively weak trade relations with China: at a meeting with Wen in London this week, David Cameron, the prime minister, said he wanted bilateral trade to reach \$100bn (£62bn) a year by 2015. **In contrast**, trade between China and Germany totalled just over €130bn last year, a 38.5% increase compared with 2009.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/28/germany-and-china-in-trade-deal>

36. "We both take the view that what is good can become better," Merkel said. She added that China and Germany are "ideal partners" to develop electric cars for the future, **for example**, and said both sides want to increase investment in such projects.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; apposition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/jun/28/greece-crisis-protest-against-austerity-drive?intcmp=239>

37. **At first**, Tuesday's meeting looked like a thousand other upmarket business events: suits gathered at Claridge's hotel in London's Mayfair for a day's discussion of how to reform [Greece](#) and its economy.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; enumeration; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/the-northerner/2011/jun/28/hepworth-wakefield-simon-wallis-tate-ica-kettles-yard-yorkshire-sculpture-park-greer>

38. I must declare an interest in the Hepworth Wakefield, albeit non-financial, because my wife Penny is one of the original trustees. I won't bang on about it **therefore**, but I have been lucky to have an insight into the team behind the scenes, led by the director Simon Wallis.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; result/inference; medial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/money/2011/jun/28/debit-credit-card-surcharges-oft>

39. EasyJet slaps an £8 fee on credit card transactions plus a further 2.5% of the total transaction value (with a minimum charge of £4.95, whichever is greater) if customers use a Visa credit card, Mastercard, Diners Club, American Express, Carte Bleue or UATP/Airplus card. This is disproportionately high. **By contrast**, Ryanair charges £6, British Airways charges £4.50, Virgin Atlantic asks for 1.5% of the total transaction value and Eurostar charges £4.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; contrast; initial position

40. Similarly, Ryanair charges £6 for debit transactions unless customers use a MasterCard prepaid debit card, but less than 5% of the adult population has a pre-paid Mastercard. **By contrast**, British Airways, Virgin Atlantic and Eurostar do not charge anything for debit card transactions.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/artanddesign/2011/jun/28/vanessa-winship-portraits-cartier-bresson?INTCMP=SRCH>

41. This also forged the taking of each photograph into a special event for both the photographer and the girls, whose lives on the barren slopes of this Turkish hinterland are unremittingly harsh. **Initially**, the schoolgirls tended to be excited or nervous, but as soon as the time came for the photograph to be taken, their demeanour and their expressions changed.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/society/2011/jun/28/dilnot-more-spending-on-older-peoples-care?INTCMP=SRCH>

42. The spotlight is on the way in which society supports vulnerable people. **In addition**, Labour is offering "a fair wind" to the coalition for the process of taking on Dilnot's recommendations.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/nature/londons-a-real-hoot-after-dark-say-twitchers-2304071.html>

43. **Nevertheless**, the loss of brownfield sites and of garden vegetation poses threats to their survival in the inner city.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/news/blog/2011/feb/01/egypt-protests-live-updates?INTCMP=SRCH>

44. What is clear – and what I indicated tonight to President Mubarak – is my belief that an orderly transition must be meaningful, it must be peaceful, and it must begin now. **Furthermore**, the process must include a broad spectrum of Egyptian voices and opposition parties. It should lead to elections that are free and fair.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/jun/26/salmon-numbers-leap>

45. "There has been a very welcome return in numbers of salmon," said Flitcroft. **In addition**, they seem to be coming back in a strong, healthy state."

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; addition; initial position

Source:

http://women.timesonline.co.uk/tol/life_and_style/women/celebrity/article7002188.ece

46. Maybe. Although ... maybe not. **As I've said**, what really drives our interest in these relationships is not the fact that every component of it is beautiful (although that helps!), or that we are reassured by the knowledge that even the upper echelons of the celebrity classes are subject to suffering.

- linking adverbial; finite clause; apposition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2011/jun/19/human-evolution-africa-ancestors-stringer?INTCMP=SRCH>

47. The big picture is that we are still predominantly of recent African origin (more than 90% of our genetic ancestry). But is there a special reason for this observation? **Overall**, the pre-eminence of Africa in the story of our origins does not involve a special evolutionary pathway but is a question of the

continent's consistently large habitable areas which gave greater opportunities for morphological and behavioural variations, and for genetic and behavioural innovations to develop and be conserved. - linking adverbial; single adverb; summation; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/money/loans-credit/quickfix-loans-can-cost-a-fortune-but-a-rates-cap-may-not-be-the-answer-2287392.html>

48. A typical payday loan might be tagged with an APR of 1,200 per cent, **for example**, but this equates to a far less shocking £25 interest charged on a £100 loan.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; apposition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2011/jun/19/human-evolution-africa-ancestors-stringer?INTCMP=SRCH>

49. Has it been disproved in favour of the multiregional model, as some have claimed? I don't think so. **As I have said**, no scientists held the view that Africa was the evolutionary home of modern humans; the region was considered backward and largely irrelevant, with the pendulum of scientific opinion strongly swinging towards non-African and Neanderthal ancestry models.

- linking adverbial; finite clause; apposition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2011/jan/13/pregnancy-ivf-comedy-laughter-clown?INTCMP=SRCH>

50. In a study of 219 women undergoing IVF published in Fertility and Sterility, an Israeli team led by Shevach Friedler found that the odds of success were greater among women who were entertained by a professional "medical clown" just after the embryos were transferred to their wombs. **Overall**, 36% became pregnant, as compared to 20% of women who'd had a comedy-free recovery after the transfer procedure.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; summation; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/media/blog/2011/jan/18/technology-links-newsbucket1?INTCMP=SRCH>

51. Paul Thurrott makes the point rather convincingly that Microsoft hasn't done as much with its first iteration of [Windows Phone 7](#) as Apple did with iPhone v1. "**To summarize**, the Microsoft of 2011 doesn't compete effectively with the Apple of 2007.

- linking adverbial; non-finite clause; summation; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/lifeandstyle/2011/jun/28/dog-looks-like-diana?INTCMP=SRCH>

52. Getting a photograph to illustrate the similarity was, by definition, a nightmare, as the pose appears when she is not the centre of attention. **Finally**, we caught her unawares and entered her in Pride Pooch with minutes to spare.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/money/mortgages/dont-take-no-for-an-answer-from-mortgage-lenders-2296052.html>

53. "HSBC, **for example**, keeps coming up as a lender which turns down perfectly good applicants," Bien says.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; apposition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/sport/2011/jun/28/rory-mcilroy-andy-murray-wimbledon?INTCMP=SRCH>

54. Murray, **by contrast**, has been tweeting as regularly as ever, but has consistently said that while he does not seek out media coverage of his progress, nor does he actively avoid it.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/house-prices-surge-in-prosperous-areas-2300052.html>

55. **Furthermore**, the survey found that house prices have fared better in the most economically resilient locations since 2008 during the market downturn.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/26/emi-sale-coldplay-beatles?INTCMP=SRCH>

56. **Nevertheless**, that number does mean that if Warner Music wanted to, it could in theory outbid its rivals.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/media/greenslade/2011/jun/28/the-spectator-blogging?INTCMP=SRCH>

57. However, some ill-informed and even vicious speculation has started to appear about my move, which I **therefore** feel I have no option but to correct...

- linking adverbial; single adverb; result/inference; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/media/opinion/stephen-glover/stephen-glover-a-tragic-case-but-who-is-really-at-fault-2303250.html>

58. He was undoubtedly extremely combative – some would say pointlessly so, since his client, Bellfield, was already a convicted murderer. **On the other hand**, he was arguably fulfilling his duties under our adversarial system to do his utmost for his client.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/1999/nov/05/16?INTCMP=SRCH>

59. **Moreover**, the practice of moving in quarter-point slithers, rather than more decisively, removes all psychological impact.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

60. **Moreover**, the ratio of average house prices to average earnings is still relatively low.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/football/2003/sep/28/sport.comment12?INTCMP=SRCH>

61. I'm going to a bigger agency (don't ask me where and I don't need a reference) who are paying me even more money and who are kindly providing me with a whopper of an expenses account. Job satisfaction? Who needs it? Haven't you read *The Bonfire of the Vanities*? **Finally**, I would certainly recommend a deodorant to you but I don't care enough.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/24/langbar-international-fraud-history?INTCMP=SRCH>

62. **Nevertheless**, investors remained wary.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/fears-for-baltics-marine-life-as-global-warming-decreases-the-salt-in-the-sea-2302854.html>

63. "Due to global warming, it is predicted there will be an increase in precipitation in the river basins that flow into the Baltic Sea. **As a result** – because it's an enclosed sea with a very narrow exit – the sea will become fresher.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; result; initial position

Source:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/money/1999/oct/13/workandcareers.madeleinebunting?INTCMP=SRCH>

64. It is disappointing that someone attending should have felt it necessary to go to the press. **However**, even at such a function my conduct was not acceptable and... I apologise unreservedly for the offence caused to anyone."

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/money/loans-credit/money-insider-dont-dismiss-peertopeer-options-for-personal-loans-2299263.html>

65. **On the other hand** the Zopa rate for a loan of £7,500 was not quite so competitive and slightly above the market average at 8.9 per cent.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/money/mortgages/firsttime-buyers-should-be-wary-of-new-mortgage-schemes-2302810.html>

66. **Instead**, when it's time to sell, the firm will either take a large chunk of any increase in the property's value, or if the price has fallen, Castle Trust will take its money back but, uniquely, it will shoulder a percentage of any losses.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/1999/nov/05/16?INTCMP=SRCH>

67. More intransigent, **however**, is the intellectual debate, with some economists (Sushil Wadhvani) arguing that the Bank models give the incorrect weight to exchange rates, others (DeAnne Julius) that they fail to recognise the structural changes in the prices mechanism.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/news/datablog/2011/jun/28/health-data-england?INTCMP=SRCH>

68. So, taken together, you can start to see which places in England have the worst problems. For instance, Manchester scores very badly on early deaths from heart disease and stroke, life expectancy for women, smoking deaths and early cancer deaths. **By contrast**, Blackpool has the highest percentage of pregnant

smokers, and Barrow-in-Furness has the worst number of decayed or filled teeth in twelve year olds.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/26/emi-sale-coldplay-beatles?INTCMP=SRCH>

69. **Meanwhile**, despite all the problems of the high debt incurred as a result of Guy Hands's failed buyout, EMI has enjoyed some musical success, with a more pop and urban oriented strategy.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; transition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/26/power-shortages-force-japanese-car-firms-into-weekly-shutdowns>

70. Japan's key role in the UK car industry was underlined by production figures for May, which saw a 14.9% fall. **Nonetheless**, analysts at IHS Automotive expect British manufacturing to be bolstered by booming sales in emerging countries such as China, with total car production rising by 10% to 1.4m units.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/money/mortgages/firsttime-buyers-should-be-wary-of-new-mortgage-schemes-2302810.html>

71. **First of all**, Castle Trust isn't open for business yet and is still awaiting authorisation from the Financial Services Authority (FSA). If and when it gets this, however, there are still significant issues.

- linking adverbial; adverb phrase; enumeration; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/jun/28/mi5-spanish-civil-war-britain?INTCMP=SRCH>

72. The release of MI5's records on British volunteers during the Spanish civil war is a fascinating new source and an invaluable addition to the available archival information. **However**, claims in the media that these figures show that many more Britons volunteered than had previously been thought should be treated with caution.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/24/langbar-international-fraud-history?INTCMP=SRCH>

73. **Meanwhile**, fake contracts and bogus certificates of deposits were traded back and forth between Crown and its largest shareholder, Lambert.

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/money/2011/apr/30/working-life-demolition-expert?INTCMP=SRCH>

74. **Nevertheless**, talk of collapse leads me to hurriedly exit the building. As we reach the ground, I ask him if he finds it unsettling to walk into empty, desolate flats.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/higher-education-network/blog/2011/jun/28/flexible-dissertations-for-undergraduates?INTCMP=SRCH>

75. Some dissertation practices reflect institutional strategies. So, **for example**, all students at Portland State University in the US undertake a community-based capstone project; while the University of Lincoln has a policy to develop 'students as producers' in which undergraduate research and inquiry is embedded across the curriculum.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; apposition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/27/ocado-profits-retail-supermarkets?INTCMP=SRCH>

76. **Instead**, he said research showed that as supermarkets increase their online offering, customers develop a taste for internet purchases and become more likely to use Ocado's services.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/27/ocado-profits-retail-supermarkets?INTCMP=SRCH>

77. **However**, the shares – which surged to nearly 290p in February after Ocado announced its first profit, for the fourth quarter of last year, and have fallen steadily since on concerns about increasing competition – fell a further 17p, to close at 170p – 10p below their flotation price.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/fears-for-baltics-marine-life-as-global-warming-decreases-the-salt-in-the-sea-2302854.html>

78. "The potential effect on fisheries could be huge. There would be increased competition. **For example**, there are about six different species of salmon in the Pacific, but only one in the Atlantic.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; apposition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/27/philip-morris-australia->

[cigarettes-packaging?INTCMP=SRCH](#)

79. **Moreover**, the government has failed to demonstrate that plain packaging will reduce smoking prevalence."

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/higher-education-network/blog/2011/jun/28/flexible-dissertations-for-undergraduates?INTCMP=SRCH>

80. For the last half century or more the final year undergraduate dissertation, typically an 8-10,000 word independent project, has been seen as the gold standard for British higher education. **However**, it is coming under pressure for reform as student participation rates have increased, the number studying professional disciplines has grown, and staff-student ratios have deteriorated.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/money/mortgages/firsttime-buyers-should-be-wary-of-new-mortgage-schemes-2302810.html>

81. You **also** need to be fully aware that the lender is out to make money so are betting that their investment, which is in effect part ownership of your house, will actually increase in value more than they pay for it. This mortgage certainly won't be for everyone."

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/24/langbar-international-fraud-history?INTCMP=SRCH>

82. **Moreover**, it could easily be wired back to Europe.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/britain-takes-sides-2304066.html>

83. **For example**, the disruption caused by teachers striking means many parents will miss a day of work to look after their children, resulting in lost wages and damaging businesses' productivity".

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; apposition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2011/jun/19/human-evolution-africa-ancestors-stringer?INTCMP=SRCH>

84. A different model, known as the assimilation model, took the new fossil and genetic data on board and gave Africa a key role in the evolution of modern features. **However**, this model envisaged a much more gradual spread of those features from Africa than did mine.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

85. It was here that our first ape-like ancestors began to make their homes on the savannah. **However**, a fierce debate has continued about whether it was also the ultimate birthplace of our own species.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2000/jul/30/useconomy.columnists?INTCMP=SRCH>
[H](#)

86. **Instead**, it has seen its strongest four quarters of consecutive growth for 17 years and, far from having the brakes on, the whole economy continues to emulate the runaway train. She's gone over the hill and we're now just waiting for her to blow.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2011/jun/05/ikea-new-british-furniture-range?INTCMP=SRCH>

87. **Moreover**, the entire furniture range can now be bought online. At the moment it is also testing a handful of service initiatives including having purchases packed and posted to you as well as a staff member to act as your personal shopper, albeit for a £15 charge.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/politics/human-rights-issue-not-off-limits-2303335.html>

88. As the two leaders announced a package of trade deals worth £1.4 billion, the Prime Minister said he would always raise difficult questions about political freedom and the justice system alongside seeking closer economic ties. **Meanwhile**, Mr Wen said Britain and Beijing had to treat each other as "equals" on human rights.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; transition; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/culture/culture-cuts-blog/2011/mar/30/arts-council-funding-decision-day-cuts?INTCMP=SRCH>

89. Artsdepot in North Finchley, **for example**, had its Barnet council funding cut by 100% or £194,000. So will the £300,000 it gets from the arts council be increased or decreased?

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; apposition; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/money/insurance/dont-let-a-lack-of-breakdown-cover-spoil-your-summer-holiday-2302809.html>

90. For travel abroad, **however**, you may want to look out for extra features such as replacement car hire and hotel allowances in case you need to pay for alternative accommodation. As with travel insurance, one of the most important features is repatriation cover – this will reimburse you for the cost of getting your car home which can be extremely expensive.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

91. You still need to check if there are any limits on the number of days per trip, **however**, as many will impose a maximum number of days (often 30) that you are covered for each individual trip.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/higher-education-network/blog/2011/jun/28/flexible-dissertations-for-undergraduates?INTCMP=SRCH>

92. For the last half century or more the final year undergraduate dissertation, typically an 8-10,000 word independent project, has been seen as the gold standard for British higher education. **However**, it is coming under pressure for reform as student participation rates have increased, the number studying professional disciplines has grown, and staff-student ratios have deteriorated.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2011/jun/19/human-evolution-africa-ancestors-stringer?INTCMP=SRCH>

93. It was here that our first ape-like ancestors began to make their homes on the savannah. **However**, a fierce debate has continued about whether it was also the ultimate birthplace of our own species.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/money/1999/oct/13/workandcareers.madeleinebunting?INTCMP=SRCH>

94. It is disappointing that someone attending should have felt it necessary to go to the press. **However**, even at such a function my conduct was not acceptable and... I apologise unreservedly for the offence caused to anyone."

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/jun/26/salmon-numbers-leap>

95. **However**, experts warn that the current increase – revealed in statistics for salmon tagged and counted in 2010 and from observations from river banks this year – may only be temporary.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

96. **However**, over the past 12 months this trend has been reversed and salmon numbers – although not reaching the peaks of the 1970s and 80s – have risen remarkably. "There has been a very welcome return in numbers of salmon," said Flitcroft.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

97. "**However**, the Wye and Usk are still quite badly off – partly because river levels there are quite low, thanks to the recent dry springs and over-abstraction of their waters. It is then easy for cormorants and other birds to pick off salmon in the clear, shallow water."

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2011/jun/24/weather-forecast-heatwave-health-warning>

98. **However**, after months of little rain, the recent unsettled weather does not mean the drought or risk of drought is over. Without further sustained rainfall, river flows will quickly drop again and our teams remain on alert to respond to the environmental impacts of drought."

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

99. **However**, it is important to note that not all places will see the hot weather. Cooler weather is expected to spread across all parts of the UK by the middle of next week."

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/britain-takes-sides-2304066.html>

100. **However**, separate to this, I believe that teachers do a very hard job but deliver the goods constantly.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position