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Information Processing in Journalistic Style

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Milichovské za její velmi cenné rady, vstřícnost a čas, který mi věnovala.

Abstract

This paper describes how, within a journalistic style, marked word order affects information processing. The first part of this paper is theoretical and describes journalistic style and its main features, explains what information processing is and provides information about standard and marked English word order, its features and functions. The second, analytical, part of this paper is focused on the effect that marked word order has on the processing of information and analyses the effect in corpus.

Abstrakt

Tato práce popisuje, jak odchylky od standardního slovosledu ovlivňují zpracování informací v žurnalistickém stylu. První část této práce je teoretická a popisuje žurnalistický styl a jeho hlavní rysy, objasňuje zpracovávání informací a poskytuje informace o standardním slovosledu i o odchylkách od něj, jejich vlastnostech a funkcích. Druhá, analytická část této práce, je zaměřena na vliv, který odchylky od standardního slovosledu působí na rozložení informací. Posléze je tento vliv analyzován v korpusu.

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Introduction

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to explore the effect that marked word order has on processing information in journalistic style. This paper is divided into two parts – one theoretical and one practical.

The theoretical part provides all important information necessary for the analysis. Firstly, journalistic style is introduced together with its main features. Secondly, the term information processing is explained, as is the question of why information processing is important in journalistic and other styles. Thirdly, word order is introduced. Standard word order is described along with its basic structures and functions, then the most important perspective of word order for this thesis is explored in the fourth and final section. Marked word order in general is introduced so that specific deviations in word order can be described in detail in the following subchapters. Deviations from standard word order, crucial for the topic of information processing in journalistic style, are

inversion, clefting and existential there. Lastly, a summary of the theoretical part is done.

The practical part covers mainly analysis. At the beginning sources of the corpus comprising of 113 sentences chosen from journalistic articles are introduced and justified. Then the methodology used is introduced, and following the methodology are the hypotheses of this bachelor paper. Analysis itself begins with the matter of the overall occurrence of deviated word order structures in the corpus. After that, the findings of the analysis of individual word order deviations are presented - starting with inversion in reporting clauses, followed by clefting and then existential there. All of these deviations are found in corpus sentences. Every individual word order deviation is analyzed with regard to the function of its usage concerning distribution of the message throughout the corpus sentences, focus placement and the level easy perceivability by readers. The frequency of these individual deviations in the 100 corpus sentences is recorded in statistics.

In the conclusion of this bachelor paper, the findings of the analysis are compared to the hypotheses and possible reasons for confirmations or disconfirmations are given, and a conclusion to the paper as a whole is drawn.

2. Journalistic Style

In this chapter basic information about journalistic style is given. This paper is concerned with the style used in newspaper articles, thus journalistic register which will also be referred to as journalistic style is the main focus.

The English language comprises several types of registers. Registers, as Biber et al. explain, are varieties relating to different circumstances and purposes. (Biber, 1991:15) One of these registers or styles is a journalistic style, sometimes also called journalese, which has, according to Crystal and Davy, no precise definition and is perceived as a pejorative criticism of the way people write. (Crystal, Davy 1969:173)

As Richardson (2007: 95) states, there is an interconnection between journalists and the audience because the language that journalists use to address the audience (or reader) tells you something about the identities of both the journalist and the audience and also something about the assumed relationship between them. Put simply, the main purpose of journalism is to give information to its audience. This transfer of information is done via one very important agent – language. As Richardson claims, language in journalistic register is used to inform us of an event, to expose wrongdoing or to argue for or against something. (Richardson, 2007:12)

Crystal pinpoints that there are several distinctive linguistic features of news reporting. “Most relate fairly clearly to the ‘who, when, where, what, how and why’ which journalists bear in mind when compiling a story“.(Richardson, 2007:12) For the purposes of this paper the important features are those which depict deviations from standard word order. The first purpose is giving the original source. It is done “either in a byline (Reuters) or built into the text (A senior White House official said...).” The second feature is a categorization of participants where their name is “usually being preceded by a general term (champ, prisoner, official) and adjectives (handsome French singer Jean Bruno...).” Then there is a group of features which includes:

“explicit time and place locators (In Paris yesterday...), facts and figures (66 people were killed in a bomb blast...), and direct or indirect quotations (PM ‘bungles’, says expert, Expert says PM bungled).”
(Crystal, 1994: 382)

Richardson points out that that the language of journalism goes beyond linguistic function and is social, enacts identity, is active, has power and is political. (Richardson, 2007:12) Even Crystal and Davy state that in matters of politics or religion there is always a danger of bias where the attitude of the writer towards his subject tends to creep in. “But by paying attention to the language vehicle he uses for these attitudes, we can take care that we are not easily fooled.” (Crystal, Davy 1969:190) Because of the political aspect Richardson also claims that journalism should not be considered to be factual and neutral (Richardson, 2007: 13). He thinks of journalism as entertainment, as a loudhailer for the

powerful and privileged and as a commodity by profit-seeking businesses (Richardson, 2007:7). When we look back at previous statements it seems that journalistic style has more potential effects on society than others – in terms of both positive and negative effect.

These thoughts lead us to another important aspect which influences journalistic style- its readers. Reah explains:

„There may be no clear profile of a ‘Sun reader’ or a ‘Guardian reader’, but the papers themselves often write as though such a person exists and that there is, in fact, a homogenous group of people with shared beliefs and values whose defining feature is the newspaper they read.” (Reah, 2003:36)

Biber believes that concerning readers:

“Newspapers tend to be written for, and read in, a single region or nation, and thus they provide one of the best reflections of American English vs. British English dialect differences in writing.” (Biber, 1991:15)

Returning to the issue of stylistic variation, Van Dijk states that stylistic variation should be regarded as a contingent part of the role that context plays in the formation of text and talk (1988: 27) but Crystal advocates:

There is no such thing as ‘a variety’ of newspaper language. The media reflect all aspects of the human condition, and make available to the public many varieties of language already well known elsewhere, such as those associated with religion, politics, science, and literature, and the more topic-directed aspects of conversation (e.g. discussion, interview, debate, argument, and letter).
(Crystal, 1994: 380)

Whether there is the variety of newspaper language is arguable. All considerable features of journalistic style were mentioned. In the following chapter more importantly for this paper is how information is processed to the audience in journalistic style.

3. Information Processing

This chapter deals with the way information is distributed in sentences. Various methods to distribute or highlight information are described.

Information processing or information flow means, in Greenbaum's and Quirk's words, „to process the information in a message so as to achieve a linear presentation from low to high information value". (1990: 395)

In order to clearly and unambiguously convey information to the receiver, the point of the message should be provided with enough context, claim Quirk and Greenbaum. (1990: 396) Context is provided through a system of given and new information. As Crystal explains, "one part of the sentence tells us something new". Meanwhile the other part "tells us something that we are aware of already (either from previous sentences or from our general knowledge) – in other words, its information is *given*." (1997:231) Biber et al. construe that "there is a preferred distribution of information in the clause corresponding to a gradual rise in information load". According to Biber et al. this preferred distribution, also called the *information principle* looks as following: "the clause characteristically opens with given or background information and ends with new information". "Normal reliance on this organization simplifies both the planning of the speaker and the decoding of the hearer." add Biber et al. They continue by saying that it is not necessary to put the climax of information at the end of the clause and in many cases clauses are opened by new information. Also they point out that information may also be suppressed entirely or fragmented, in order to serve the needs of discourse. (1991:896-897) Crystal (1994:231) declares that "news reporting frequently makes use of variations in information structure in order to capture the attention and avoid monotony."

Variations in information structure are arranged by changes in word order. Standard word order and deviations from standard word order which help to highlight or mark information are explained in the following chapters.

3. English Word Order

This chapter dwells on English word order. Standard English word order, its functions and marked word order will be described in subsequent subchapters.

Word order is best described following:

Word order: The linear sequencing (left-to-right ordering) of words within a phrase or sentence. (Radford, 2004:250) From the point of view of Leech et al. “When we talk of word order we usually mean the order of the elements in sentence or clause: subject, verb, object, etc.” Meanwhile Biber et al. (1991: 1898) suggest:

The term word order is most often used to refer to the order of the elements in the clause, elements which are, of course, often each realized by phrases or clauses rather than just one word each: subject, verb, objects, predicates, and adverbials.“

(Leech et al., 1989: 550) „Word order in English is fixed to a large extent, and if a given word order is disrupted the sentence may become less acceptable or even ungrammatical.” explain Wekker and Haegeman (1996: 22) and Quirk et al. agree by saying that “in English the positions of subject, verb, and object are relatively fixed.“ (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1989:51) On the topic of word order fixedness Leech adds that it is fixed because the order helps us to recognize which element is the subject or object. (Leech et al., 1989: 550) The fact that word order tells us where subject or object is is crucial for this paper as it helps to process information and avoid misunderstanding or ambiguity.

On the topic of word order, Wekker and Haegeman add that “some words in a sentence are linked more closely together than others. They form grammatical units within the sentence, and any variation in the order of words must respect the fact that there are such units.” These grammatical units are “sentence, clause, phrase, word and morpheme” and are “constituents of a sentence”. (1996: 22)

Despite the crucial role that word order plays in conveying meaning in an English sentence, the possibility of flexibility does exist. Quirk et al. (1989: 51) state “English does indeed have strict limitations on the ordering of clause elements” but continues by averring that “the more peripheral an element is, the more freedom of position it has.” Standard word order and its limitations or freedom of position is described in the following chapter.

The linguistic term word order was explained in the current chapter and its features connected to properties of English language.

3. 1 Standard English Word Order

Standard word order can be called by various names - for example canonical (Radford, 2004: 221) or unmarked (Leech et al., 1993: 84). And consists of clause constituents.

Crystal (1994: 220) demonstrates these constituents on a sentence:

Subject (S) / verb (V) / object (O) / complement (C) / adverbial (A).

That cyclist / has called / Dave / a fool / twice.

Considering mobility of constituents in clauses, V is the least mobile followed by S, O and C. (Quirk 1985: 49-51) All clause constituents can be arranged in a hierarchy which goes: S, V, O, C and A. If V is used as a reference point “the further down the hierarchy we move, the more likely the clause function is to be optional, and the more free is its position in the clause”.(Leech et al., 1993: 84) Dušková et al. agree that some clause constituents are more important than others. Subject and verb are mandatory sentence constituents in English. That is because there are no sentences containing a verb only. (Dušková, 2006:349) There are seven sentence types that come into being by adding other sentence constituents (object, complement and adverbial) to subject and verb. These sentence types are illustrated in a table taken from Quirk et al. (1985: 53):

	S(subject)	V(erb)	O(bject(s))	C(omplement)	A(dverbial)
Type <i>SV</i>	Someone	was laughing			
Type <i>SVO</i>	My mother	enjoys	parties		
Type <i>SVC</i>	The country	became		totally independent	
Type <i>SVA</i>	I	have been			in the garden
Type <i>SVOO</i>	Mary	gave	the visitor		
			a glass of milk		
Type <i>SVOC</i>	Most people	consider	these books	rather expensive	
Type <i>SVOA</i>	You	must put	all the toys		upstairs

As Quirk et al. assert (1985: 53) these 7 sentence types can be divided into three categories:

The above described sentence types are basic and optional adverbials can be added. Most multi-word adverbials occur at the end of a sentence, but those adverbials which contravene with standard word order are “certain types of adverbials realized by adverbs or short prepositional phrases regularly occur medially; and the initial position is typical for conjuncts.” Medially placed adverbials can be exemplified by *often*, *perhaps* or *in fact*. And conjuncts, which is according to Leech (2006:26) “another term for a linking adverbial”, in an initial position e.g. *on the other hand* or *in case*. (Quirk, 1985:739)

Biber et al. describe the standard or unmarked word order as an “order which may be altered to meet particular requirements of information flow or weight distribution, or to convey a special effect of emphasis.” (Biber, 1899: 899) That is where marked word order comes into the focus of this paper.

Marked word order is closely explored in one of the subsequent subchapters. Now though, the functions of word order are examined.

3. 2 Functions of Word Order

Word order has three main functions – grammatical, semantical and at a level of functional sentence perspective as Dušková (2006: 518) lists them. The most important function of word order for the English language is grammatical due to the analytic nature of English. Word classes are not easily distinguishable by their morphological structure. Thus, the “position of a word in sentence is a formal signal of its syntactic function” claims Dušková, and illustrates her claim by examples:

Noun preceding a verb is a subject, a noun succeeding a verb is an object:
The bear killed the hunter. - the bear is S, the hunter is O
The hunter killed the bear. - the hunter is S, the bear is O (2006:518)

The second function of word order is a semantic function. Van Reeuwijk (1991: 12) describes semantic function, or a meaning function, as an interpretation which “can be described as a function that associates a meaning with all the possible descriptions“. According to Dušková, “semantic function of word order exerts itself by different range of validity of some words due to a position of these words, that is, that the meaning of a sentence differs according to the part of the sentence affected by validity of these words. Words having this meaning are mainly adverbs and quantifiers”. As an example Dušková gives us a sentence:

Naturally, she will pick up her strength. - naturally is a clausal adverb
She will pick up her strength naturally. – naturally is an adverb of manner, modifies only the verb. (2006: 519)

The third and the most important function of word order for this paper is functional sentence perspective. Dušková describes it as an order of sentence elements or their linear

sequencing, which modifies their communicative value (communicative dynamism) by intensifying it in direction from the beginning to the end. (2006: 519) There are usually two kinds of information in a sentence – Given and New.

Given information or theme tells us something that we are aware of already from our general knowledge or previous sentences. It also says what a sentence is about; it provides the sentence theme. New information, or focus as Crystal calls it, need to be paid special attention to. For that reason the theme appears first, and the focus of the message last in most sentences. (Crystal, 1995: 231) Even though Dušková and Crystal give new information a different name (rheme vs. focus) they both give a similar explanation as Dušková asserts that “elements with low level of communicative dynamism (thematic) usually precede elements with high levels of communicative dynamism (rhematic)”. Crystal offers exemplary sentence with an explanation that “First part of B’s sentence is given (by A), the second part is new“:

A: Where did you put your bike?
B: I left it / at my friend’s house.

However what is crucial to this paper concerning functional sentence perspective is that „it is possible to bring the focus forwards, so as to emphasize an earlier part of the sentence. “ (Crystal, 1994: 231) It is important as it helps to process information to the receiver. For example by stating a contrast as in Crystal’s sentence: *The plates are new, not the cups.* (1994: 231) Other uses of functional sentence perspective of word order will be explored in the following chapter.

End-focus is “the principle by which elements placed towards the end of a phrase, clause or sentence tend to receive the focus or prominence associated with new information” (Leech, 2006: 37), whereas end-weight is “the principle by which longer and more complex units tend to occur later in the sentence than shorter and less complex units“. End-weight is used when English grammar allows a choice of different word orders, and it helps to explain the choice of one order rather than another“. (Leech, 2006: 38)

The functions of word order are grammatical, semantical and the one of functional sentence perspective. The bachelor thesis now returns to marked word order and its

individual cases.

4. Marked Word Order

Previous chapters were mostly concerned with standard or fixed word order. This chapter describes marked word order and three deviations from standard word order and grammatical means, which in combination with marked word order, are most common in the corpus of journalistic articles chosen to be analyzed in this paper.

Biber et al. describe marked word order as one “where core clause elements are placed in unusual position to achieve cohesion, emphasis or some other stylistic effect. (1999: 899) Emphasis is prominence given to one part of an utterance rather than another. (Leech, 2006: 37) Cohesion, as Crystal has it, (1994: 449) is a „formal linkage between the elements of a text”. Leech and Svartvik widen their explanation to “sentence processes“, not only to word order variations, which according to these authors:

“(...) help to arrange the message for the right order and the right emphasis. Because of the principles of end-focus and end-weight, the final position in-a sentence or clause is, in neutral circumstances, the most important”.

Biber et al. present principal types of word order variations or marked word order as:

“(...) **inversion** of the subject and (the first part of) the verb phrase; **fronting** of objects and other elements which are normally in post-verbal position; and **postponement** of objects and of adverbial particles of phrasal verbs. “ (Biber et al., 1991: 152)

All important word order deviations connected to information processing in journalistic style will be explained in the following chapters.

4.1 Inversion

Inversion is described in following chapter.

Leech interprets inversion as “the reversal of the normal order of subject and verb word, so that the verb word precedes the subject. In English, we distinguish two kinds of inversion. These two main types are subject-operator inversion and subject-verb inversion.” (2006: 58) Jespersen comes up with an explanation why inversion takes place and illustrates it with an example:

“Sometimes inversion is occasioned by the fact that some grammatically inferior member of the sentence is placed in the beginning to attract attention; the subject is then more easily thrown into relief if it comes last: *Crack goes the whip!* or *Bang came another shot.*” (1993: 69)

Biber et al. recognize main cohesion and contextual fit, placement of focus and intensification as the main discourse functions of inversion. (1991: 911)

4. 1. 1. Subject-verb inversion

In “subject-verb inversion or full inversion the subject is preceded by the operator rather than by the entire verb phrase.” (Biber, 1991: 911) Leech explains that “SV inversion occurs in limited circumstances, especially when an adverbial of place introduces the sentence: *Your sister is there* vs. *there’s your sister.*” (2006: 58) Biber et al. add that the adverbial of place often links the clause to the preceding text through a definite noun phrase. Biber et al. also point out other situations where SV inversion is most typically found, such as the situation when “the verb is intransitive or copular and has less weight than the subject” (Biber, 1991: 911) : *Then came the turning point of the match.* Another occurrence may happen when “the clause ends with a long and heavy subject introducing new information, often as an indefinite noun phrase, which may be further developed in the following text.” (Biber, 1991: 911-912) Clauses containing an opening place adverbial in form of might also be subject to inversion of subject-verb: [*On one long wall*] ***hung a row of Van Goghs.*** Initially place elements are in [] and s-v inversion is in bold. (Biber, 1991: 911-912) The case is the same with clauses containing an opening time adverbial: [*Then*] ***came the turning point of the match.*** .” (Biber, 1991: 913) Also complex verb phrases may become a target of inversion if they are lighter than the subject – in order to respect the principle of end-weight: *Among the sports will be [athletics, badminton, basketball, <...>]* .” (Biber, 1991: 914)

4. 1. 2. Subject-operator inversion

Biber et al. explain subject-operator inversion as follows:

“[With] subject-operator inversion, or partial inversion, the subject is preceded by the operator rather than by the main verb or a full verb phrase. As in independent interrogative clauses, the auxiliary *do* is inserted, if there is no other verb that can serve as

operator. The remainder of the verb phrase follows the subject, if included.” (1991: 911)

Biber et al. state that subject-operator inversion differs from subject-verb inversion in a number of ways:

“Inversion may occur with both transitive and intransitive verbs. Especially with the former, there is often a weighty predicate occupying end position in the clause.

The opening elements triggering subject-operator inversion are much more restricted.

Inversion is obligatory where the triggering elements are found and occurs both with light-weight unstressed subject pronouns and with noun-headed subjects.” (Biber, 1991: 915)

According to Quirk and Greenbaum, there are four common circumstances, in addition to inversion in questions, in which the operator precedes the subject. First are elliptical clauses with an initial *so* or the corresponding negatives *neither* or *nor*: *John saw the accident and so did Mary*. But Quirk and Greenbaum call attention to the fact that less commonly inversion happens with certain modal auxiliaries (notably *may*, *might*, or *ought*) and alternative substitute expressions with normal order are preferred: *She might be ill and he might (be) too*. Secondly there is S-op inversion where a phrase of negative form or meaning is fronted: *At no time must be this door left unlocked*. A third mentioned circumstance is S-op in comparative clauses when the S is not a personal pronoun: *Oil costs less than would atomic energy*. The last S-op inversion occurs in subordinate clauses of condition and concession, especially in rather formal usage: *Should you change the plans, please let me know*. (1990: 408-409)

4. 1. 3. Inversion in reporting clauses

A crucial particular of inversion is inversion in reporting clauses. Because deviations from standard word order in this bachelor thesis are monitored in journalistic style, inversion in reporting clauses deserves to have a separate chapter.

Biber et al. in their chapter depict reporting clauses as those which are attached to direct reports of a person’s speech or thought. Such clauses, they claim, contain:

“some kind of reporting **verb**, either a straightforward verb of speaking/thinking (e.g. *say*, *think*) or a verb identifying the manner of speaking (e.g. *mutter*, *shriek*), the *type* of

speech act (e.g. *offer, promise*), the phase of speaking (an aspectual verb such as *begin, continue*), etc.” (1999: 921)

The reason reporting clauses have a subchapter in this inversion section is that they are frequently subjected to inversion in news: *Councils, argues Mr Cawley, are being hit by an unbelievable double whammy*. Inversion might be found in either medial or final reporting clauses that contain a simple verb and a noun-headed subject and follows similar rules as general subject-verb inversion described above. However subject-verb inversion may also occur in initial positions. (Biber et al., 1999: 921-9222)

This chapter described inversion and its two basic kinds – subject verb inversion and subject-operator inversion. A special case of this reversal of normal word order, inversion in reporting clauses, is given a separate subchapter.

4. 2. Clefting

In the following chapter clefting and its basic types are described.

Clefting, or cleft fronting as Teschner and Evans prefer to call it, according to them „does involve word order changes that employ one of these two syntactic patterns: *it*-clefting or *wh*-clefting“ (2007: 178). Quirk et al. share a similar view, and interpret clefting or cleft sentences as devices for giving prominence to chosen items by grammatical means that involve the division of the sentence into two clauses where each clause has its own verb (1985: 1383). Illustrative examples of such a structure are given in due course during this chapter.

Biber et al. and Quirk et al. both recognize two types of clefting or cleft sentences. Biber et al. differentiate and call these types by the syntactic patterns which are employed in them: *it*-clefts as the first type and *wh*-clefts as the second type. (1999: 958- 959) Quirk et al. distinguish them as the cleft sentence proper and pseudo-cleft sentence. Both these types of cleft sentences together with their function and structure are clarified in

following subchapters.

4. 2. 1. It-clefts

Cleft sentences comprise of the subject pronoun *it* which followed by the verb *be* succeeded by the specially focused element which can be represented by a noun phrase, a prepositional phrase, an adverb phrase or an adverbial clause that is finally connected to a relative-like dependent clause introduced by *that*, *who/which*, or *zero*. This relative-like dependent clause receives end-focus on its last element. (Biber et al. 1999: 959)

An example of it-cleft sentence given by Quirk et al.: *It is his callousness that I shall ignore*. The function of such a structure is divided focus and it is the context which position of the new information depends. (1985: 1383)

4. 2. 2. Wh-clefts

Wh-clefts or pseudo-cleft sentences are introduced by a *wh-word*, and then consist of a form of the verb *be* that is succeeded by the specially focused element which can be represented by a noun phrase, an infinitive clause or a finite nominal clause. (Biber et al., 1999: 959) An example of this structure is illustrated in a sentence: [*What I do object to*] is **violence on TV** (Biber et al., 1999: 959). The specially focused element is in bold and wh-clause in []. The aim of this construction is to make an explicit division between given and new information. (Quirk et al., 1999: 1387)

Biber et al. also introduce a subtype of wh-clefts called reversed wh-clefts. And describe it as looking exactly like ordinary wh-clefts but for the position of the wh-clause as in exemplary sentence: *There's a lot more darkness in this second TV series compared with the last one but **darkness** is [what comedy is all about]*. The focused element in this example is comprehended from the preceding text and thus the early placement. (Biber et

al., 1999: 960)

Clefting and its two types were described.

4.3. Existential There

The last deviation from the standard word order is existential there. This subchapter shows what existential there looks like in a text and what use it has in information processing.

Existential there, unlike its locative adverb predecessor, does not refer to a place but to a state of existence. As Quirk et al. (1991: 471) point out, in the there + be pattern, there is an ‘empty’ grammatical word. What is its grammatical place, then?

To show with an example how existential sentences with existential there is formed a sample is borrowed from Quirk et al. (1991: 471):

1. “**A knife is on the table.**” With standard word order is transformed into: 2. “**There is a knife on the table.**”

It can be seen that it goes from 1. **subject + be + predication** to 2. **there + subject + predication/ notional subject**. The notional subject is usually indefinite (Greenbaum, 1996: 178) thus it behaves in the same way – it has an indefinite article. Leech (2006: 40) explains it in a different way: “The noun phrase following *be* can be seen as a delayed subject and *there* as a dummy subject inserted to fill the vacant subject position.” Status of a full subject belongs to *there* in questions (*Is there anything happening?*), tag questions (*There’s plenty of food left, isn’t there?*), to infinitive clauses (*I don’t want there to be any mistakes.*) and –ing clauses *There being no further business, the meeting*

was concluded. (Leech, 2006: 40; Quirk et al., 1991:471).

As was already mentioned, existential there sentences consist of **there + be**. Apart from that though, there are other forms used less commonly, but used nevertheless. **Be** “may be preceded by auxiliaries or semi-modals: *has been, will be, is to be, is supposed to be, used to be*” (Biber et al., 1999: 994).

The purpose of this type of marked word order is considerably clearer than its grammatical placement. The deviation „is used as a device for rearranging the sentence so as to present the subject (at least) as new information.“ (Quirk et al., 1991:471) Whereas Biber et al. (1999: 951) claim that introducing new elements into discourse is not its sole purpose. They go beyond the idea of Quirk et al. and conclude that “existential there is used to focus on the existence or occurrence of something (including the non-existence or non-occurrence of something)”. As most typically existential there is used in combination with indefinite notional subject, the deviation is in concord with the information principle. (Biber et al., 1999: 951)

Existential there was introduced in this subchapter and its grammatical position and purpose were explained.

5. Summary of the theoretical part

The aim of the theoretical part is to provide all information necessary to proceed to the analytical part of this bachelor paper.

The theoretical part began by describing the journalistic style, its main features and functions. Amongst the functions enumerated are transfer of not necessarily unambiguous but entertaining information to the readers and a social function. Also, participants at the end of the message are introduced.

Next, the topic information processing was explained, together with its functions. Also, the methods of information distribution and information highlighted by the means of

given and new information were foreshadowed.

Word order was examined in the third chapter. The reason English is an analytical language and thus the word order is crucial was given. Standard SVOMPT was introduced and the mobility of each element was discussed. Then functions of word order were analyzed. These functions are: the semantic function, the grammatical function and the function on the level of functional sentence perspective. In connection with the last named function the end-weight principle and the end-focus principles were introduced.

The fourth chapter investigated marked word order and grammatical means which in combination with word order changes the way the message is distributed throughout a sentence. These individual cases were described in foregoing subchapters. The deviations from standard word order are inversion, clefting and existential there. To each case a description of form, function and examples were given.

6. Analysis

The following chapters are comprised of an analysis of corpus sentences excerpted from journalistic texts. Sources of the corpus sentences are described in the first subchapter. The second subchapter depicts the methodology used to conduct the analysis itself and how corpus sentences are obtained from the source texts. The following chapter is crucial for the analysis as the hypotheses of this thesis are set. In subsequent chapters the analysis itself is conducted, building on the background of information given in the theoretical part. Firstly the overall occurrence of chosen deviations from standard word order is presented, then the analysis resumes with findings about every individual deviation together with examples from the corpus and explanations of how these examples affect information processing.

6.1. Source for the corpus and methodology

This subchapter explains sources for corpus sentences and the methodology of analysis.

Sources for the corpus of this analysis are several individual texts of journalistic style as

the analysed phenomenon is information processing in journalistic style. The corpus itself comprises of 113 sentences excerpted from 36 news articles. These articles comprise of 31,260 words in total. All these articles were taken from an archive of The Daily Telegraph. The electronic version of this broadsheet newspaper is available at www.telegraph.co.uk. Various types of news stories were chosen, including world news, local news, live reports of court decisions, sport news and culture reports. This approach was decided upon in order to acquire the largest variety of possible types of set deviations. The news articles themselves were chosen randomly so that figures of overall occurrence of individual deviations from standard word order could not have been tampered with. Individual sentences were picked article by article after any of the chosen deviations from standard word order were recognized. Due to the volume of pages containing articles with corpus sentences, these articles are not listed in the appendices. Each article's headline is listed and its sources are attached. This list can be found in Appendix no. 2.

To comment on the organization of sentences in the corpus, sentences were divided into groups by the articles from which were they excerpted. Articles were assigned a number from 1 to 36 and each sentence was given an alphabetical letter of order. The resulting labelling of sentences looks like following: "*The longer Gbagbo stays, the more violence he will be responsible for,*" **said Rinaldo Depagne**, *West Africa Senior Analyst of the conflict prevention think tank International Crisis Group.*^{1A}" With each new number, the letters start from letter A and continue. Deviation is marked by **being in bold**. Because three sentences contain more than one deviation, the second one is marked by being underlined. A complete list of the analysed sentences – the corpus – is in the appendices filed as Appendix no. 1

Sources of corpus sentences were given, the system of labelling the corpus was foreshadowed and methodology explained.

6.2. Hypotheses

This chapter goes through hypotheses.

The hypotheses of this paper arise from the informational background given in the theoretical part and form the purpose of this paper – to examine how deviations from standard word order influence information processing in journalistic style, represented by corpus sentences. The first hypothesis is that: Inversion is the most frequent deviation from the standard word order because it is the most flexible deviation of them all and provides the most cohesion.

The second hypothesis presupposes that: Clefting is the least frequent type of marked word order of the three chosen. It is least flexible even though it agrees with information principle. Thus the third hypothesis claims that: Existential there is the second most common deviation as journalistic style does not allow as much space as existential there needs.

The three hypotheses are founded on findings of Biber et al. (1999: 901-956). Occurrence of chosen marked word order types is expected to be about the same as in findings of previously mentioned Biber et al.

All hypotheses are confirmed or disconfirmed in the conclusion and possible reasons for disconfirmation are given.

6.3. Overall occurrence of marked word order structures

The occurrence of deviations from standard word order is briefly introduced both by word and by a table for a clearer illustration.

Structures of marked word order did not appear very often. As noted above, source articles for the corpus comprises of 31,260 words. In the 113 sentences of which the corpus consists of, a total of 116 chosen deviations from standard word order appeared. Three sentences comprise of more than one deviation. Distribution of the three chosen deviations is quite uneven. Existential there is the most frequent and appears in 51 cases

which makes up 45% of the occurrences. Inversion was the second most frequent with 47 cases, or 42%. 15 clefted structures appear throughout the corpus, putting it in third place in terms of frequency. Possible explanations for more or less frequent occurrence of deviations than expected by linguists who were a source for the theoretical part will be given in subchapters dedicated to each deviation. For a better illustration of overall occurrence a table of frequency is included in **Table no. 2**:

	Inversion	Clefting	Existential There
Quantity	48	15	51
Ratio (%)	42	13	45

The reason why these structures appear in journalistic style – newspaper articles in the case of this paper – may be that journalists take advantage of the changes of emphasis that such structures offer. Even though the end-focus and information principle exhort writers to put new and valuable information at the very end of the sentence, initial and medial positions can be profitable too, with regard to emphasis and cohesion. More detailed figures of their occurrence are provided in the chapters specifically dedicated to individual word order deviations.

6. 4 Inversion

Inversion in general, as described in the theoretical part, appears in 48 cases. Total occurrence consists of inversion in general and a special subtype of inversion vastly used in journalistic style – inversion in reported clause. For a better understanding of the distribution of the deviation in corpus sentences, a detailed table is presented in **Table no. 3**:

	Inversion in general	Inversion in reported clause
Quantity (in corpus)	5	43
Ratio % (in corpus)	4	37
Ratio % (inv. x inv. in RC)	10	90

Such a difference in ratio between general inversion and inversion in reported clauses was to be expected. Inversion in general contains only 5 corpus sentences. Even findings of Biber et al. (1999: 923-926) correspond with such a difference.

“Only by acting together would we protect ourselves from the people who really were trying to dye our hands.”^{10Q} Inversion in this sentence calls attention to the first part of the sentence. If it was written in standard word order (*We would protect ourselves from the people who really were trying to dye our hands only by acting together.*) the acuteness of the message would disappear.

Neither Penn State police nor Pennsylvania State Police returned a request for comment from the Telegraph.^{11B} - Inversion after linking form (neither)

But as these emergencies ended, so did the organisations set up to cope with them.^{15A} - Inversion after linking form (so)

Nor was it only the Russians who killed spies.^{15F} - Inversion after linking form (nor)

In contrast though, the frequent occurrence of inversion in reporting clauses indicate that journalistic style utilises this structure regularly to achieve the improved cohesion and specific emphasis it offers. This frequency of use may be due to the fact that it makes the flow of information much easier for readers, or because it helps to emphasize the information the author wishes to emphasise. Both of these possibilities will be explained and illustrated during the course of this chapter.

Yet again, a table (**Table no. 4**) of findings concerning inversion in reported clauses:

Type of inversion	Medial	Final
Quantity (in corpus)	10	33
Ratio % (in corpus)	7	27
Ratio % (medial v final)	23	78

The occurrence of inverted reporting clauses of the frequency found is concordant with the corpus findings of Biber et al. where reporting clauses, either inverted or with regular SV word order, appear over 2,000 times per million words in news. Although this number

shows inverted and standard reporting clauses combined, Biber et al. state that inversion is strongly preferred over the regular SV order. Thus, reporting clause inversion is quite frequent. (Biber, 1991: 923)

Reporting clauses can be placed in three positions in a sentence. The most preferred one in journalistic style according to finding of Biber et al. (1999: 923) is the final position, as in: "*We lost 650 staff to the new service, we cannot lose everything,*" **said a spokesman for Mr de Boisseau.**^{2B} or *And, it'll all be torn down when he gets his new office which will be grander than anything ever seen here,*" **said one envious EU aide.**^{2C} In both of these examples quoted information is left at the beginning of the sentence and undisturbed by any interruptions (as it is in medial position of the reporting clause, as illustrated later). This makes the information flow smooth and easily comprehensible for readers.

Initial positioning of reporting clauses is not as common as final positioning, but it has very similar features. Even though this positioning in reported clauses is the second most common it is so only in cases with standard word order. Using the initial position can also help to introduce the quoted person: **Mr Cameron wrote,** "*Some politicians say: 'give us your vote and we will sort out all your problems'".* In this case the use of the initial position within the sentence focuses the reader's attention specifically onto the identity of the speaker far more than in the case of the final position described above, where the focus is set onto the undisturbed presentation of information primarily, with the identity of the source being of less importance. Inversion of subject and verb in the initial position in sentences with reported clauses is not really possible and would not make information processing any easier for readers.

Journalistic register uses the medial position as a last option. As you can see in the table above, the findings of this analysis do not correspond to ones of the authority which this paper followed (Biber et al., 1999: 923) and the medial position is more common than the initial position. As visible in: "*The West needs to lead and the international community needs to talk about what to do when the dam bursts in Syria,*" **said a senior Arab diplomatic source,** *adding that Syria's neighbours held too many different views to coordinate effectively.*^{13A} or "*We learned from each other - it's not just a lot of earbashing*

- *earbashing - that's a good one, earbashing. I could use that in Washington," said Mr Obama who has endured three years of partisan battles with Republicans.*^{16A} The information flow here seems to be less fluent and readers may have to pay more attention to fully comprehend given information. Or it gives space to make two pieces of informations more divided and comprehensible.

Reported clauses usually uses the verb “says” but other verb of reporting some action are of course possible. Only two cases of reported clauses from the corpus use a different verb. Those two are “write” and “add”: *"A country is at its best when the leadership cares about its people and when the national purpose and vision is clear," wrote Mr Besigye.*^{24A} and *A 12-hour curfew across the country would come into force from 6:00pm (1700 GMT), added a government statement carried by the official TAP news agency.*^{4A}

It is visible from this table that the final position is most frequently used - presumably due to its cohesive features. Thus, the reported clause is fully divided from the statement that names the source of utterance, and no further information about them is given. Information processing gains a smooth flow and the reader is not interrupted and perceives the value of information undisturbed.

This chapter provided additional figures of inversion occurrence in the corpus and justified positions in the sentence that are taken by these structures.

6. 6. Clefting

This subchapter deals with occurrence and effect of clefting on information processing.

Overall occurrence of clefting in the corpus is presented in Table no. 5:

	It-clefts	Wh-clefts

Occurrence in 113 corpus sentences	8	7
Ratio % (in 113 corpus sentences)	7	6
Ratio % (It-clefts v Wh-clefts)	53	47

Clefting appeared in fifteen cases in 113 corpus sentences which does not seem unusual or uneven compared to finding of Biber et al. (1999: 961). Even though It-clefts and Wh-cleft both fall under the same category, either of them has a different way of bringing a piece of information into focus.

It-clefts usually bring into focus information at the beginning of the sentence as can be seen in a sample sentence: ***It was not until late in the century that there was a resurgence of secret operations – against the Russians and in Afghanistan, of all places.***¹⁵ or in *It was **entirely in keeping with proceedings** that the game should be decided by an own goal, Daniel Majstorovic accidentally redirecting Gareth Barry's header into his own net.*^{23A} The focus does not shift or waste away, the second clause – a dependent one - gets normal end-focus.

Wh-clefts on the other hand lay focus solely at the end of sentences and dependent clause appears early in the sentence. Thus Wh-clefts are entirely in concordance with the information principle. Unlike in the case of it-clefts where contrast is often eminent, wh-clefts offer no contrast show that all important information is at the end of the sentence. The best example of a wh-cleft sentence is probably: ***What we have so far many only be just the tip of the iceberg.*** or ***What action the Arab League might take remains unclear, although it is possible that Syria will be referred to the UN Security Council, a move that would increase pressure on Russia and China to drop their opposition to a resolution threatening sanctions against Mr Assad's government.***^{9C}

Journalistic style uses cleftening less than other deviations that is possibly due to its

considerably smaller flexibility compared to inversion and existential there. It might also be because news reporting distribute information gradually whereas it-clefts put double focus. Wh-clefts are also more used in conversation than in written registers.

Clefting offers two different and specific ways of distributing information and putting focus on messages but it is its specific and less flexible way of doing so that makes it less used in journalistic style.

This chapter analysed a deviation from standard word order – clefting and its advantages for processing information in journalistic style.

6. 8. Existential There

Existential there and its purposes in information processing are focus of this chapter.

The most frequent deviation from marked word order proved to be existential there in this analysis. Existential there occurred in 51 cases which means 45%. That finding is quite interesting as news reporting is usually very limited in question of space and not really generous with providing preparation to introduce new information. That is one of the effects that existential there offers. These sentences: "***There are a lot of people out there without the requisite English and maths skills but asking employers to do that as part of an apprenticeship is a big ask.***"^{25C} and *One of the main arguments of the anti-wind farm lobby is that because turbines do not produce electricity without wind, **there is still a need for other ways to generate power.***^{33D} show how existential there prepares the ground to give new information but it still is in accordance with the information principle.

Apart from preparing to introduce information it might also signal, that there is an important piece of information coming as in: *He says **there has been a "serious***

breakdown in trust between the press and the public", adding that the whole of the press - but principally the tabloids - are in the dock of the court of public opinion for accessing emails, blagging sensitive data, bribery and intrusion.^{10L} That is a very important function for news reporting as conveying information and highlighting the most important messages is the essence of journalism.

Of course there are other more basic reasons for using existential there. One of them is simply implying existence of something or an event. That we can see in a sample sentence: *But he said **there had been** "some surprise" within the company at the suggestion that 27 reporters had been identified as allegedly being involved.^{10W} Listing is another basic feature quite useful for journalistic register. It might be more useful in spheres of journalism connected to culture from which this sample sentence comes from: **There are** *missing twins, schizophrenics, secret agents and, in the best tradition of Mitteleuropean fiction, characters whose names overlap or multiply.^{27B} It probably is not the most useful feature, but used non the less.**

Although Biber et al. (1999: 945) mention that other verb constructions like seem to be, used to be etc. are used, not a single one was found in the articles from which corpus sentences were chosen.

Existential there proved to be a useful tool for conveying information cohesively and with various ways of taking advantage from putting focus on information.

Analysis of occurrence of existential there and reasons for its usage were encountered in this subchapter.

7. Summary of the analysis

The second part of this paper was comprised of the analysis itself. At first the methodology and sources were explained, and then the hypotheses were introduced. To

reiterate, these hypotheses are:

- 1) Inversion is the most frequent marked word order type in corpus for its features and usefulness for journalistic register. This hypothesis is disconfirmed by Table no. 1. Inversion with 48 cases of occurrence is the second most frequent after existential there.
- 2) Clefting is the least frequent deviation in the corpus – this hypothesis is proved right as it appears in 15 sentences. It is probably due to its specific features.
- 3) Existential there is expected to be the second most common deviation. This hypothesis is disconfirmed as existential there occurred in 51 cases. Reasons for this high occurrence are probably those that it is an easy and flexible way to achieve putting accent on a piece of information which also is in agreement with the information principle.

Later in the analysis, each chosen word order deviation was dedicated a subchapter in which numbers of occurrence and usage for journalistic style were encountered.

A summary of the whole analytical part has now been given and it can be claimed that the hypotheses were all confirmed.

8. Conclusion

The aim of this paper, which is divided into two parts – the theoretical part and the practical one – is to describe and analyse how marked word order affects information processing in journalistic style.

The theoretical part provides all information necessary to proceed to the analytical part. It described the journalistic style, its main features and functions and participants involved in information processing, which was explained together with its functions.

Word order is fixed in English because it is an analytical language and thus the word class interpretation is dependent on fixed structures.. Standard word order is S/V/O/M/P/T. The functions of word order are semantic function, the grammatical function and the function on the level of functional sentence perspective. In connection with the last named function the end-weight principle and the end-focus principles were introduced.

The fourth chapter investigated marked word order and other grammatical means which, in combination with word order, change the way the message is distributed throughout a sentence. These individual cases were described in the foregoing subchapters. The methods of information distribution and information highlighting of given and new information are inversion, clefting and existential there.

Inversion was described as the reversal of the normal order of subject and verb, so that the verb word precedes the subject. Clefting is changing word order after starting a sentence beginning with words starting with wh- or it-. Existential there introduces new information with a structure there + be.

The practical part comprises of the analysis of the chosen deviations from standard word order and of their effect on information processing in journalistic style. The source is named and methodology of the 113 sentence corpus is introduced.

Then, three hypotheses are established. The first says that: Inversion is the most frequent marked word order type in corpus for its features and usefulness for journalistic register. The second hypothesis says that clefting is the least frequent deviation in the corpus. Third hypothesis expects existential there to be the second most common deviation.

The first hypothesis was disconfirmed because only 48 of these structures were found in 113 corpus sentences. The second hypothesis was confirmed as counted only in 13% of the corpus. The third hypothesis was disconfirmed because existential there was the most common deviation.

This chapter provided additional figures of inversion occurrence in the corpus and justified positions in the sentence that are taken by these structures.

9. Resumé

Cílem této práce bylo prozkoumat, jak vybrané odchylky od standardního slovosledu ovlivňují rozmístování informací ve větě a jak toto rozmístění ovlivňuje vnímání informací z textu. Práce je rozdělena do dvou částí. Teoretická, jež poskytuje informace potřebné k porozumění tématu, začíná kapitolou popisující žurnalistický styl. Popsány jsou také jeho funkce, kterými jsou hlavně podávání informací poutavým způsobem a zabavení čtenáře. Díky nutnosti upoutání pozornosti diváka a osobnosti některých autorů nemusí být žurnalistický styl prost mnohoznačnosti.

Po žurnalistickém stylu se práce zabývá lineárním rozmístování informací od nejnižší informační hodnoty po tu nejdůležitější ve větách a jejich vstřebávání. Je tedy představeno i *téma* (známá informace) a *réma* (nova informace) a důležitost rématu v kombinaci s kontextem a známými informacemi s ohledem na plynulé pochopení zamýšlené informace. V souvislosti s novou a známou informací je vysvětlen i informační princip, který nabádá k lineárnímu rozmístění informací ze začátku – nejméně hodnotná informace, na konec – nejvíce hodnotná informace. Dále kapitola upozorňuje

na vlastnost žurnalistického stylu, a to využívání pozic k umístění důležitých informací výhodných k upoutání pozornosti.

Posléze práce začala zkoumat jak anglický slovosled, jež je převážně ustálený a ve své ustálené verzi má za funkci krom určování funkce slov jednotlivých větných elementů ještě už zmíněné rozmíst'ování informací. To v ustáleném slovosledu respektuje pravidla informačního principu, tudíž nejdůležitější – nová informace – je umístěna na konci věty. Tato pozice je nazývána *end-focus*. Popsán je dále standardní slovosled. Ustálená forma standardního slovosledu je *podmět / sloveso / předmět / příslovečné určení*. Další podkapitolou jsou funkce slovosledu. Těmi jsou tři funkce. Funkce gramatická – již zmíněné rozlišování slovních druhů podle pozice elementů ve větě. Funkce sémantická, která asociuje význam elementu dle jeho umístění ve větě. Poslední je funkční větné členění, které se zabývá již zmíněným rozložením informací ve větě a upozorňuje na silnou informační hodnotu, která je umístěna na konci věty. Tento *end-focus* ale může být přemístěn i na začátek věty. A to kvůli zdůraznění vybraných informací. Vysvětlen v této kapitole je i *end-weight* princip, který nabádá, aby delší a složitější větné části by se měly umístit až za ty kratší a méně složité.

V další kapitole teoretické části pojednávají o odchylkách od ustáleného slovosledu. A to o vybraných zástupcích těchto odchylek, které jsou důležité pro nadcházející analytickou část. *Marked word order* neboli slovosled, kde jsou hlavní větné elementy přemístěny na neobvyklou pozici za účelem dosažení koheze, důrazu nebo jiných stylistických efektů. Pro účely pozdější analýzy byly vybrány tři odchylky od standardního slovosledu, které pomáhají dosáhnout *marked word order*. První z nich je inverze. Podstatou inverze je výměna pozic buď podmětu se slovesem nebo podmětu s operátorem. Kapitola se ale také blíže zabývá *reporting clauses*, jež jsou v žurnalistickém stylu používané, a inverzí v nich.

Další odchylkou od slovosledu je tzv. *clefting*, při kterém se věta uvádí slovy začínajícími na *it-* a *wh-* a za nimiž dochází k předsouvání větných členů. Slouží opět k dosažení koheze a navíc ke zvýraznění vybraných informací.

Poslední vybranou odchylkou od standardního slovosledu existenciální *zde*, jenž uvádí novou informaci pomocí formule *zde + je*. Implikuje že něco existuje. Tím pomáhá uvádět nové informace či upozorňuje, že přichází informace důležitá. Dodržuje informační princip a usazování nejdůležitější informace na konec věty.

Praktická část, která obsahuje analýzu vybraných odchylek od standardního slovosledu a jejich efekt na rozkládání informací ve vybraných člancích psaných v žurnalistickém stylu. V úvodu seznamuje čtenáře se zdrojem – britským deníkem *The Telegraph*, ze kterého byly korpusové věty získány. Metodologií – ze zdrojových článků bylo vyňato 113 vět obsahujících jeden nebo i více zkoumaných jevů. A označení korpusových písmenem, kterým je označen článek, ze kterého pochází a číslem, které označuje kolikátým jevem v pořadí byl jev ve zdrojovém článku.

Po úvodu praktické části přichází hypotézy. Tato teze stanovila pět hypotéz. První tvrdí, že inverze je nejčastějším druhem odchylky v korpusu a byla prokázána chybnou. Druhá teze předpokládá, že *clefting* bude nejméně frekventovaná odchylka od standardního slovosledu a prokázána byla. Třetí hypotéza považuje existenciální *zde* za druhý nejčastější jev, který ovlivňuje v korpusových větách rozložení informace. I tato hypotéza byla prokázána chybnou. Tato odchylka byla ze všech nejčastější. Všechny tyto tři hypotézy jsou posouzeny na základě frekvence, ve které se objevovaly v korpusu.

Téma rozmístování informací v žurnalistickém stylu je velmi rozsáhlé a krom tří zkoumaných jsou ještě další jevy, které ovlivňují proces umístování a vnímání informací. Pro omezenou velikost, kterou může tato práce mít, se k dalším jevům vyjadřovat nemohla. I jevy v této práci popisované a zkoumané by si zasloužily více místa.

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11. Appendices

Appendix no. 1 – Corpus Sentences

The longer Gbagbo stays, the more violence he will be responsible for," **said Rinaldo Depagne**, West Africa Senior Analyst of the conflict prevention think tank International Crisis Group.^{1A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

"Ashton is charge of these meetings of foreign ministers, she chairs them and is accountable to them for decisions," **said a diplomat working for a national government**.^{2A} – inversion in a reported clause – final

We lost 650 staff to the new service, we cannot lose everything," **said a spokesman for Mr de Boisseau**.^{2B} - inversion in a reported clause – final

And, it'll all be torn down when he gets his new office which will grander than anything ever seen here," **said one envious EU aide**.^{2C} - inversion in a reported clause – final

There is a high degree of confidence and trust in the president.^{2D} – Existential there

"Everything is on track. We set out a plan, we are working to fulfil and it's on time," **said Lady Ashton's spokeswoman**.^{2E} - inversion in a reported clause – final

"European public spending cannot be exempt from the considerable efforts made by the member states to bring their public spending under control," **said the joint letter signed by Mr Cameron, Mrs Merkel and Mr Sarkozy**.^{2F} - inversion in a reported clause –

medial

After chatting about her school and his work, the friendship escalated into an “obsession” and he created “a secret world”, **said Simon Mills**, prosecuting.^{3A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

A 12-hour curfew across the country would come into force from 6:00pm (1700 GMT), **added a government statement** carried by the official TAP news agency.^{4A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

"When we met Helen Boden, the BBC's director news, **there was** some positive engagement with our request for more balanced coverage, but no concrete commitment.^{5A} – Existential there

"The BBC abandoned journalistic integrity," **said Mr Smith**.^{5B} - inversion in a reported clause – final

"I had the boy [Blake] in one hand, the rope in the other. I wasn't going to let go but then the torrent came through and was pulling us down," **said Warren McErlean**, a rescue worker.^{6A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

"Jordan was swept off," **said John Tyson**, 46, Ms Rice's partner of 30 years and Jordan's father.^{6B} - inversion in a reported clause – final

The plane was departing for Salt Lake City when it went down, **said Ian Gregor**, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration.^{7A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

There was no public phone listing for the company.^{7B} – Existential there

“Albert lives in Hampshire and we are all going to take a boat out for a sail around Chichester harbour and have a picnic on the water,” **says Lady Harwood**.^{8A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

There is an added symbolism too: Hafez al-Assad, the president's father and predecessor, commanded the air force before he came to power in a coup in 1968, a fact that makes the directorate even more loathed in the eyes of regime opponents.^{9A} – Existential there

"What has happened in Syria is very sad for all of us," **said Qatar's foreign minister, Hamad bin Jassim**, who leads the league's committee on Syria.^{9B} – inversion in a reported clause – medial; *wh-cleft*

What action the Arab League might take remains unclear, although it is possible that Syria will be referred to the UN Security Council, a move that would increase pressure on Russia and China to drop their opposition to a resolution threatening sanctions against Mr Assad's government.^{9C} - wh-cleft

There are incredibly talented hard-working journalists working in the tabloid press as well as the quality press.^{10A} – existential there

But **there has been** more and more focus in recent years on celebrity tittle-tattle as a cheap way of filling up newspapers.^{10B} – existential there

There is no question of them entering the public domain.^{10C} – existential there

What Mr Garnham is seeking, on my understanding, **is that as and when a document migrates from the private part of the site to the core participant part of the site**, that document may be of interest to the officers of Operation Weeting.^{10D}- wh-cleft

He says *there are* 28 readable corner names in Glenn Mulcaire's notebook, but adds: "**it is not a resonable inference to suggest that they are all News of the World employees**".^{10E} – *wxistential there*; it-cleft

It certainly cannot be said that the MPS have established that all the notebook corner names were from the News of the World.^{10F} - it-cleft

After listening to Mr Rusbridger it may well be that **there is** some common ground.. in looking at a real way, a sensible way, of dealing with this area.^{10G}– existential there

There is a difference between freedom of clauses and freedom of the press, Mr Sherborne says.^{10H} – existential there

What we have so far many only be just the tip of the iceberg.^{10I} - wh-cleft

There was on any view a concerted effort to conceal the ugly truth from ever surfacing.^{10J}– existential there

There is little that can be said about this because of the criminal prosecutions, at least because of the individuals involved.^{10K} – existential there

He says **there has been** a "serious breakdown in trust between the press and the public", adding that the whole of the press - but principally the tabloids - are in the dock of the court of public opinion for accessing emails, blagging sensitive data, bribery and intrusion.^{10L} – existential there

Breaking News: **there are** actual members of the public in the public section of the leveson marquee..^{10M} – existential there

I think **there's** a great deal of scope in finding some mechanism that allows for the resolution of disputes between members of the public and the press, short of the courts, because it has become so expensive.^{10N} – existential there

The PCC, for all its failings, was born from the view that **there was** an overriding imperative to agree a code, to which we would not only pay lip service but would actually inform everything that we did.^{10O} – existential there

He says **there have been** a series of "lamentable failures", urging the PCC to be a press standards and mediation commission covering libel and privacy.^{10P} – existential there

Only **by acting together would we protect ourselves** from the people who really were trying to dye our hands.^{10Q} – inversion after a negative adverbia „only“

There was, in short, a failure of the normal checks and balances in society to hold power to account.^{10R} – existential there

There is often a stark expectation from on high. Editors rule the roost.^{10S} – existential there

Stanistreet says the NUJ is asking journalists to give evidence to the Leveson Inquiry, but at some publications **there is** a "genuine climate of fear" over speaking out.^{10T} – existential there

But **there was** a newsroom blinded to the moral darkness of such intrusion when it came to their own behaviour.^{10U} – existential there

We do not have all the notebooks, but we knew that **there were** five legible corner names which could be correlated with News of the World reporters' names, those being Mr Goodman's name and A to D.^{10V} – existential there

But he said **there had been** “some surprise” within the company at the suggestion that 27 reporters had been identified as allegedly being involved.^{10W} – existential there

I think it's horrible, **it's atrocious what took place**.^{11A} - wh-cleft

Speaking to NBC News yesterday, Mr McQueary described himself as "shaken" but said **there was** nothing he could say while criminal proceedings were ongoing.^{11B} – existential there

"Mike is a complete technophobe so I use this software to fix his computer without any input from him," **said Mr Duffy**, 39. ^{12A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

"The West needs to lead and the international community needs to talk about what to do when the dam bursts in Syria," **said a senior Arab diplomatic source**, adding that Syria's neighbours held too many different views to coordinate effectively.^{13A} - inversion in a reported clause – medial

"We cannot accept that people are being killed in the way they are now," **said Sheikh Hamad**.^{13B} - inversion in a reported clause – final

It is understood **there is** support in the Arab world for the idea of Mr Cameron or President Nicolas Sarkozy of France leading a diplomatic "contact group" to provide a forum for Western and Arab states concerned with Syria to discuss action.^{13C} – existential there

It is now however taken as a given that the Syrian president will be forced out sooner or later.^{13D} – it-cleft

If someone can think this up, then **there could also be** others.^{14A} – existential there

The news of the central database on far-right threats was welcomed but will fail to placate fears that **there might be** other cells of a far-right terrorist network dubbed the Brown Army Faction by the press as opposed to the left-wing terrorist group the Red Army Faction of the 1970s and 1980s.^{14B} – existential there

"The entire nation is wondering just how big the Brown Army Faction is, but without the internet and telephone information from the Zwickau cell it is difficult to assess," **said Mr Friedrich**.^{14C} - inversion in a reported clause – final

But as these emergencies ended, so did the organisations set up to cope with them.^{15A} - inversion after linking form (so)

It was not until late in the century that there was a resurgence of secret operations – against the Russians and in Afghanistan, of all places.^{15B} – *existential there*; it-cleft

What became known as the Great Game gave birth to stories of derring-do on the plains of high Central Asia, where secrets and loyalties were bought and sold and life was arbitrary and cheap.^{15C} - wh-cleft

There were executions in remote dusty compounds and bodies were dumped in wells.^{15D} – existential there

There were others, too; some in the public domain, some still not.^{15E} – existential there

Nor was it only the Russians who killed spies.^{15F} - inversion after linking form (nor)

Terrorists of all complexions are paranoiac about penetration and ruthless in dealing with it, quite often suspecting treachery where **there is** none and murdering the wrong ones.^{15G} – existential there

The point Mr Hague was illustrating in his reference to agent casualties is that there are inevitable risks and costs in current operations in support of the military.^{15H} – existential there

Nor would it make sense for any government to pay for an intelligence service it doesn't use when the need is greatest.^{15I} - inversion after linking form (nor)

"We learned from each other - it's not just a lot of earbashing - earbashing - that's a good one, earbashing. I could use that in Washington," **said Mr Obama** who has endured three years of partisan battles with Republicans.^{16A} - inversion in a reported clause – medial

"We are still confused about the meaning of this attack," **said Daud Hussein**, the owner of the house in the Seypiano district of the city, where the boy was killed.^{17A} - inversion in a reported clause – medial

"Everybody was excited to be watching the game, and no one expected that such a horrible incident was about to happen," **said Mohamed Black**, a second witness to the Tuesday evening attack. ^{17B} - inversion in a reported clause – final

"For him to die in prison is not an inappropriate response to the life he's led," **said Assistant U.S. Attorney Christina Posa**.^{18A}- inversion in a reported clause – final

"This seems to be a purely malicious act," **said Mr Wisniewski**.^{19A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

"I felt Frank's music was under-appreciated and misunderstood, and his contributions were too great for them to be allowed to disappear in my lifetime," **says Dweezil**.^{20A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

"The challenges were great and numerous," **says Dweezil**.^{20B} - inversion in a reported clause – final

"Frank's original versions of his songs were orchestrated and arranged with particular instrumentation so they could be heard a certain way," **says Dweezil**.^{20C} - inversion in a reported clause – final

"Modern records are all made with virtually identical gear, software plug-ins and everything," **says Dweezil**.^{20D} - inversion in a reported clause – final

Not that **there aren't** other facets of Dweezil's personality.^{20E} – existential there

'You may remember the wedding we had here in April,' **says the Very Rev Dr John**

Hall, Dean of Westminster, standing on a gallery 70ft above the Abbey floor.^{21A} - inversion in a reported clause – medial

There's still rather a lot of work to do.. Once there, you're met by a not-entirely-welcome blast of hot air from the Victorian heating pipes.^{21C} – existential there

There's the classic BBC one, of course, straight back down the aisle towards the west door. But there's also a unique perspective immediately below on the beautiful Cosmati Pavement, fashioned from Purbeck marble in the 13th century and restored last May.^{21C} – existential there

“A number of things ended up here because people didn't know what to do with them,” **says Dr Hall**.^{21D} - inversion in a reported clause – final

“It was never intended as a dead space,” **says Dr Hall**, pointing out marble columns, stained-glass windows and intricate stone corbels – all invisible from below.^{21E} - inversion in a reported clause – medial

“It is about the Abbey as the faith at the heart of the nation,” **says Dr Hall**, who, as overseer of Westminster Abbey, answers directly to the Sovereign (and God) alone.^{21F} - inversion in a reported clause – medial

“**There was** an inadequate telling of the story.^{21G} – existential there

And when there are punches to be thrown, musically speaking, Cliff is always on the receiving end.^{22A} – existential there

It was entirely in keeping with proceedings that the game should be decided by an own goal, Daniel Majstorovic accidentally redirecting Gareth Barry's header into his own net.^{23A} – it-cleft

"A country is at its best when the leadership cares about its people and when the national purpose and vision is clear," **wrote Mr Besigye**.^{24A} – inversion in a reported clause – final

"I wouldn't be able to do what I'm doing today without having undertaken an

apprenticeship," **says McColl.**^{25A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

However, **there is** also a plan to require apprenticeship training providers to offer English and maths skills – equivalent to a good GCSE – to workers coming through the system.^{25B} – existential there

"**There are** a lot of people out there without the requisite English and maths skills but asking employers to do that as part of an apprenticeship is a big ask."^{25C} – existential there

But critics argue **there is** too much emphasis on quantity over quality. Good quality programmes have the potential to equip young people and set them up for life – but there are examples of schemes that last just 12 weeks.^{25D} – existential there

Separately, business groups warn the reason employers aren't hiring young people at present – quite aside from the issue over "work readiness" – is that **there** simply **isn't** any demand in the current climate.^{25E} – existential there

He adds the Government needs to create the right environment to help firms take on more staff, but **there must be** an "emphasis on quality" as well as quantity.^{25F} – existential there

It is with great sadness and a heavy heart that I have decided to end my six-year marriage to Ashton.^{26A} – it-cleft

As a woman, a mother and a wife **there are** certain values and vows that I hold sacred, and it is in this spirit that I have chosen to move forward with my life.^{26B} – existential there

"Hungary has always been lost to discords," **says one character:** the country is so fissile that even its capital breaks down into two cities.^{27A} - inversion in a reported clause – medial

There are missing twins, schizophrenics, secret agents and, in the best tradition of Mitteleuropean fiction, characters whose names overlap or multiply.^{27B} – existential there

There can have been few so adamantly bisexual novels.^{27C} – existential there

"My worry was that he was insulting, and when I invite someone to my house, they don't insult me," **said longtime HFPA member Judy Solomon.**^{28A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

It was no secret that Prince Talal was unhappy about the likely promotion of his half-brother, but it is likely that his resignation is as much about the failure to hold a wide-ranging debate in the Allegiance Council as the decision itself.^{29A} – it-cleft

"Mid-life parents are losing out to the greatest degree," **said Richard Doe,** the chief executive of ING Direct.^{30A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

Prince of Wales 'ideologically fixated' about alternative medicine, **says Simon Singh**^{31A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

'Whatever the evidence he would be in favour of combating climate change,' he said.^{31B} - wh-cleft

'But if **there wasn't** evidence he wouldn't change his mind, I believe.^{31C} – wxistential there

"Violence breeds violence," **said Sahar Abdel-Mohsen,** an engineer who joined in the protest after a call went out on Twitter urging people to come to Tahrir to defend against the police attacks. "We are tired of this and we are not leaving the square."^{32A} - inversion in a reported clause – medial

There was no military presence in and around the square on Saturday.^{32B} – existential there

One prominent activist, Malek Mostafa, lost his right eye from a rubber bullet, **said Ghada Shabbender,** a member of the Egyptian Organisation for Human Rights.^{32C} - inversion in a reported clause – final

Now, **there is** deep uncertainty over the timeline, and presidential elections might not be held until 2013.^{32D} – Existential there

Wind farms are useless, **says Duke of Edinburgh**^{33A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

“He said they were absolutely useless, completely reliant on subsidies and an absolute disgrace,” **said Mr Wilmar**. “I was surprised by his very frank views.”^{33B} - inversion in a reported clause – final

“He said, 'You don't believe in fairy tales do you?'" **said Mr Wilmar**.^{33C} - inversion in a reported clause – final

One of the main arguments of the anti-wind farm lobby is that because turbines do not produce electricity without wind, **there is** still a need for other ways to generate power.^{33D} – existential there

There is much speculation this week about who will star as the new Doctor Who in the big screen adaptation to be directed by David Yates, who made the last four Harry Potter films.^{34A} – existential there

“Glenn cast it as far as possible with actors she's worked with before,” **said Collins**.^{34B} - - inversion in a reported clause – final

It wasn't the jumper – though the traditional, star-pattern Scandinavian one **that Sarah Lund so steadfastly wears over an entire murder investigation was both comical and alluring**; Lund's expression remained implacably grim above its cheerful pattern. As relationships unravelled – with her lover, her mother, her son – her sweater did not.^{35A} – it-cleft

Then **there is** the grief.^{35B} – existential there

"For him to die in prison is not an inappropriate response to the life he's led," **said Assistant U.S. Attorney Christina Posa**.^{36A} - inversion in a reported clause – final

Appendix no. 2 – Sources of Corpus Articles

1 Ivory Coast president orders peacekeepers to leave as crisis escalates

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/cotedivoire/8211874/Ivory-Coast-president-orders-peacekeepers-to-leave-as-crisis-escalates.html>
2010-12-18 Zoe Flood

2 Cameron, Merkel and Sarkozy promise to freeze EU spending as the Eurocrats expand their realm

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/eu/8211735/Cameron-Merkel-and-Sarkozy-promise-to-freeze-EU-spending-as-the-Eurocrats-expand-their-realm.html>
2010-12-19 Bruno Waterfield

3 Polo player had sex with 15-year-old tack girl

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/crime/8261235/Polo-player-had-sex-with-15-year-old-tack-girl.html>
14 Jan 2011 Daily Telegraph Reporter

4 Tunisian president forced from power as state of emergency declared

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/tunisia/8260675/Tunisian-president-forced-from-power-as-state-of-emergency-declared.html>
14 Jan 2011

5 Royal wedding: BBC under attack from anti-monarchists

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/royal-wedding/8489285/Royal-wedding-BBC-under-attack-from-anti-monarchists.html>
Patrick Sawyer 12:45PM BST 03 May 2011

6 Australia floods: swept to his death, the boy who told rescuers to 'save my brother first'

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/australiaandthepacific/australia/8256340/Australia-floods-swept-to-his-death-the-boy-who-told-rescuers-to-save-my-brother-first.html>
Bonnie Malkin 12:06AM GMT 13 Jan 2011

7 5 dead in plane crash at California airport

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/northamerica/usa/8386839/5-dead-in-plane-crash-at-California-airport.html>
11:28PM GMT 16 Mar 2011

8 Dustin Hoffman's reunion

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/theroyalfamily/8496030/Pippa-Middleton-The-naked-truth.html>
Tim Walker 6:28AM BST 06 May 2011

9 Syrian rebels warn Assad regime they can strike 'anywhere and anytime'

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/syria/8895001/Syrian-rebels-warn-Assad-regime-they-can-strike-anywhere-and-anytime.html>

Adrian Blomfield, Middle East Correspondent 11:31PM GMT 16 Nov 2011

10 Leveson Inquiry: as it happened November 16

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/leveson-inquiry/8903425/Leveson-Inquiry-as-it-happened-November-16.html>

Sarah Rainey 6:00PM GMT 16 Nov 2011

11 Sarah Palin calls for Penn State coach Jerry Sandusky to be lynched

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/sarah-palin/8895125/Sarah-Palin-calls-for-Penn-State-coach-Jerry-Sandusky-to-be-lynched.html>

Raf Sanchez, Washington 8:02PM GMT 16 Nov 2011

12 Computer expert turns online sleuth to track down stolen computers

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/8894121/Computer-expert-turns-online-sleuth-to-track-down-stolen-computers.html>

Richard Alleyne 6:30PM GMT 16 Nov 2011

13 Call for David Cameron to lead action against Syria

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/syria/8895146/Call-for-David-Cameron-to-lead-action-against-Syria.html>

Alex Spillius 10:00PM GMT 16 Nov 2011

14 German neo-Nazis had hit list of 88 political targets

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/germany/8894918/German-neo-Nazis-had-hit-list-of-88-political-targets.html>

Matthew Day 9:53PM GMT 16 Nov 2011

15 Why Hague spoke out on Britain's secret services

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/defence/8894344/Why-Hague-spoke-out-on-Britains-secret-services.html>

Alan Judd 8:39PM GMT 16 Nov 2011

16 Barack Obama's Australian slang shows closeness to Julia Gillard

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/barackobama/8894144/Barack-Obamas-Australian-slang-shows-closeness-to-Julia-Gillard.html>

Daily Telegraph Foreign Staff 3:05PM GMT 16 Nov 2011

17 Bombs target Kenya's aid workers

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/kenya/8893957/Bombs-target-Kenyas-aid-workers.html>

Mike Pflanz 2:53PM GMT 16 Nov 2011

18 Neo-Nazis: German interior minister calls for database on far-right extremists

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/germany/8893641/Neo-Nazis-German-interior-minister-calls-for-database-on-far-right-extremists.html>
Matthew Day 2:02PM GMT 16 Nov 2011

19 Facebook: browsers to blame for explicit spam

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/facebook/8894427/Facebook-browsers-to-blame-for-explicit-spam.html>
Christopher Williams, Technology Correspondent 3:55PM GMT 16 Nov 2011

20 Dweezil Zappa: My debt to my dad

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/music/rockandpopfeatures/8894965/Dweezil-Zappa-My-debt-to-my-dad.html>
Adam Sweeting 6:40PM GMT 16 Nov 2011

21 Westminster Abbey's junk room has the best view in Europe

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/art/architecture/8892089/Westminster-Abbeys-junk-room-has-the-best-view-in-Europe.html>
Iain Hollingshead 6:55AM GMT 16 Nov 2011

22 Sir Cliff Richard: 'For me, Cliff Richard makes uncool cool'

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/music/rockandpopfeatures/8894343/Sir-Cliff-Richard-For-me-Cliff-Richard-makes-uncool-cool.html>
Paul Clements 3:36PM GMT 16 Nov 2011

23 Gareth Barry's diverted header becomes England's 2,000th goal and provides first win over Sweden for 43 years

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/sport/football/teams/england/8891734/Gareth-Barrys-diverted-header-becomes-Englands-2000th-goal-and-provides-first-win-over-Sweden-for-43-years.html>
Henry Winter 6:45AM GMT 16 Nov 2011

24 Ugandan party denies copying Tory election manifesto

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/uganda/8260074/Ugandan-party-denies-copying-Tory-election-manifesto.html>
Mike Pflanz, 9:00PM GMT 14 Jan 2011

25 Experts question Vince Cable's apprenticeship scheme

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/jobs/8892799/Experts-question-Vince-Cables-apprenticeship-scheme.html>
Louisa Peacock, 5:50AM GMT 16 Nov 2011

26 Demi Moore to divorce Ashton Kutcher

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/celebritynews/8898228/Demi-Moore-to-divorce-Ashton-Kutcher.html>
11:25PM GMT 17 Nov 2011

27 Parallel Stories by Péter Nádas

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/books/fictionreviews/8899352/Parallel-Stories-by-Peter-Nadas-review.html>

Toby Clements 8:00AM GMT 23 Nov 2011

28 Backlash against return for Ricky Gervais and his 'insults'

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/tvandradio/8896118/Backlash-against-return-for-Ricky-Gervais-and-his-insults.html>

11:28AM GMT 17 Nov 2011

29 Saudi royal family split by Crown Prince appointment

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/saudi-arabia/8897152/Saudi-royal-family-split-by-Crown-Prince-appointment.html>

Richard Spencer, 7:37PM GMT 17 Nov 2011

30 Middle-class families lose £2,000 of savings since the summer

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/personalfinance/8894174/Middle-class-families-lose-2000-of-savings-since-the-summer.html>

By James Hall, 7:00AM GMT 17 Nov 2011

31 Prince of Wales 'ideologically fixated' about alternative medicine, says Simon Singh

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/hay-festival/8899577/Prince-of-Wales-ideologically-fixated-about-alternative-medicine-says-Simon-Singh.html>

Matthew Bayley 6:00AM GMT 19 Nov 2011

32 Egypt police clash with protesters ahead of vote

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/egypt/8902009/Egypt-police-clash-with-protesters-ahead-of-vote.html>

9:48PM GMT 19 Nov 2011

33 Wind farms are useless, says Duke of Edinburgh^{33A}

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/prince-philip/8901985/Wind-farms-are-useless-says-Prince-Philip.html>

Jonathan Wynne-Jones 9:30PM GMT 19 Nov 2011

34 Who's the new Doctor Who?

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/film/film-news/8896772/Whos-the-new-Doctor-Who.html>

David Gritten 8:00AM GMT 19 Nov 2011

35 Nicci Gerrard: The Killing is the best TV thriller in years

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/tvandradio/8899289/Nicci-Gerrard-The-Killing-is-the-best-TV-thriller-in-years.html>

Nicci Gerrard 7:30AM GMT 19 Nov 2011

36 'The Oldfather', 93, sentenced to 8 years

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/northamerica/usa/8261086/The-Oldfather->

93-sentenced-to-8-years.html
9:05PM GMT 14 Jan 2011