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Reference as a Cohesive Device in Newspaper Reporting

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Reference jako prostředek koheze v diskursu novinových zpráv

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### Zásady pro vypracování:

Cílem bakalářské práce je prostudovat užití reference jako prostředku koheze v diskursu novinových zpráv. Studentka nejprve na základě lingvistické odborné literatury definiuje pojem koheze a představí základní prostředky gramatické a lexikální koheze. Dále se soustředí zejména na podrobné popsání reference, se zaměřením na pronominální referenci a roli kontextu. Následně studentka charakterizuje základní znaky diskursu novinových zpráv s ohledem na způsob prezentace informace. Po provedení vlastní analýzy vybraných novinových článků identifikuje vyskytující se prostředky reference a vysvětlí užití kohezivních koreferenčních řetězců z hlediska typu reference a typu prostředků tvořících koreferenční řetězce. Na závěr interpretuje zjištěnou frekvenci výskytu jednotlivých prostředků reference s ohledem na typ zkomponovaného textu a jeho funkci.

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- 1) Biber, Douglas, Stig Johansson, Geoffrey Leech, Susan Conrad, and Edward Finegan. 1999. *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. London: Longman.
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## **Abstract**

This thesis is aimed at reference used as a cohesive device in newspaper reporting. The theoretical part of the thesis is focused on the explanation of cohesion, cohesive devices, reference and the language of newspapers. The aim of the analytical part is to identify reference in discourse of newspaper reporting, classify the types of reference and analyse which types of reference are used in newspaper reporting most frequently.

## **Key words**

Reference; cohesion; cohesive devices; referent; referring expressions, newspaper reporting

## **Název**

Reference jako prostředek koheze v diskursu novinových zpráv

## **Abstrakt**

Tato práce se zabývá užitím reference v diskursu novinových zpráv. Teoretická část práce se věnuje vysvětlení základních pojmů jako jsou koheze, kohezní prostředky, reference a také popisuje funkční styl a jazyk novinových článků. Cílem analytické části je identifikovat referenci v diskursu novinových článků, klasifikovat typy reference a analyzovat, který typ reference se v novinových člancích používá nejčastěji.

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## **Introduction**

Newspaper reporting take significant part of our everyday lives. They can be found in newspapers, magazines, tabloids, on the Internet but also on television and on the radio. Usually, we come across one particular news several times during the day. We listen to it on the radio in the morning, later we read it in newspapers on the way to work, at work we find it on the Internet, and we watch it on television in the evening. Nowadays, we get used to the fact that we are well informed on everyday bases and that we do not have to make much effort to get some information. People became plain receivers of information paying no attention to the form of the information and sometimes even no attention to the content of the information at all.

The aim of this theses is to observe the form of newspapers reposting and analyse the discovered patterns. It is focused on the form of news of British broadsheets such as Daily Mail, Daily Express, and the Guardian and then on the form of some news which were posted on the Internet, specifically some articles were derived from [www.express.co.uk](http://www.express.co.uk), [www.mansionglobal.com](http://www.mansionglobal.com), [www.peta.org](http://www.peta.org).

In the theoretical part of the thesis, there will be explained several important grammatical phenomena, which are closely related to the main topic of the thesis – reference. As reference fall under the grammatical cohesion, the matter of cohesion will be identified first. Cohesion contributes to the smooth continuity and comprehensibility of a text, and this feature is realized by cohesive ties that will be explained in the following chapter right after cohesion. Subsequently, after defining cohesive ties and their types, there will be specified particular cohesive devices. The points of view quite intersect at this stage, as some intellectuals consider cohesive ties to be cohesive devices at the same time, while others hold a different classification. Therefore, the right way which would the best fit the topic of the thesis needs to be found.

After dividing cohesive devices into appropriate categories, the topic of reference can be finally approached and that is the main point of this paper. Right at the beginning the main viewpoints of reference will be identified, and as they considerably differ, it will be chosen only one of them, which correlates the most with the intention of this thesis. Furthermore, the process of forming of reference and which particular tools are used to it will be specified. These tools are called referent and referring expressions and they are essential for the act of reference. Finally, specific types of referring expressions will be named and the process of referring will be demonstrated using these.

The analytical part will be focused on selected articles from the sources which were named individually at the beginning of this introduction, and will provide both quantitative and qualitative results, which will either confirm or disprove established presumptions of the analysis.

Examples in the theoretical part as well as in the analytical part will be marked with a number in brackets at the end of every example which refers to the placings of the particular example in appendixes.

## 1. Cohesion

Cohesion is a greatly important linguistic phenomenon for the text connectedness and meaningfulness. A text without cohesion would be just a “random set of utterances” (Sanders 2006, 591) showing no connectivity and logical continuity, and would therefore be rather unintelligible or at least quite obscure for a reader to understand the main point of the text. According to Halliday (2004, 532), cohesion is a lexicogrammatical system which allows to transcend the boundaries of clauses, which would be otherwise limited by the initial capital letters and full stops at the end. Similarly, Quirk et. al view the issue of cohesion from an analogous perspective. They explain that cohesion is a grammatical and lexical linking within a text that makes the text to hold together, and is necessary for the construction of the text and for its interpretation as well. (1985, 1423) In brief, they claim that cohesion makes a reader to view sentences not as separate units but as the flow of information that is interconnected within sentences and even across the whole text.

In addition, Tárnyiková understands cohesion “...as a property of the text primarily associated with the surface structure of the text...” (2002, 29), which means that cohesion is created by using specific linking devices and certain lexical and grammatical structures that can be found and identified in the text by the naked eye while reading it (surface structure). These grammatical and lexical structures divide cohesion into two main categories: grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The grammatical cohesion is realized by grammatical features such as reference, substitution, and ellipsis, whereas lexical cohesion is based on semantic relationship between words, use of repetition, synonymy, antonymy, meronymy etc. (Halliday and Hasan 1989, 82) The devices of grammatical and lexical cohesion then connect a sentence to its predecessors, which are the sentences that precede, and to its successors, which are the sentences that follow, (Hoey 1991, 3) which requires a reader to look to the surrounding sentences to find the right interpretation of the text. This interconnection between sentences is called a cohesive tie, however that will be further explained in the following chapter.

## 1.1. Cohesive tie

M.A.K. Halliday and R. Hasan explain cohesive tie as a relationship between two items in a text. Simultaneously they assert that the tie is not a random connection of words which creates the relationship but that the tie is based on certain relationship between words which must exist first. “*You cannot have a tie without two members, and the members cannot appear in a tie unless there is a relation between them.*” (1989, 73) Whereas Michael Hoey divides cohesive ties directly into five broad classes – reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion (1991, 5), which will be described later in the Chapter 1.2. Cohesive devices, Halliday and Hasan distinguish only three types of the tie relation: co-referentiality, co-classification, and co-extension (1989, 74), with all of these above mentioned further examined in the following text.

### 1.1.1. Co-referentiality

Co-referentiality is a relationship of situational identity and the reference to it. In practice, co-referentiality can be demonstrated on the example of sentences A and B. The author in the sentence B refers to something previously mentioned in the sentence A.

#### Example 1:

A: Most exam scripts or papers are now scanned and distributed electronically.

B: **They** are then marked onscreen using software systems provided by the examination boards.

(4)

In the sentence A, a noun phrase *most exam scripts and papers* is mentioned and to it the author refers by personal pronoun *they* in the sentence B. This type of cohesive tie called *co-referentiality* by Halliday and Hasan corresponds with the term *co-reference* by Tárnyiková (2002, 31) and Biber (1999, 233) as well as with the different terminology of Hoey, who calls this type of cohesive tie simply *reference*.

### 1.1.2. Co-referential chains

Moreover, if more co-referential ties are used in succession, they form co-referential chains, also called chains of reference. Co-referential chains are noun phrases – *referring expressions* that go successively and refer to one common entity – *referent*. (Biber 1999, 234) They create important connections within the text and make the text cohesive. The length of co-referential chains differs according to the type of a text. As reported by Kerstin Kunz, a novel or a short story tend to contain

longer co-referential chains than, for example, a journalistic article, which do not provide enough space for establishing long co-referential chains. (Kunz 2010, 170) The total length of a co-referential chain equals the number of all referring expressions included within the chain (Svartvik 1992, 219), which means that some co-referential chains may involve three referring expressions, however some may involve twenty. Therefore, for the purposes of the analytical part of this thesis, I decided to limit the length of the co-referential chains to a minimum length of two referring expressions and a maximum length of ten referring expressions, to the utmost extent no longer than one paragraph.

#### Example 2:

But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man **who** said: ‘**I** need your help, **I**’m lost’. **He** was cold so I gave **him** a coat to keep warm and we tried to put **him** at ease. (19)

Co-referential chain: A frail man – who – I – I – He – him – him.

In the example stated above, the referent is realized by an indefinite noun phrase and is followed by a co-referential chain which consists of a relative pronoun, two 1<sup>st</sup> person pronouns, and three 3<sup>rd</sup> person pronouns – one in subjective and two in objective case.

Additionally, co-referential chains can refer to both a referent that precedes and a referent that follows, which will be later further explained as anaphoric and cataphoric reference. Anaphoric co-referential chains are frequently used in newspaper articles in order to maintain readers’ attention and avoid repetition at the same time. On the contrary, cataphoric reference is generally used by authors of fiction, as the use of cataphoric reference makes the story more exciting and thrilling. (Cook 1989, 18)

### **1.1.3. Co-classification**

Another type of cohesive tie is called co-classification. In contrast to co-reference, which is a relationship of the situational identity, co-classification is a relationship of meanings and class identity. (Halliday1989, 74)

#### Example 3:

Eddie Murphy is so certain he will win an Academy Award (A) he has already created a space in his home to put **the gong** (B).

(Teague & Hines, 2016)

In the abovementioned example, one end of the tie is the noun phrase *an Academy Award* and the other end is the noun phrase *the gong*. Here, the author does not refer to the same one thing as in the example of co-referentiality but he/she refers to two different entities which are of the same kind. “*In this type of meaning relation, the things, the processes, or circumstances to which A and B refer belong to an identical class, but each end of the cohesive tie refers to a distinct member of this class.*” (Halliday 1989, 74) In this case, the term *co-classification* by Halliday and Hasan corresponds with the term *substitution* by Hoey.

#### **1.1.4. Co-extension**

The last type of tie relation is co-extension. This relationship means that both ends of the tie refer to something else, although within the same general field of meaning.

##### Example 4:

*I had a little nut tree*

*Nothing would it bear*

*But a silver nutmeg*

*And a golden pear*

(Halliday 1989,73)

The example of co-extension can be illustrated in the last two lines of the short poem. One end of the tie is the word *silver* and there is the word *golden* on the other end of the tie. The words *silver* and *golden* both refer to a metal, but going further in searching for a closer connection, it will be revealed that both words also refer to a precious metal. It means that their primary class affiliation is not identical as in the example of co-classification, yet there is a general resemblance between them.

Considering the fact that the topic of this thesis deals with the issue of reference, it will be further concentrated only on the cohesive tie of co-referentiality, which is the most relevant type of cohesive tie concerning this monograph.

## **1.2.Cohesive devices**

Cohesive ties, which have been described above, are realized by cohesive devices. As it was already mentioned in the Chapter 1.1. Cohesive tie, Michael Hoey divides cohesive ties directly into five broad classes, which represent individual cohesive devices - reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. (1991, 5). On the contrary, Halliday and Hasan use a different classification. Firstly, they distinguish grammatical and lexical cohesion, secondly, they further divide grammatical cohesion into four major classes: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunctions. (Halliday 1976, 6) In the subsequent text, there will be followed the categorization by Halliday and Hasan.

### **1.2.1. Lexical cohesion**

Both Halliday (1989, 533) and Hoey (1991, 5) consider lexical cohesion as a separate category of cohesive devices. Lexical cohesion is based on lexical content and background knowledge of the reader of the text. According to Halliday and Hasan, lexical cohesive devices include the following two groups: The “general” group of lexical cohesive devices - repetition, synonymy, antonymy, meronyms, hypernyms, and the “instantial” group comprising of lexical cohesive devices such as - equivalence, naming, semblance. (Halliday 1989, 82)

Although lexical cohesion lies beyond the scope of this thesis, Halliday and Hasan claim that both grammatical and lexical cohesion, in certain cases, do not work by themselves and require the support of each other. (1989, 82) This statement regarding the togetherness of grammatical and lexical cohesion may be affirmed later in the analysis. Now, the thesis will proceed to more relevant part of this paper which is grammatical cohesion.

### **1.2.2. Grammatical cohesion**

On the contrary to lexical cohesion, grammatical cohesion is based on the importance of grammar in the text. It brings together all the grammatical processes in the text and identifies forms of the linguistic linkage presented there. Correspondingly, Tárnayiková considers morphology and syntax as grammatical cohesive devices, and as for grammatical cohesion she deals with categories such as tense, verbal voice, verbal mood, junction, punctuation marks etc. (Tárnayiková 2002, 35-45) However, in respect to the topic of this thesis, Tárnayiková’s conception of grammatical cohesion is too broad, and therefore there will be followed the categorization by Halliday and Hasan, who separate grammatical cohesion into four major subcategories - reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. (1976, 6)



### 1.2.3. Substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction

Substitution, ellipsis, and conjunctions are three of four subcategories of grammatical cohesion. In the following paragraphs, each one of them will be introduced before it will be proceeded to the fourth and the most relevant subcategory of grammatical cohesion, which is reference.

#### **Substitution**

Substitution is a replacement of one sentence unit by another. Namely, it is a replacement of antecedent by pro-form. (Quirk 1985, 863) The antecedent is a sentence unit from which the later sentence unit (pro-form) derives its interpretation, and pro-form is a word or expression that deputizes antecedent to avoid repetition within the text.

#### Example 5:

A: Does Agatha sing in the bath?

B: No, but I **do**.

(Hoey 1991, 6)

In the example 5, the antecedent *sing* in the sentence A was replaced (substituted) by the auxiliary verb *do* in the sentence B. In this example substitution prevented the repetition of the verb *sing*, which would otherwise appear in both sentence A and B.

A: Does Agatha sing in the bath?

B: No, but I **sing**.

#### **Ellipsis**

Similarly to substitution, ellipsis is also used for reasons of language economy and in order to avoid recurrence. In the case of ellipsis, a part of a sentence is omitted, however, the reader is able to identify from the context which particular part should be there. The context is essential for the realization of ellipsis as it can be seen in the example below.

#### Example 6:

A: Where are you going?

B: To town.

(Crystal 1985, 166)

In spite of the fact that the second sentence is not complete, we are able to understand the meaning of the answer due to the context and can even guess how the missing part should look like. If the first sentence that creates the context in this example was not mentioned there, we would not know exactly which part of the second sentence was omitted. Nevertheless, with the provided context we are certain that the second sentence without ellipsis would be:

B: *I am going* to town.

### **Conjunctions**

Conjunctions are connective devices that link words, as well as whole sentences and are therefore fundamental for continuity of a text. The traditional sub-classification of conjunctions differentiates two main groups: co-ordinating conjunctions (and, or, but) and subordinating conjunctions (because, when, unless). (Crystal 1985, 115) Co-ordinating conjunctions link clauses, phrases, and words which are on the same syntactic level, while subordinating conjunctions link units which are not equivalent to each other. According to Halliday and Hasan, conjunctions are further sub-classified into four categories: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal (1976, 238). Regarding the main topic of this thesis, the last subcategory of grammatical cohesion which is called reference will be now approached.

## 2. Reference

The term *reference* may be viewed upon from several different points of view. The first one is the point of view of grammatical analysis which defines reference as a relationship between two grammatical units when one unit refers to the other, e.g. a pronoun refers to a noun phrase. (Crystal 1985, 407) The other one is the traditional semantic point of view that considers reference as a link between words and extra-linguistic reality. (Brown & Yule, 1983, 204) The last viewpoint is shared by both Strawson and Daneš, who support the theory that reference is made by the speaker not by the language itself. (Daneš 1985, 198), (Strawson 1950, 326) With respect to all the previously mentioned standpoints, the thesis will, however, concentrate on the grammatical classification of reference, as it complies with the main topic of the thesis.

According to the diagram by Halliday and Hasan showed below, reference is divided into two main categories: situational reference and textual reference. Textual reference is then further separated into anaphoric reference and cataphoric reference.

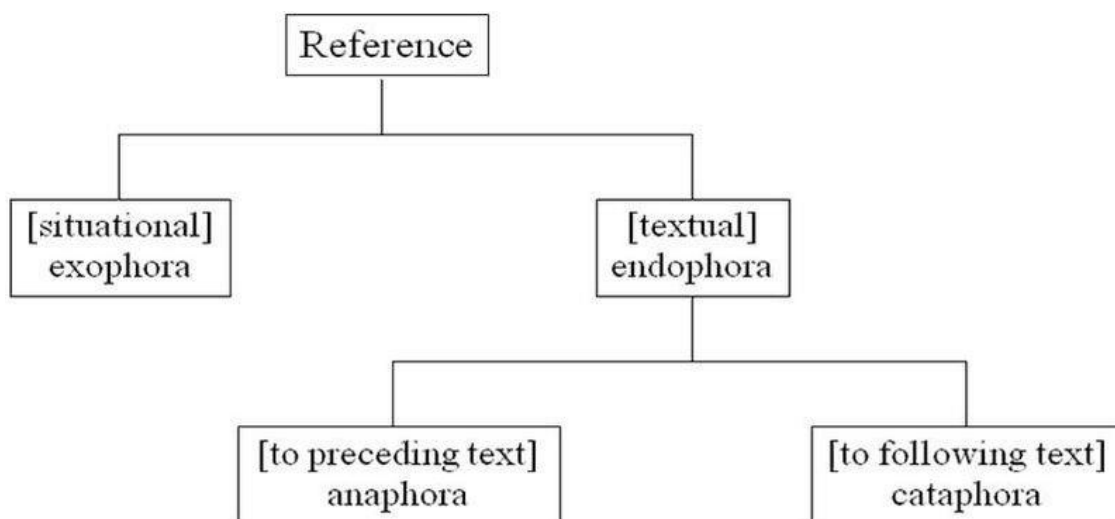


Fig. 1 : Types of Reference (Halliday and Hasan 1976, 33)

### 2.1.Situational reference

Situational reference, also called exophoric reference or just exophora, can be determined when the interpretation of reference lies outside the text and can be identified only through the examination of the context – the extra-linguistic environment.

### Example 7:

Stop **doing that here!** I'm trying to work.

(a mother saying to her child who is hammering away at some toy, while she is concentrating on a work)

(Halliday 1985, 76)

In the first sentence mentioned above, the words *doing*, *that*, and *here* all are types of exophoric reference, because their interpretation is not present within the text. Being acquainted with the context, which is stated in the brackets, it is known that *doing* refers to hammering away, *that* refers to hammering away the toy, and *here* refers to a room where both the mother and her child can be found. It would be impossible to interpret the sentence without the knowledge of the context. On that account, Biber claims that exophoric reference is very common in conversations and spoken language when the participants are familiar with the situation that they are talking about, while in written language the context is usually comprised within the text. (1999, 232)

## **2.2. Textual reference**

The interpretation of textual reference, also called endophoric reference or simply endophora, lies within the text – in the linguistic environment. It is realized by alternative expressions (referring expressions) in the text which refer to the common entity (referent).

### Example 8:

Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke, both 17, spotted the man lost in Coventry while returning from a friend's house after midnight. **They** gave the man a coat and waited with him until police arrived. (8)

In the example 8, the referent *Hannah Well and Maisie Clarke* is referred to by a personal pronoun *they*. The knowledge of the context is not essential here, as both referent and its referential expression are presented within the text. It is therefore easy for a reader to identify both ends of the cohesive tie.

Textual reference is further divided into anaphora, also called anaphoric reference, and cataphora, also called cataphoric reference that will be both explained into detail right after the following chapter, which introduces two important terms which are crucial for the proper understanding of the next chapters.

### **2.3.Referent and referring expressions**

The purpose of referring is to draw the reader's attention from one sentence element to the other in a way that he/she will understand the connection of the two elements. Reference is an act of creating a link between an entity to which the author refers and a referring expression. The entity, a particular object or a situation, is called referent. (Lyons 1977, 424) (Radden 2007, 88) In terms of anaphoric reference, the term *referent* may be replaced by the term *antecedent* (Crystal 1985, 25), which is a word rooted in Latin that means "precede". Therefore, an antecedent is a referent which precedes (antecedes) its referring expression.

The act of reference is then realized by referring expressions, which refer either backward to the referent that has been stated in the foregoing text, or forward to the referent that is stated within the subsequent text. Referring expressions may be also called anaphoric substitutes or anaphoric words (Crystal 1985, 25) – if they are presented within anaphoric reference, or cataphoric substitutes or cataphoric words (Crystal 1985, 68) – if they are presented within cataphoric reference. For the purposes of this paper, the variety of different terminology will be limited to the terms *referent* and *referring expression*.

Furthermore, referents and referring expressions together form co-referential chains that were already explained in the Chapter 1.1.2. Co-referential chains. In accordance with Biber et al., the most frequent devices which are used to represent referents in co-referential chains are: a definite description, an indefinite noun phrase, a proper noun, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person pronoun, and a demonstrative pronoun with situational reference. On the other hand, referring expressions that are often used to refer to a referent are: a repeated noun or a synonym, a noun phrase with a definite article or a demonstrative determiner, 3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun, and a demonstrative pronoun referring to the linguistic context. (1999,234)

### **2.4.Anaphoric reference**

Anaphoric reference is a link between a referent and its following referential expression. (Halliday 1985,76) The referential expression refers to an earlier part of the text (Crystal 1985, 407) which signifies that it is essential to look backward in the text in order to identify the referent. This type of reference is therefore also called back-reference. (Tárnyiková 2002, 32)

As reported by Biber et al., the most frequently used devices of anaphoric reference are personal pronouns and definite noun phrases. (Biber et al. 1999, 237)

### Example 9:

But there is one downside to filming the series – her character's 18th-century corset. She said: "I hate it." (43)

In the example 9, the referential expression is realized by a personal pronoun *it* which refers back to the referent which is realized by a noun phrase *her character's 18th-century corset*.

## **2.5. Cataphoric reference**

Cataphoric reference, also called forward-reference, opposes to anaphoric reference. It is an act of referring to a later part of the text, using referential expressions. Specifically, cataphoric reference precedes its referent, which means that it is needed to look forward in the text to find the referent. (Halliday 1985,76) (Tárnyiková 2002, 32)

### Example 10:

Asked if **she** found Aidan, 33, attractive, Heida said: "Who doesn't?" (220)

In the example 10, there can be identified a referring expression realized by a personal pronoun *she*, referring forwards to the referent realized by a proper noun *Heida*.

In addition, cataphora is often used to make the text thrilling. It is realized by delaying the referent and forcing the reader to read on, until he/she finds the referent somewhere in the following text. Therefore, with respect to Danuta Reah, she claims that cataphoric reference is used more in literary or persuasive language as it creates emphasis and a sense of anticipation, rather than in newspaper reporting where the most important information is usually mentioned at the beginning. (1998, 101) On the contrary, Jarmila Tárnyiková claims that cataphoric reference is frequently used in the language of newspapers as a technique of postponing. (2002, 32) These two contradictory statements will be proved or disproved later in the analytical part of the thesis.

### **3. Forms of referring expressions**

As reported by Evelyn Hatch, referring expressions in English, in terms of grammatical reference, can be realized either by pronouns, demonstratives or comparatives. (1992, 223) This arrangement correlates with the classification by Halliday and Hasan, who distinguish three types of reference – personal reference (realized by personal pronouns, possessive determiners, and possessive pronouns), demonstrative reference (realized by demonstrative determiners and demonstrative pronouns), and comparative reference (realized by adjectives and adverbs in some comparative form). (1976, 37-77) Nevertheless, according to Gillian Brown the most common type of referring expression is the definite noun phrase that refers to a referent, which has been mentioned in the preceding text. (1983, 208)

In the following chapters, there will be examined particular referring devices which fall within the three superior categories: pronouns, demonstratives, and comparatives. Furthermore, some examples and brief comments for a better understanding of the matter will be provided.

#### **3.1.Reference realized by pronouns**

Pronouns in the role of referential expression can work both ways – anaphorically, as well as cataphorically. They refer to certain nouns or noun phrases that were mentioned previously in the text, or in the case of cataphora which will be mentioned subsequently. With reference to Biber et al., pronouns serve as pointers which require the reader to find the exact meaning in the surrounding sentences. (Biber et al. 1999, 70) There are several groups of pronouns that can serve as referential expressions, which will be successively briefly introduced.

### 3.1.1. Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns refer to the author/speaker, to the addressee/reader and to other entities such as animals, objects, or people in general. They can appear in either nominative or accusative case.

Personal pronouns		Refer to
Nominative case	Accusative case	
<b>I</b>	<b>Me</b>	- the author only
<b>You</b>		- the reader with / without other person(s) - people in general
<b>He</b>	<b>Him</b>	- other male person/ animal
<b>She</b>	<b>Her</b>	- other female person/ animal
<b>It</b>		- an object, an animal - a passage of the text
<b>We</b>	<b>Us</b>	- the author with other person(s) - people in general
<b>They</b>	<b>Them</b>	- other persons, animals of objects, - people in general

(Halliday 1976, 38)

With personal pronouns, some issues which require a reader's closer attention can emerge. For example, the second person pronoun *you* can refer to both one and more people, or it can refer to people in general. Similarly, pronouns *we* and *they* can, except for their relevant referents, refer generally to people as well. In such cases, the reader has got to read the surrounding sentences carefully in order to identify the right interpretation.

#### Example 11:

The relaxed guidelines on alcohol will please the drinks companies who wanted a “no safe level” edict to be axed. **They** complained that ministers promoted their products abroad while calling them a health risk at home. (47)

In the example 11, the referential expression is realized by a personal pronoun *they*, which refers back (anaphorically) to the referent realized by a noun phrase *the drinks companies*.



### 3.1.2. The pronoun *one*

The pronoun *one* has got two major pronominal uses. Firstly, as *substitute one*, it can be used to replace a countable noun that has been previously mentioned in the text, or it is known from the context. The *substitute one* is often preceded by an adjective or a determiner (the, this). (Biber 1999, 353) Secondly, as *generic one*, it refers to people in general, similarly as personal pronouns *you*, *we*, and *they*.

#### Example 12:

One teacher who marked scripts on screen said the problem appeared to have got worse this year. “Some of **the ones** I marked this year were really hard to read.” (210)

In the example 12, the countable referent *scripts* is referred to by the *substitute one*, which is preceded by the *definite article*. It is used to avoid repetition of the referent, as the sentence would otherwise look like this: “Some of **the scripts** I marked this year were really hard to read”.

### 3.1.3. Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns are equivalent to **possessive determiners + a noun**. The difference between them is that possessive pronouns stand on their own and refer backward to the head noun, which can be found in the preceding context (Biber 1999, 340), whereas possessive determiners specify a noun phrase that follows them and relate it to the author, reader, or other referents mentioned in the text. (Biber 1999, 270) The table stated below was created according to the information about the possessive pronouns and determiners that were found in both Biber (1999) and Halliday (1976).

<b>Possessive pronouns</b>	<b>Possessive determiners</b>	<b>Refer to</b>
<b>Mine</b>	<b>My</b>	- the author / speaker only
<b>Yours</b>	<b>Your</b>	- the addressee with / without other person(s) - people in general
<b>His</b>	<b>His</b>	- other male person
<b>Hers</b>	<b>Her</b>	- other female person
<b>Its</b>	<b>Its</b>	- an object
<b>Ours</b>	<b>Our</b>	- the speaker with other person(s)
<b>Theirs</b>	<b>Their</b>	- other persons or objects

#### Example 14:

**My** brave daughter Kitty had endured a very tough time. (127)

In the example 14, the act of reference is realized by a possessive determiner *my*, which specifies the noun phrase brave daughter, and refers to the speaker / author.

### 3.1.4. Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns can appear only with anaphoric reference, as they refer backwards to a preceding noun, a noun phrase, or a whole sentence.

Relative pronouns	Refer to
Who / whom / whose	- persons
Which	- things, animals, the whole sentence
That	- persons, things, animals

#### Example 14:

But to those who know the chronic neglect uncovered at a facility operated by Birds & Animals Unlimited (BAU)—the company **that**, according to a facility manager, supplied the dogs used in the film—this incident is just another drop in a very saddening bucket. (218)

#### Example 15:

But grades at the highest levels for English fell, **which** may mean a dip in the proportion of As and Bs awarded. (156)

In the example 14, the relative pronoun *that* refers to the preceding noun, while in the example 15, the relative pronoun *which* refers back to the whole previous sentence.

### 3.1.5. Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns

Both reflexive and reciprocal pronouns can only appear with anaphoric reference, as they identify themselves with the referent or a preceding noun phrase within the same clause. (Biber 1999, 70) They themselves do not refer to the referent, but they can co-refer (Biber 1999, 342) with the other pronouns that refer to the referent, which means that reflexive and reciprocal pronouns can appear in co-referential chains. The difference between reflexive and reciprocal pronouns is that reciprocal pronouns refer to more than one entity and there is a mutual relationship between the entities, to which the reciprocal pronoun refers. (Biber 1999, 346) To which identity an individual reflexive pronoun refers corresponds with the reference of the personal pronouns

explained in the table in the Chapter 3.1.1. On the other hand, the reference of the reciprocal pronouns is of different kind as it is demonstrated in the table stated below, which is based on the information found in Biber (1999).

<b>Reciprocal pronouns</b>	<b>Refer to</b>
<b>Each other</b>	- two persons, animals, objects
<b>One another</b>	- three and more persons, animals, objects

Example 15:

*She* made **herself** get up. (Biber 1999, 342)

Example 16:

I don't think *you* like **each other** very much. (Biber 1999, 346)

In both examples 15 and 16, the reflexive and reciprocal pronouns do not refer to any referent but they identify themselves with the preceding pronouns. In the example 15, the reflexive pronoun *herself* identifies itself with the personal pronoun *she*, while in the example 16, the reciprocal pronouns *each other* identify themselves with the personal pronoun *you* in the plural form, which refers to the reader/ addressee and another person.

The other groups of pronouns do not correlate with the topic of this thesis as they either refer to unknown entities (interrogative pronouns) or entities that are described by the speaker/author insufficiently (indefinite pronouns). (Biber 1999, 70) Demonstrative pronouns will be explained in the following chapter, as they are related to demonstrative determiners and together they fall under the term *demonstratives*.

### 3.2.Reference realized by demonstratives

In this case, demonstrative determiners and demonstrative pronouns fall under the term *demonstratives*. As stated by Hatch, demonstratives can refer both anaphorically as well as cataphorically, and usually do not refer to a certain noun or a noun phrase, but to a larger unit of the sentence. (1992, 224) Besides the fact that they mark an entity as known, they also specify the number of the referent and the proximity of the referent to the author (near to the author distant from the author) as you can see in the table below this text. The table was designed in accordance with the information found in Biber (1999). The difference between demonstrative determiners and demonstrative pronouns is the same as with possessive determiners and possessive pronouns. Demonstrative pronouns stand on their own, while demonstrative determiners are followed by a noun.

Pronoun	Refer to	
	Number	Proximity
<b>This</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Near</b>
These	Plural	Near
<b>That</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Distant</b>
Those	Plural	Distant

#### Example 17:

Every single night I stretched out my right arm to the space where she had always slept on our bed and felt about with my fingers, letting my hand hover about four inches from the duvet – exactly where she would have been – bouncing them on emptiness, concentrating hard, as if **that** would let me feel silky dog hair. (204)

In the example 17, the referential expression is realized by the demonstrative pronoun *that* which refers to an extensive referent – a large unit of the preceding text. Even though the referent consists of many noun phrases and describes number of activities, the referring expression was used in the singular form as the author considered the activities as one group of things being done simultaneously, and therefore they are viewed as one large referent. The distant form was used because the activities are not close to the author at the moment, as they were done in the past.

### 3.3. Reference realized by comparatives

Comparative reference is indirect reference, which expresses either likeliness or similarity between entities (Halliday 1976, 77), or comparability between things in terms of quality and quantity. (Halliday 1976, 80) It is realized by comparative adjectives and adverbs. In comparison to pronouns and demonstratives, comparatives tend to form cataphoric reference very rarely, so it is more common for them to appear in anaphoric reference. (Hatch 1992, 224) As can be deduced from the example stated below, this type of reference is probably mostly contained in dialogues and direct speeches, generally in spoken language. There is the referential expression realized by the comparative *more* but without knowledge of the context, we can only guess to which referent it refers. It can refer to a glass of water, strawberries, holiday or any other noun or a noun phrase.

#### Example 18:

“I’d like **more**.” (Hatch 1992, 224)

### 3.4. Reference realized by the definite article + a lexical cohesive device

This chapter deals with a special type of reference, which can be understood within both grammatical and lexical level. The grammatical part of the referring expression is represented by the definite article, which belongs to the category of determiners. The definite article signifies that the referent is known to both the author and the reader. This knowledge can be based on some information involved in the preceding text – anaphoric reference, or on some following information, which specifies the noun in more detail – cataphoric reference. The lexical part of the referring expression is then represented by a lexical cohesive device, which was already explained in the Chapter 1.2.1. Lexical cohesion. In the following example, there is the definite article representing grammatical cohesion and a hypernym (*fruit*) to the referent, representing lexical cohesion.

#### Example 19:

Oranges and lemons can help ward off deadly diseases linked to obesity, scientists have discovered. **The fruits** not only have plenty of vitamins but antioxidants that prevent obesity-related heart disease, liver disease and diabetes. (211)

## 4. The language of newspapers

Newspaper reporting and articles are written in the journalistic style which belongs to functional style in English and it approximates to the scientific style. According to Knittlová, its major aim is to inform a reader and provide data and facts without any comments and appeal to the reader. (2003, 158) This style tends to be rather stereotypical and does not include individuality of expressing and any emotional aspects. The characteristics of the journalistic style are: a quick delivery of news about current affairs to the collective audience, a limited space to which the information must be fitted, and a clear and unequivocal presentation of the facts. Apart from the newspaper reporting which are written in the journalistic style, newspaper include many other structures which are written in different styles. For instance, TV, cinema, and theatre programs are composed in the administrative style. Technical, medical, and legal articles, articles containing specialists' advice, and language columns are written in the professional or technical writing style. Finally, short stories and extracts from books are written in the literary style. (Knittlová 2003, 158) With reference to Crystal and Davy, they also assume that not everything that is printed in a newspaper is of the same style. Therefore, they delimit the pure journalistic style – they name it *journalese* – to structures which prime function is to inform, and these structures they call newspaper reporting. (1976, 173) With regard to Knittlová, such structures include short news and communiqué, newspaper advertisements and announcements. (2003, 158)

As far as the language of newspapers is concerned, Danuta Reah describes the specific aspects of lexical and grammatical cohesion of newspapers. Concerning lexical cohesion, she claims that newspaper reporting mainly use: words and phrases from particular areas of meaning, direct repetition, synonyms, specific reference to general reference, specific reference to more specific reference, and different levels of formality. With respect to grammatical cohesion, she asserts that newspaper reporting features with: the frequent use of pronouns that refer to the participant of news, the use of determiners which introduce new information (an indefinite article) as well as known information (the definite article), exophoric reference, which refers to the situational characteristics, and conjunctions that link sentences together. (Reah 1998, 100-102) Both lexical and grammatical cohesion were already explained in the Chapters 1.2.1. and 1.2.2., and the following analysis will be aimed at grammatical cohesion, particularly reference.

## 5. Analysis

### 5.1. The aim of analysis

The goal of the practical part of the bachelor thesis is to find out which type of reference is used the most frequently in newspaper reporting. To meet the target, it was found 223 examples of reference in various newspaper reporting and then they were analysed and classified into several categories to find out which one of the categories has the most numerous representation in newspapers reporting. The two main categories are – anaphoric reference and cataphoric reference. These two categories are then divided even further according to the form of referring expressions which were used to realize the reference. These forms of referring expressions were already explained in the Chapter 3. The examples of the analysis will have renewed numbering starting with the number 1), and at the end of every example there will be a figure in brackets which will refer to the number of the particular example in Appendix 1.

### 5.2. Analysis of the types of reference

Type of reference	Number of occurrences	Percentage
Anaphoric reference	219	98 %
Cataphoric reference	4	2 %
In total	223	100 %

As it was explained in Chapter 2.2., textual reference is further divided into anaphoric and cataphoric reference. The type of reference is dependent on the position of the referent and its referential expression in the text. In the research, there was found the number of 223 examples of reference, from which the majority of 219 examples were anaphoric reference and the rest, just four examples, were of the cataphoric reference. It follows that anaphoric reference is used in newspapers reporting much more than cataphoric reference and it proves the statement by Cook, mentioned in the Chapter 1.1.2., which says that anaphoric co-referential chains are frequently used in newspaper articles in order to maintain readers' attention and avoid repetitio. (1989, 18) On the other hand, it disproves the statement by Tárnyiková, mentioned in Chapter 2.5, which claims that journalists often use cataphoric reference in newspaper reporting to postpone the main point of the information which makes the text attractive for a reader who is this way forced to continue in reading (2002, 32).



The following examples demonstrate the use of anaphoric reference in newspaper reporting. In the example 1), there are two referring expressions which refer anaphorically to one common referent. The two personal pronouns *she* form a co-referential chain which refers to other female person - *Dame Sally Davies*. Co-referential chains will be further analysed in the Chapter 6.7. of the analysis. The other two examples do not contain any co-referential chain, just a referring expression and a referent. In 2), the relative pronoun *which* refers to the referent *a copy of the deed*, and in 3), the possessive determiner *its* refers back to the referent *Turkey*.

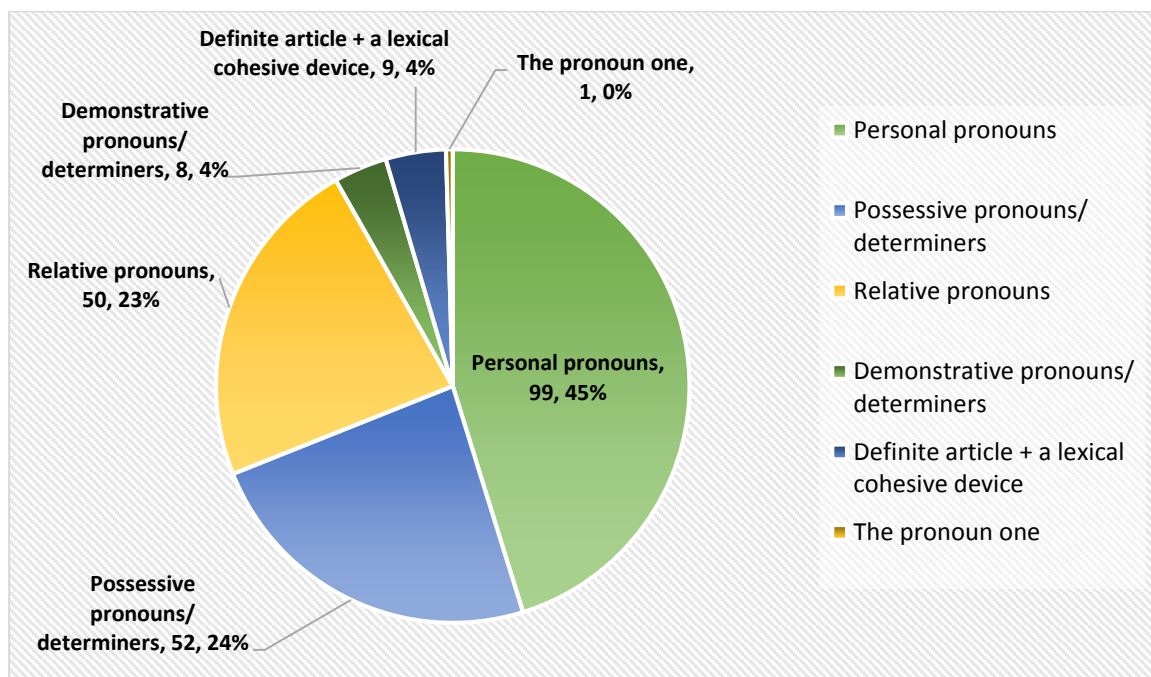
- 1) Then Dame Sally Davies, the chief medical officer, said that every time **she** reaches for a glass of wine **she** thinks about the raised risk of breast cancer. (44, 45)
  
- 2) A copy of the deed, **which** would identify the buyer, is not yet available in public property records. (201)
  
- 3) NATO member Turkey is a partner in the Western coalition against IS in Iraq and Syria, allowing US jets to launch attacks from **its** air bases. (105)

The last example of this chapter is an example of cataphoric reference in newspaper reporting. Regarding the number of all cataphoric reference found in the analysis – just four instances, there will be stated only one example because the other three examples are of similar nature. In the following example, there is a possessive determiner *her* used as the referential expression which refers forwards to the referent *Heida*.

- 4) Discussing **her** Poldark co-star, Heida said: “We seem to want the same things out of life.” (220)

To summarize the representation of anaphoric and cataphoric reference in newspaper reporting, it is clear from the figures stated above that anaphoric reference is used in newspaper reporting much more frequently than cataphoric reference. The reasons for such conclusion are based on the nature of newspaper articles which aim is to deliver information as briefly as possible without postponing the main information. In newspaper articles, the prime issue is usually mentioned in the headline of the article or at the beginning of the article, and the remaining text of the news refers backwards to that information (=anaphoric reference).

## 6. Analysis of referring expressions used with anaphoric reference

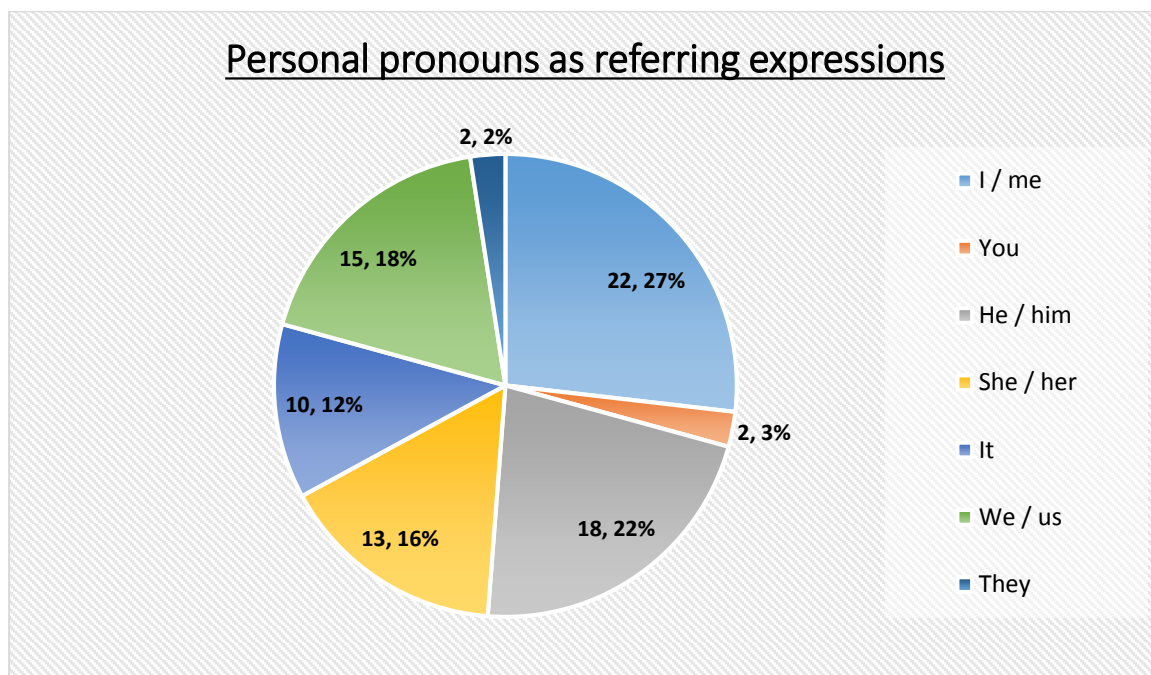


As it was explained in the Chapter 3., referring expressions can be realized by several ways. It includes personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, possessive determiners, the pronoun *one*, relative pronouns, reflexive and reciprocal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, demonstrative determiners, comparative adjectives and adverbs, and the definite article + a lexical cohesive device. The numbers of particular representations of each of the previously mentioned referring expressions, which were found within anaphoric reference, are provided in the pie chart above the text. The analysis half-proves the statement by Biber, mentioned in the Chapter 2.4. Anaphoric reference, who claims that the most frequent referring expressions with anaphoric reference are personal pronouns and definite noun phrases (the definite article + a lexical cohesive devices). Personal pronouns were found in 95 instances out of 219, which makes them the most numerous group of referring expressions with anaphoric reference. However, the definite article + a lexical cohesive device served as referring expressions only in six instances out of 219, which makes them the second least numerous group. In the analysed newspaper article, there was not found any single instance of the anaphoric reference realized by comparatives or reflexive pronouns, which were explained in the Chapter 3.3. and 3.1.5. of the theoretical part.

The result of the analysis shows that the most frequently used referring expressions with anaphoric reference are personal pronouns, relative pronouns, and possessive pronouns/ determiners, which together fill more than three quarters of the pie chart. Particularly, these three groups represent 92 % of all referring expressions found with anaphoric reference in newspaper reporting. The rest of 8 % is represented by demonstrative pronouns/ determiners, the definite article + a lexical cohesive device, the pronoun *one*, and other type of reference.

For better explanation, each group of referring expressions, which are listed in the text above, will be analysed individually in the following chapters.

## 6.1. Analysis of personal pronouns



According to the analysis, usage of personal pronouns is the most frequent type of referring expressions used with anaphoric reference in the analysed newspaper articles. Their representation form 45 % of all found referring expressions. As it was explained in the Chapter 3.1.1., personal pronouns may be used as referring expressions in both nominative and accusative case, and there are certain rules that define which referent the individual referring pronoun can refer to. In the analysis, there was found the number of 95 examples of anaphoric reference realized by the personal pronouns. As you can see in the pie chart above, the most numerous representation was found within the pronouns *I/me*, which form more than one quarter of the pie chart. The next most numerous groups are the pronouns *he/him* and *they/them*. On the contrary, the least numerous representation has got the pronoun *you*, which was found only in two examples out of 219. The particular personal pronouns will be further analysed in the following chapters.

### **6.1.1. Analysis of reference to the author/ speaker - *I/me, we/us***

The personal pronoun *I/me* refers to the author/ speaker of the statement. This was also proved in the analysis because the pronoun *I/me* was in all instances (22) found in direct speeches or in narrative articles of the newspaper reporting when the pronoun *I/me* refers to the author/ speaker. Similarly, the pronoun *we/us* refer to the author with other people, or to people in general, but there was not found any example of the pronoun *we/us* referring to people in general. In all instances (15), the pronoun *we/us* referred to the author with other people and therefore it was found in the direct speeches as well. In 5), there is an example of the personal pronoun *I* referring to the author of the statement – *Hannah*. Correspondingly, in the next example 6), the referring pronoun *we* refers to the author and other people - *Chief Superintendent Danny Long, of West Midlands Police*.

- 5) Hannah, far left, said: “We saw someone standing by the road and we were initially apprehensive, given the time and the fact it was dark. But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man who said: ‘I need your help, I’m lost’. He was cold so **I** gave him a coat to keep warm and we tried to put him at ease. (22)
  
- 6) Chief Superintendent Danny Long, of West Midlands Police, said: “This was an outstanding act of kindness by Hannah and Maisie to help to someone who is extremely vulnerable.” It highlights how important the public are in helping **us** ensure the safety and wellbeing of others. (28)

The pronouns *I/me* and *we/us* together represent 45 % of the personal pronouns found as referring expressions in the analysed newspaper articles. Their representation is quite large as they usually occur in the direct speeches which are often included in a newspaper reporting in the form of a dialogue or as a quotation of what was said by a participant of the particular news. They can also appear in articles which are based on narrative and which communicate a story which was narrated by someone. In both cases, the author/ speaker oftentimes refers either to himself / herself (*I/me*) or to himself / herself and other persons (*we/us*).

### 6.1.2. Analysis of reference to people in general – pronouns *you*, *we*, *they*

Regarding the table in the Chapter 3.1.1., there are three personal pronouns that can refer to people in general. These pronouns are *you*, *we* and *they*. The pronoun *they* was used 19 times and the pronoun *we* was used 15 times as referring expressions. On the contrary, the pronoun *you* was used as a referring expression just in two instances. All these three groups form together the number of 36 examples of anaphoric reference from the corpus but only three examples of these 36 refer to people in general. The two instances of referring to people in general are realized by the personal pronouns *you* as it is shown in the examples 7) and 8), and one is realized by the pronoun *them* as it is demonstrated in the example 9).

- 7) A sinkhole opens up in **your** life and into it **you** slide and, wondering just how deep it will go. (52)
- 8) Asked if she found Aidan, 33, attractive, Heida said: “Who doesn’t? Of course! I think a part of **you** is always attracted to the person **your** character is attracted to.” (33)
- 9) “If you see someone struggling it is just natural to want to help **them**.” (27)

In 7) and 8), the author of the statement does not refer to a reader or to a reader and other persons. He/she speaks generally about what happens to you (to people), when something miserable happens in your (person’s) life – in 7). Similarly in 8), he/ she speaks broadly about people (actors) and their attitude to their roles. Apart from the personal pronoun *you*, the reference to people in general is in these two examples also realized by the possessive determiner *your*, which will be later explained in the Chapter 6.2. of the analysis. In 9), the personal pronoun *them* do not refer to any certain other persons but refers generally to people who could have a trouble and would need someone’s help.

All the other examples including the pronouns *you*, *they* and *we* do not refer to people in general. In 10), there is a co-referential chain realized by the personal pronouns *we*, referring to the author and other people, particularly to *Heida* and *her Poldark co-star*. In 11), the referring expression *they* simply refers to other people, particularly to Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke.

10) Discussing her Poldark co-star, Heida said: “**We** seem to want the same things out of life. **We**’re not chasing that Hollywood high, just good stories and working with good people, and doing stuff **we**’re passionate about.” (39)

11) Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke, both 17, spotted the man lost in Coventry while returning from a friend’s house after midnight. **They** gave the man a coat and waited with him until police arrived. (8)

In the analysed articles, there were found two exceptions to the rule that the pronoun *they* refers to other persons and other objects. In these two examples, the pronoun *they* refers to other animals as it is demonstrated in 12) and 13).

12) An eyewitness who worked at BAU documented chronic neglect, including sick and injured animals who went without adequate veterinary care, filthy enclosures, and animals who were denied food so that **they** would be hungry while trained to do tricks. (67)

13) Let them know that animals aren’t “actors” and that **they** often suffer both on and off camera when used for entertainment. (69)

To summarize this chapter, the pronoun *they/them* was found in the analysed newspaper reporting as the second most frequently used personal pronoun as a referring expression. The reason is that newspaper articles are mostly about other persons who journalists refer to. On the opposite, the pronoun *you* was used the least often as a referring expression in the analysed newspaper reporting because journalists usually do not address the reader/ readers but as it was mentioned previously, they write about other persons (*they*). The pronoun *we/us* was already analysed in the previous Chapter 6.1.1.

### 6.1.3. Analysis of the pronouns *he, she, it*

If we considered these three pronouns as one group of pronouns referring to third person singular, then they would form the most numerous group of the personal pronouns used as referring expressions in the analysed newspaper articles, with percentage representation of 50 %. With the pronouns *he/him* and *she/her*, they simply refer to other male or female persons as you can see in the examples 14) and 15).

14) And she added Ravandy had “no good reason not to return to Iran” - as **he** continued to refuse deportation. (93)

15) Actress Heida Reed, 28, who plays Ross Poldark’s first love Elizabeth Chynoweth in the BBC One drama said **she** also fancies the bare-chested star. (30)

There were found just two exceptions to this rule (appendix 1 n.56 and 58) in which the pronoun *she* does not refer to a female person but to a female animal, as you can see in 16).

16) My husband Robin and I admitted that we cried about Bonnie when the other was not watching. When the wind blew, her little dog flap in the back door would rattle, making us imagine for a second that **she** was coming through it. (56)

On the other hand, the personal pronoun *it* can refer to both an object and an animal, or to a passage of the text. In the analysis, there were found ten instances of the pronoun *it* serving as a referring expression in anaphoric reference, but none of them referred to an animal or to a passage of the text. In all instances, the pronoun *it* refers to an object as it is showed in 17).

17) Under these circumstances, we request the original script from our scanning centre and **it** is then marked on paper by an examiner.” (5)



To encapsulate the Chapter 6.1. of personal pronouns, the analysis revealed that personal pronouns are the most frequently used referring expressions in the newspaper reporting. The reason is that newspaper reporting and articles usually deals with people and their issues, therefore the personal pronouns are used quite often because they refer to people and avoid repetition of the proper nouns. Moreover, personal pronouns can distinguish referring to a person from referring to an animal or an object, or referring to a male from referring to a female, or referring to one person from referring to more persons. In the analysis, there was found the most numerous representation of the pronoun *I/me* but it does not mean that this pronoun has got the largest representation in all existing newspaper reporting, as this number can differ according to the examined sources of articles.

## 6.2. Analysis of possessive pronouns and possessive determiners

According to the Chapter 3.1.3., possessive pronouns and determiners are very similar to each other, in two cases they have got even the same form (*his* and *its*), but their usage slightly differ. The possessive pronouns are used on their own to refer to the head noun, which is usually mentioned before, whereas the possessive determiners closely define the noun which follows them and refers to the author, reader or any other referent in the text. In the analysis, there was found 52 instances of possessive determiners used as referring expressions with anaphoric reference but none of these instances was represented by a possessive pronoun. In all instances, reference was realized by a possessive determiner as it is demonstrated in the example 18). In 18), the possessive determiner *their* defines the following noun phrase *GCSE results* and the same time it refers to the referent - *hundreds of thousands of pupils in Britain*.

- 18) As hundreds of thousands of pupils in Britain await **their** GCSE results on Thursday, complaints from examiners marking this year's exam papers have highlighted the struggles that they face with illegible exam papers when they attempt to read them on screen. (100)

In addition, the characteristics of possessive pronouns/determiners correspond with the characteristics of personal pronouns. As personal pronouns *he, she, it* refer to other male person, other female person, and an object or an animal, the same applies to the possessive pronouns/ determiners *his, her, its*, which is demonstrated in the examples 19), 20) and 21). Equally to the personal pronoun *she*, there was found one exception of the rule when the possessive determiner *her* does not refer to other female person but to a female animal, as it is shown in 22).

19) Mr Erdogan said the 12 to 14-year-old bomber detonated **his** explosives among guests dancing in the street in the city of Gaziantep, just 25 miles from the Syrian border. (104)

20) Poldark star Heida takes a fancy to **her** leading man. (107)

21) In 2012 a large piece of rock dislocated from the imposing arch, an alteration that has significantly led to **its** devastating demise. (140)

22) After Bonnie died in November, just short of **her** 14<sup>th</sup> birthday, I brooded on the fault lines within all my relationships, past and present, and on my own sins and weaknesses. (136)

Similarly, as with the personal pronouns *I/me* and *we/us*, also the possessive determiners *my* and *our* were found either in direct speeches or in narrative articles of the analyses newspaper reporting, referring to the author – example 23), or to the author and other persons – example 24).

23) **My** brave daughter Kitty had endured a very tough time. (127)

24) In response, an AQA spokesperson commented: “Each year an extremely small number of scripts cannot be read on screen by examiners. Under these circumstances, we request the original script from **our** scanning centre and it is then marked on paper by an examiner.” (101)

In addition, as with the personal pronouns *you*, *we* and *they* also the possessive determiner *your* can refer to people in general. This reference was found in two examples in the analysis, specifically in the same examples in which the personal pronoun *you* refer to people in general. These examples are 7) and 8), which were already mentioned in the Chapter 6.1.2.

To summarize the chapter of possessive determiners, they were found as the second most numerous group of referring expressions and the reason is the same as with the personal pronouns – possessive determiners usually refer to persons (except for the pronoun *it* and the pronoun *their* which can refer to both people and objects) and newspaper reporting usually provide information about people and events connected with people, therefore there is a frequent usage of possessive determiners which refer to them.

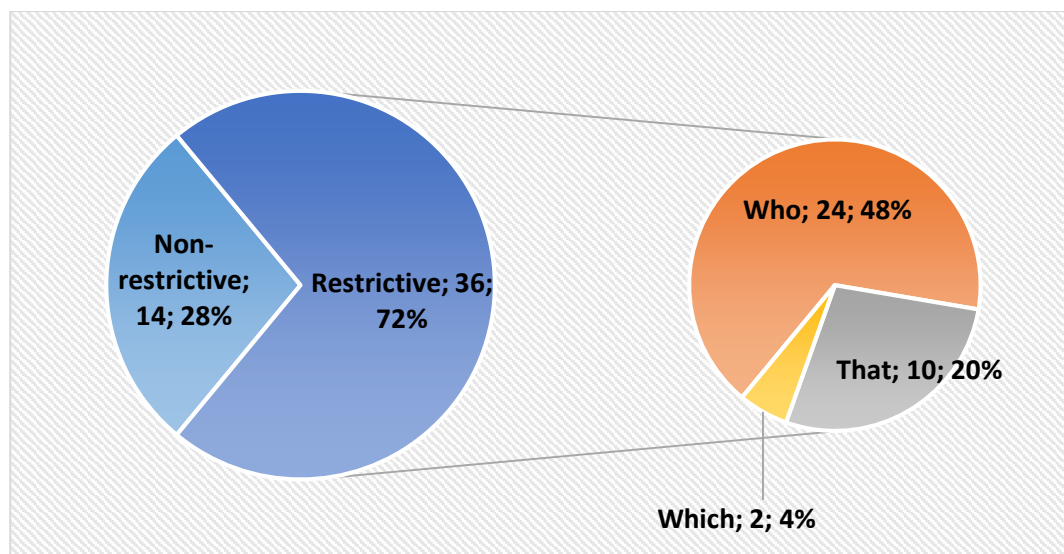
### 6.3. Analysis of relative pronouns

Relative pronouns	The number of instances	Percentage
<b>Who / whom / whose</b>	30	60 %
<b>Which</b>	10	20 %
<b>That</b>	10	20 %
<b>In total</b>	50	100 %

With reference to the Chapter 3.1.4. Relative pronouns, we are already familiar with the fact that relative pronouns can serve as referring expressions only with anaphoric reference as they refer backwards to previously mentioned noun, noun phrase or the whole sentence.

In the analysis, there was found the total number of 50 instances of relative pronouns used as referring expressions with anaphoric reference, which makes them the third most numerous group of pronouns, which were used as referring expressions in the analysed articles.

### 6.3.1. Analysis of restrictive and non-restrictive use of relative pronouns



As it is displayed in the pie chart on the left, the majority of 72 % (36 instances) of the found relative pronouns were used in restrictive relative clauses. The characteristic of restrictive relative clauses is that they specify the referent into detail and they are essential for the meaning of the whole sentence, which is related to the fact that they cannot be omitted from the sentence and they are not separated by comma. Regarding the particular representation of the relative pronouns used in the restrictive relative clauses, it is demonstrated in the pie chart on the right. The pronoun *who* was used in 24 instances, the pronoun *which* was used restrictively just twice, and the pronoun *that* was used restrictively in all its ten instances, as the pronoun *that* cannot be used non-restrictively. Specific examples of restrictive relative clauses which were found in the analysed articles are shown in 25), 26) and 27).

25) Poldark fans are not the only ones **who** have fallen for star Aidan Turner's charms. (166)

26) Inside the schools, "martyrs" are posted on school walls and the children are encouraged to play "terrorists" in a game **which** sees them pretend to shoot Israeli soldiers. (189)

27) Instead, they produced educational pamphlets **that** deny the existence of Israel and boast that they encourage their students to emulate attackers who kill in real-life terror attacks. (190)

The rest 14 instances of the found relative pronouns, were used in non-restrictive relative clauses. The characteristics of non-restrictive relative clauses is that they only provide additional information thus they can be omitted from the sentence and they are separated by a comma. There are just two relative pronouns which can be used in non-restrictive relative clauses and these are the pronouns *which* and *who* (*whom*, *whose*). The pronoun *who* was used six times in non-restrictive relative clauses while the pronoun *which* was used eight times in the analysed relative clauses. The particular examples of both of the pronouns are shown in 28) and 29) below.

28) The president, **who** weeks ago survived a coup attempt, said it was likely terror group Islamic State carried out the attack, the deadliest bombing this year in Turkey. (159)

29) The apparent on-set incident, **which** is hard to watch, may come as an unwelcome surprise to unsuspecting moviegoers who care about dogs—especially given the title of the film, based on the hit book of the same name. (172)

The findings of the analysis indicate that restrictive relative clauses are used in newspaper reporting more frequently than the non-restrictive relative clauses. The reason is that the aim of the newspaper reporting is to deliver information as clearly as possible - so it is necessary to provide detailed description of the situation or participants by the means of restrictive relative clauses, and as briefly as possible at the same time – so there is not space for any additional information which is provided by non-restrictive relative clauses.

In the following chapters, the individual relative pronouns will be analysed separately.

### 6.3.2. Analysis of the relative pronouns *who/whom/whose*

Concerning the table from the Chapter 6.3., the pronouns *who/whom/whose* were found in 30 instances in the analysis. Specifically, the pronoun *who* was used in 29 instances, the pronoun *whose* was used just once and the pronoun *whom* was not used even once. Nevertheless, the pronoun *who* has got not only the most numerous representation of relative pronouns but also the most numerous representation of all referring expressions. The reason for this finding is easy to understand as the pronoun *who* (as well as *whom* and *whose*) can refer only to people, and newspaper reporting and articles are usually concerned with people. Therefore, these pronouns were used the most frequently in the analysed articles. In addition, there was found the vast majority of 24 instances of the pronoun *who* used in restrictive relative clauses, which specify the referent to a smaller detail, as it is shown in 30), and only in six instances (including the pronoun *whose*) it was used in non-restrictive relative clauses providing an additional information, which is demonstrated in 31).

30) Percentage of pupils in Britain **who** took English at GCSE level and achieved a grade C or higher. (157)

31) But the ruling has been met with fierce opposition - including from Tory backbencher Philip Hollobone, **who** previously tabled bills that would make it easier to deport foreign criminals. (194)

Nevertheless, there were found three exceptions to the rule that the relative pronoun *who* refers to people only. These three special cases are stated below in the examples 32) and 33). In the example 32), the relative pronoun *who* does not refer directly to people but to companies in which some people work. Taking into consideration the context, then it is clear that the sentence does not deal with the referent *the drink companies* as with institutions or buildings but as with people working in such companies. Particularly, the relaxed guidelines on alcohol will please *people* working in the drinks companies, not the companies themselves.

32) The relaxed guidelines on alcohol will please the drinks companies **who** wanted a “no safe level” edict to be axed. (6)

In the next example 33), there are stated two exceptions of the relative pronoun *who* that in these cases does not refer to people but to animals instead. In both instances, the pronoun *who* could be replaced either by the pronoun *which*, that refers to things and animals, or by the pronoun *that*, which can refer to people, things and animals as well. In this case, the author probably wanted to emphasise that animals should not be treated as things and objects but as living creatures that should be treated in a humane way.

- 33) An eyewitness who worked at BAU documented chronic neglect, including sick and injured animals **who** went without adequate veterinary care, filthy enclosures, and animals **who** were denied food so that they would be hungry while trained to do tricks. (177, 178)

### 6.3.3. Analysis of the relative pronouns *that*

On the contrary to the pronoun *who*, the pronoun *that* was found only in the number of ten instances out of 50. Even though the pronoun *that* can refer to both people, things and animals, its representation in the analysis was three times smaller than the representation of the pronoun *who*. Specifically, the pronoun *that* referred eight times to a thing, as you can see in 34), once it referred to an animal – 35), and in one case it referred to a person as it is shown in 36). In all instances, the pronoun *that* was used in restrictive relative clause because it cannot be used non-restrictively. There cannot be drawn any other conclusion about a specific usage of the pronoun *that* from such a small number of examples but in six instances out of ten it was used to refer to a plural form, as you can see in 34) and 36), which may signify that the pronoun *that* usually refer to plural forms. However, this finding may apply just to these examples as there were not enough instances of the pronoun *that* to prove it.

- 34) But the ruling has been met with fierce opposition - including from Tory backbencher Philip Hollobone, who previously tabled bills **that** would make it easier to deport foreign criminals. (195)

- 35) My little dog came to me after her death – then led me to the waif **that** soothed my soul. (171)

36) At least four schools are openly named after terrorists **that** range from the man who planned the murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics and one after Amin al-Husseini, the infamous Grand Mufti of Jerusalem who backed Hitler and helped recruit for the SS. (186)

#### 6.3.4. Analysis of the relative pronouns *which*

Equally to the pronoun *that*, also the pronoun *which* was found only in ten instances in the analysed articles. The pronoun *which* can refer to things and animals or to the whole previous sentence, which is called clausal reference. As it is demonstrated in 37), the pronoun *which* referred in nine instances to a thing. Just in one case it referred to the previous sentence as it is showed in 38).

37) The guidelines, **which** were announced earlier this year and will be confirmed shortly, put the recommended weekly limit for men and women at 14 units, a reduction of seven for men, and explain that every drink comes with a small healthy risk. (169)

38) But grades at the highest levels for English fell, **which** may mean a dip in the proportion of As and Bs awarded. (156)

As it was mentioned before the pronoun *which* can be used in both restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses. In eight out of the all ten instances, it was used in non-restrictive relative clauses providing just additional information. Only in two cases stated bellow - 39), 40), it was used in restrictive relative clauses providing detailed information.

39) British taxpayers are sending millions of pounds in foreign aid to fund Palestinian schools **which** openly promote terrorism. (184)

40) Inside the schools, "martyrs" are posted on school walls and the children are encouraged to play "terrorists" in a game **which** sees them pretend to shoot Israeli soldiers. (189)



To summarize the Chapter 6.3. dealing with relative pronouns, the findings of the analysis indicate that the pronoun *who* is used in newspaper reporting much more often than the rest of the two pronouns *which* and *that*, and moreover, it was in the majority instances used restrictively. The reason for this data is that the newspaper reporting has got to provide detailed information about the particular event which is enabled by the used of restrictive relative clauses, and there is a need for reference to people, which is in most cases provided by the pronoun *who*, even though the pronoun *that* can refer to people as well. Generally, relative pronouns were used as referring expressions in the analysed article quite often, specifically they have got the third most numerous representation within the analysed articles, which signifies that they are very useful cohesive devices in newspaper reporting.

#### 6.4. Analysis of demonstratives

The term *demonstratives* include both demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative determiners, which are defined in the same way as possessive pronouns and possessive determiners. Demonstrative pronouns stand on their own whereas demonstrative determiners define the following noun or noun phrase.

In the analysis, there was found number of eight instances of anaphoric reference realized by demonstratives. From the total number of 219 instances of anaphoric reference, the demonstratives form just 4 % of all the used referring expressions. It makes them the third least numerous group of referring expressions and it takes us to the conclusion that demonstratives are not very frequently used in newspaper reporting as referring expressions.

Nevertheless, there was proved the statement by Hatch mentioned in the Chapter 3.2., which claims that demonstratives tend to refer to the larger units of the text rather than to a single noun or a noun phrase. This was confirmed in six instances out of the total eight, and it is demonstrated in 41). The example of the rest two instances is given in 42), where the demonstrative determiner defines the following noun and refers to the video which was posted above the text.

41) “Once again, examiners commented that answers of many students were difficult to read.

In some cases, **this** was the result of poor handwriting or untidy and disorganized presentation.” (202)

42) Share **this** video with your family and friends who care about dogs—and all animals. (207)

At the same time, in six instances there were used demonstrative pronouns, as it was already shown in 41), and just in two instances there were used demonstrative determiners, which was given in the example 42) and one more in 43). In 43), the demonstrative determiner *this* defines the following noun phrase *cruel practice* and refers to the large unit of the preceding text that describes the cruel practice committed on dogs.

43) An eyewitness who worked at BAU documented chronic neglect, including sick and injured animals who went without adequate veterinary care, filthy enclosures, and animals who were denied food so that they would be hungry while trained to do tricks. Sadly, such abuse appears to be the norm, not the exception, in the entertainment industry, where animal suffering is just “business as usual” for humans trying to make a buck. Please, pledge to avoid contributing to **this** cruel practice by not buying tickets to *A Dog’s Purpose* or any other movies that use live animals. (153)

To conclude the chapter of demonstrative determiners, they were not found in many instances in the analysed article, therefore it can be supposed that they are not used in newspaper reporting very often. The probable reason for such conclusion is that they were in three instances found in direct speech (corpus n.202, 203, 209) and in two instances they were found in a newspaper reporting which has got the narrative character (corpus n.204, 205). Accordingly, demonstrative pronouns and determiners are usually used in spoken language when the author (speaker) wants to point at something which was said before or wants to follow his/ her thoughts without repeating it again. In newspaper reporting this pointing and unclear flow of thoughts could be ambiguous thus the journalists use for it different tools such as repetition of the crucial idea or reference by other pronouns, e.g. personal or possessive.

## 6.5. Analysis of the pronoun *one*

According to the Chapter 3.1.2., the pronoun *one* can be used as the referring expression in two ways - either as the *substitute one* or as the *generic one*. In the analysis, there was found just one instance of the pronoun *one* use as the referring expression, which makes it one of the two least numerous groups of referring expressions. In this one instance given in 44), the pronoun *one* was used as the *substitute one*. It replaces (substitutes) the referent *scripts*, which is in the plural form and so the pronoun *one* has got the plural form too, and is preceded by the definite article, which indicates that referring entity is known for both the author and the reader too.

44) One teacher who marked scripts on screen said the problem appeared to have got worse this year. “Some of **the ones** I marked this year were really hard to read.” (155)

The reason for the fact that the pronoun *one* was found in the analysed articles in the least numerous representation is that the use of this pronoun could be ambiguous and the reader could be confused which entity the author refers to. Moreover, in the analysis it was found in a direct speech which signifies that this pronoun is more frequently used in the spoken language than in the written language.

## 6.6. Analysis of the definite article + a lexical cohesive device

This type of reference is on the dividing line between grammatical and lexical reference and therefore it was included in the analysis too. In this case, the grammatical reference is realized by the definite article which marks that the following noun or noun phrase is known to both to the author and to the reader. The lexical reference, which follows the definite article, is then realized by any means of lexical reference explained in the Chapter 1.2.1. Lexical cohesion. In the analysis, there were found nine instances of this type of reference, which makes 4 % out of the total number of 219 examples.

In the analysed articles, there were found six instances realized by the definite article + a hypernym. Hypernyms are words that are superordinate to the referred words. In the example 45), there is used the definite article + a noun *fruit*, which serves as a hypernym to the referent *oranges and lemons*. In 46), there is a co-referential chain consisting of the definite articles + two

hypernyms to the referent - *a terrified German shepherd-type dog*. The referring expressions in this case are – *the dog* and *the animal*.

45) Oranges and lemons can help ward off deadly diseases linked to obesity, scientists have discovered. **The fruits** not only have plenty of vitamins but antioxidants that prevent obesity-related heart disease, liver disease and diabetes. (211)

46) As reported by TMZ, a shocking video allegedly taken on the set of the upcoming film *A Dog's Purpose* appears to show an animal handler forcing a terrified German shepherd-type dog into the waters of an intensely swirling pool. The clip concludes when **the dog** is pulled beneath the raging waters, prompting a group of people to rush over, seemingly in an attempt to rescue **the animal**. (216, 217)

In addition, there were found three instances which were realized by the definite article + repetition of the referent. Such examples are given in 47) and 48).

47) Although poor handwriting has been a curse for teachers and markers for generations, an examiners' report for the AQA exam board has shown that technological advances have brought other complications. **The report** says that onscreen marking is made more difficult if the handwriting cannot be scanned clearly, particularly if pupils have used blue or green pens in the original paper. (212)

48) In total, the home sits on about an acre of land, including a large, grassy yard with a pool and hot tub, terraced hedges, a fire pit and an outdoor bar and kitchen area, photos of the property show. There also appears to be an elaborate children's treehouse near **the pool**. (219)

To summarize the chapter, this type of reference was found in the analysed articles in a very rare representation. The reason for such conclusion is that newspaper reporting should be as brief as possible and therefore there are used pronouns rather than words such as synonymy, antonymy or hypernyms. The definite article + repetition is not used so much as journalists try to avoid repetition in newspaper reporting.

## 6.7. Analysis of co-referential chains with anaphoric reference

Length of a co-referential chain (number of referring expressions in succession)	The number of instances	Percentage
<b>2</b>	17	44 %
<b>3</b>	12	31 %
<b>4</b>	4	10 %
<b>5</b>	3	8 %
<b>6</b>	2	5 %
<b>7</b>	1	2 %
<b>In total</b>	39	100 %

Co-referential chains are important connections within the text that make the text cohesive. They consist of referring expressions which go in succession and all refer to one common referent. Co-referential chains are separately listed and numbered as their parts (individual referring expressions) were already analysed in the previous chapters. Subsequent examples of co-referential chains follow the examples of the analysis but the figures in brackets at the end of every example refer to Appendix 2.

The length of a co-referential chain depends on the number of referring expressions which are included within the chain but also on the type of the text. As it was explained in the Chapter 1.1.2., co-referential chains tend to be longer in novels, which provide enough space for long co-referential chains, and shorter in newspaper reporting, which are usually of a short extent and therefore the length of co-referential chains is limited. This statement was proved in the analysis and it is demonstrated in the table above this text. There was found the number of 39 instances of co-referential chains within the analysed articles and the majority of them - 29 instances which makes 75 % - are comprised of no more than three referring expressions. Such co-referential chains are demonstrated in 49) and 50). The co-referential chain is copied below each example. The referent is underlined while the co-referential chain is typed in bold letters.

49) Then Dame Sally Davies, the chief medical officer, said that every time **she** reaches for a glass of wine **she** thinks about the raised risk of breast cancer. (5)

Dame Sally Davies – **she** – **she**

50) The investigation, by The Mail on Sunday, also found that head teachers openly laughed away suggestions by the British and European donors that the curriculum should be changed. Instead, **they** produced educational pamphlets that deny the existence of Israel and boast that **they** encourage **their** students to emulate attackers who kill in real-life terror attacks. (19)

Head teachers – **they** – **they** – **their**

On the contrary, there were found very few instances of long co-referential chains. There are only six co-referential chains longer than four referring expressions in succession and the longest co-referential chain consists of seven referring expressions. Moreover, longer co-referential chains were usually found in articles which approximate narrative or a short novel, as it is shown in 51) and 52).

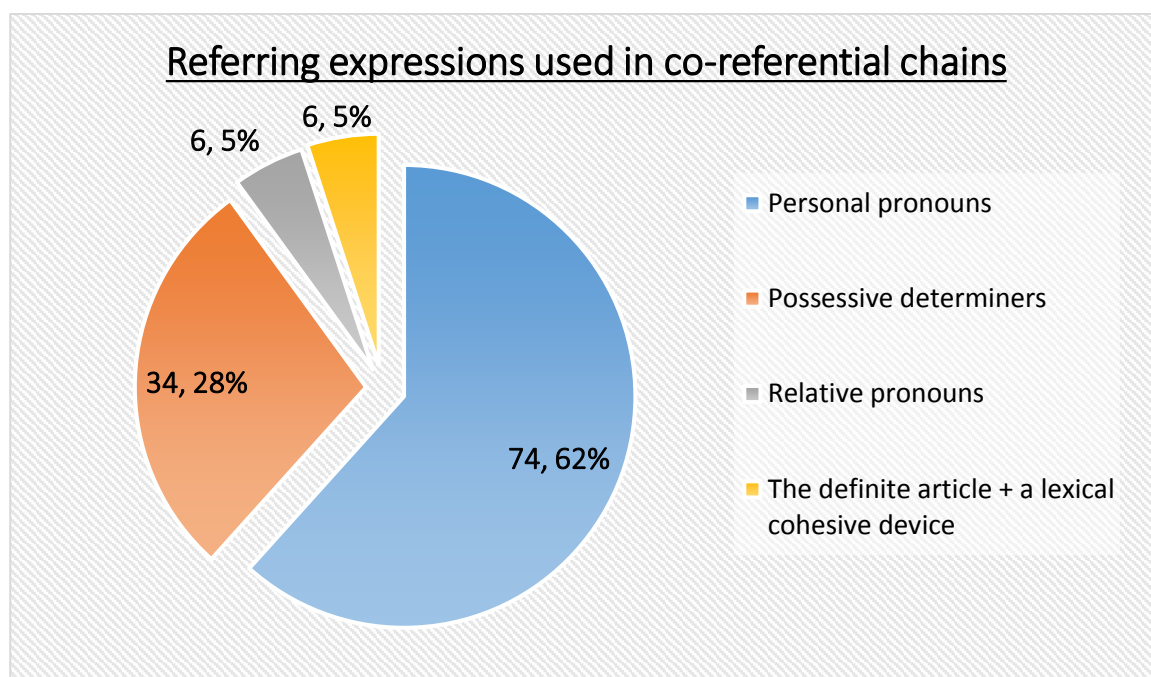
51) Hannah, far left, said: “**We** saw someone standing by the road and **we** were initially apprehensive, given the time and the fact it was dark. But as **we** went to walk past **we** saw it was a frail man who said: ‘I need your help, I’m lost’. He was cold so **I** gave him a coat to keep warm and **we** tried to put him at ease. (37)

The author/ the author and other person – **we** - **we** – **we** – **we** – **I** – **we**

52) When tears came to **my** eyes because **my** little dog was no longer with **me**, **I** was also crying for all the other things that **I** had gone: **my** first marriage, **my** children’s childhood and youth, the long summer days when friends and family would sit together around the big wooden table outside our adored West Country farmhouse. (39)

The author – **my** - **my** – **me** – **I** – **I** – **my** – **my**

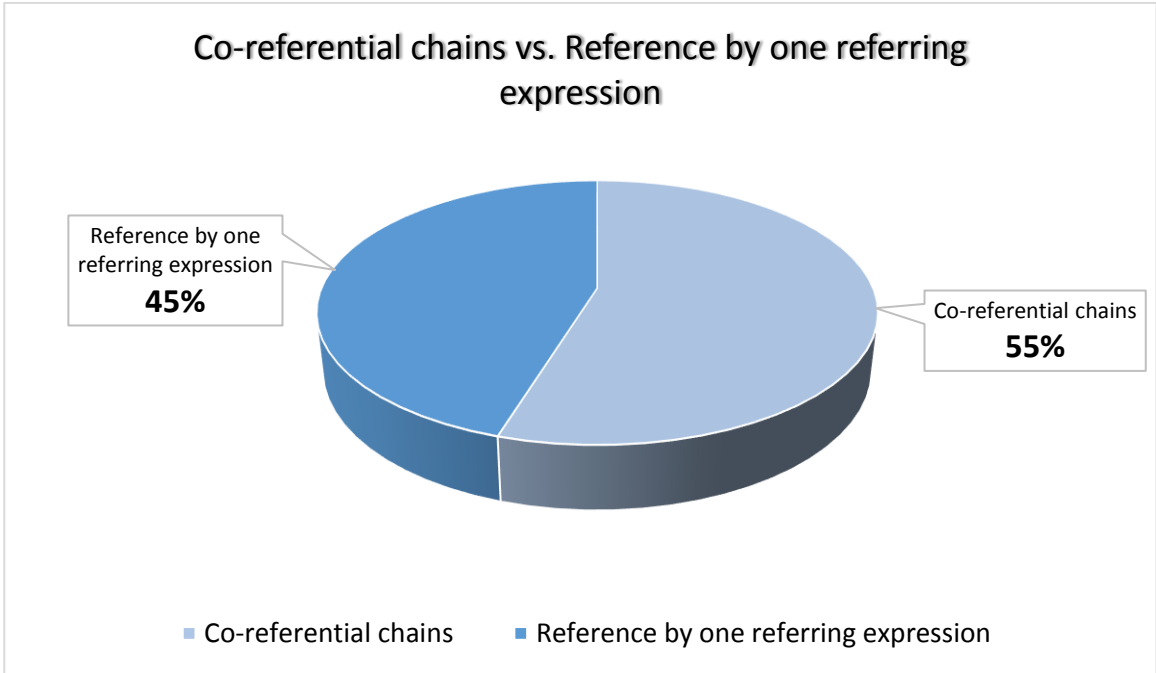
### 6.7.1. Analysis of referring expressions in co-referential chains



Concerning the particular referring expressions which are used in co-referential chains, there was found the total number of 120 referring expression used in these 39 co-referential chains. The analysis revealed that the vast majority of 74 (62 %) referring expressions were represented by personal pronouns, 34 (28 %) referring expression were realized by possessive determiners – as it was analysed in the Chapter 6.2. possessive pronouns do not occur in newspaper reporting very often, and the rest of 12 referring expression were realized either by relative pronouns or by the definite article + a lexical cohesive device. These figures prove that personal pronouns and possessive determiner are used in newspaper reporting very frequently in order to avoid repetition and keep the reader’s attention at the same time. An example of a co-referential chain which consists of personal pronouns and possessive determiners is given in 53).

53) The 46-year-old reportedly arrived in the UK in the back of a lorry in 2000, claiming **he** feared persecution in Iran. **His** request for asylum was denied, after a tribunal found **he** is likely to have lied about **his** brother dying at the hands of Hezbollah - and it claims **he** most probably fled Iran because **he** was involved in illegal currency trading. (38)  
The 46-year-old – **he** - **his** – **he** – **his** – **he** – **he**

To encapsulate the chapter of co-referential chains, there was proved the statement of Cook, mentioned in the Chapter 1.1.2., which says that anaphoric co-referential chains are frequently used in newspaper reporting in order to keep readers' attention and avoid repetition at the same time. (1989, 18) The number of 39 co-referential chains found in the analysed newspaper reporting consist of 120 referring expressions which makes 55 % of the found anaphoric reference. As it is illustrated in the pie chart below, co-referential chains are used in newspaper reporting very frequently and they usually consist of personal pronouns and possessive determiners which can refer to the participants of the news.





## 7. Analysis of cataphoric reference

It was already analysed in the Chapter 5.2., cataphoric reference is used very rarely in newspaper reporting. In the analysis, there were found only four instances of cataphoric reference out of the total number of 223 reference used in the analysed newspaper articles. The findings prove the statement of Danuta Reah, mentioned also in the Chapter 2.5, which says that cataphoric reference is used more frequently in the literary and persuasive language where it is used as the tool of emphasis and anticipation. (1998, 101) In newspaper reporting the main information is usually said at the beginning and the rest of the news refers backwards to this previously mentioned fact, which can be realized only by anaphoric reference.

In the analysis, there were found two examples of cataphoric reference realized by personal pronouns and two examples in which cataphoric reference was realized by possessive determiners. In 54) and 55), there are shown examples of personal pronouns referring forward to a referent. In 54), the personal pronoun *she* refers to the referent *Heida*, but in 55) the referring pronoun *it* refers to the following passage of the sentence.

Similarly to anaphoric reference, there were found some examples of possessive determiners used as referring expressions but possessive pronoun were not used this way. It is demonstrated in 56) and 57), in which the possessive determiners define the following noun phrases but refer to a referent at the same time.

54) Asked if **she** found Aidan, 33, attractive, Heida said: “Who doesn’t?” (220)

55) And his lawyer argued for a payout of £55,000, claiming **it** was a “very grave matter” that his client was being deprived of his liberty. (221)

56) Discussing **her** Poldark co-star, Heida said: “We seem to want the same things out of life.” (222)

57) More than just good friends...although already married to **his** cousin Francis, Elizabeth will become closer to Ross in the second series of Poldark, which starts on BBC One next month. (223)

## 8. Conclusion

Newspaper reporting are an important source of information that help to create our awareness about current affairs. Newspaper is still a very famous medium which is read by a large number of people, and therefore its form is highly important. The form of the news must be comprehensible, coherent and unambiguous because otherwise it can negatively influence our perception and understanding of the news. Even though, the majority of people read the newspaper without paying attention to grammar, the grammar is what makes the text cohesive and understandable.

The aim of this thesis was to analyse the grammatical aspect of newspapers, specifically reference as a cohesive device in newspaper reporting.

In the theoretical part, first of all there were explained some important terms such as *cohesion*, *co-referential chains*, *cohesive devices* etc. that are necessary to understand the following chapters. Concerning the term *cohesion*, there were described several different explanations of this term by linguistics such as Randolph Quirk, M.A.K. Halliday, and Jarmila Tárnyiková. Similarly, the term *cohesive tie* has got two different interpretations and with it related structuring. While M.A.K. Halliday divides cohesive tie into co-referentiality, co-classification and co-extension, Michael Hoey divides cohesive ties into reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunctions and lexical cohesion. There were also specified co-referential chains which are later analysed in the analytical part too. After explaining the previously mentioned structures, the thesis finally proceeds to the most relevant term which is *reference*. Again, there are explained several different attitudes to the term *reference* stated by D. Crystal, G. Brown and G. Yule, F. Daneš, and P.F. Strawson. With respect to all the mentioned explanations, the thesis aimed at the grammatical approach to reference as it correlates with the topic of the thesis. The rest of the theoretical part deals with the division of reference into situational and textual reference, which is further divided into anaphoric and cataphoric reference. There were also identified two highly important terms which actually create reference and these are *referent* and *referring expressions*.

The next chapters deals with forms of referring expressions provided by examples for better understanding of particular grammatical patterns. There are explained referring expressions such as personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, relative pronouns, reference realized by demonstratives, reference realized by comparatives etc.

In the end of the theoretical part, there was briefly explained the language of newspapers and the common structures which are used in newspaper reporting.

In the analytical part, there were analysed several printed as well as online articles which provided more than 200 examples of reference. In each of the examples, there were identified both referent

and referring expression and then there was recognized the type of reference. The individual examples were afterwards categorized into groups in appendixes according to their referring expressions and according to whether they form co-referential chains.

The findings of the analysed articles proved that there is a frequent use of pronouns in newspaper reporting which refer to participants of the news. In fact, reference realized by pronouns was found in the vast majority of the analysed examples. In addition, there was also proved that cataphoric reference is not used in the language of newspapers very often and on the other hand that anaphoric reference is used in newspaper reporting very frequently.

To summarize the results of this thesis, it was found out that the majority of reference in newspaper reporting is realized in form of anaphoric reference and the most frequently it is realized by personal pronouns. Possessive determiners and relative pronouns are used as referring expressions in newspaper reporting also very often, while the other types of referring expressions explained in the theoretical part are used very rarely. Similarly, cataphoric reference is used in newspaper reporting very seldom. There was also analysed the use of anaphoric co-referential chains and it was found out that anaphoric co-referential chains are used in newspaper reporting more often than anaphoric reference realized only by one referring expression. The reason is that co-referential chains are actually reference with more referring expressions, which allows to refer by many referring expressions to one common referent which makes the text cohesive and avoids repetition at the same time.

In the end, it is necessary to mention that the findings of this thesis are based on the limited number of analysed articles and also on specific articles which were chosen for the analysis. Therefore, the results of the analysis could differ if there were analysed larger number of articles or different types of articles.

## 9. Resumé

Cílem této bakalářské práce bylo zhodnotit gramatický jev *referenci* jako kohezní prostředek v novinových člancích anglicky psaného tisku. Práce je rozdělena na teoretickou a praktickou část, přičemž v teoretické části byly nejdříve vysvětleny veškeré potřebné pojmy pro zkoumané téma a v praktické části byly následně analyzovány konkrétní příklady a vyhodnocovány výsledky.

V první kapitole se práce zabývá vysvětlením pojmu *koheze*. Koheze je lexiko-gramatický systém, který je důležitý pro logickou návaznost a souvislou podobu textu. Usnadňuje čtenáři snadněji pochopit obsah textu a souvislosti mezi jednotlivými větami tím, že propojuje nejen věty stojící vedle sebe, ale propojuje i věty napříč celým textem, čímž překračuje hranice vět jako samostatných jednotek a celý text tak spojuje v jeden souvislý tok informací. Toto propojení mezi větami je realizováno *kohezními vazbami*, kterým se věnuje hned následující kapitola.

Kohezní vazba je vysvětlena jako propojení mezi dvěma členy uvnitř textu, které je založeno na nějaké již existující souvztažnosti mezi těmito dvěma členy. Nejedná se tedy o náhodné propojení jakýchkoliv dvou jevů textu. Zatímco někteří lingvisté dělí kohezní vazby přímo na referenci, substituci, elipsu, spojky a lexikální kohezi, jiní zastávají rozdělení kohezních vazeb na *co-referentiality*, *co-classification*, and *co-extension*. V následujících kapitolách jsou tyto jednotlivé termíny vysvětleny a setkáváme se zde také s pojmem ko-referenční řetězce. Ko-referenční řetězce jsou tvořeny referenčními výrazy, které všechny odkazují na jeden společný člen – *referent*, a jsou tak velmi důležitým spojovacím charakterem celého textu. Dále je zde uvedeno, že anaforické ko-referenční řetězce jsou typickým jevem pro novinové články, zatímco kataforické ko-referenční řetězce bychom našli spíše v krásné literatuře, jako jsou romány a povídky.

Další kapitoly se věnují rozdělení koheze na lexikální kohezi a gramatickou kohezi. Lexikální koheze byla vysvětlena jako koheze založená na lexikálním obsahu daného textu a mezi prostředky lexikální koheze patří například synonyma, antonyma, meronyma, hyperonyma, opakování, ekvivalence atd. Jelikož lexikální koheze není primárním jevem, který by byl zkoumán v této práci, hlouběji byla rozebrána koheze gramatická. Gramatická koheze je založena na gramatické stránce daného textu a propojuje jeho gramatické jevy mezi sebou. Další zkoumání tohoto problému se vyvíjí podle rozdělení gramatické koheze podle M.A.K. Hallidaye a R. Hasana, kteří dělí gramatickou kohezi na čtyři základní skupiny – reference, substituce, elipsa, spojky. Substituce, elipsa a spojky jsou stručně vysvětleny v dalších kapitolách, ale jelikož nejsou hlavním zkoumaným tématem této práce, tak se další kapitoly už plně věnují referenci.

V další kapitole je osvětleno několik různých pohledů a pojem reference, a z nich je vybráno jedno hlavní stanovisko, které nejbližší souvisí s tématem této práce. Reference je tedy vysvětlena jako vazba mezi dvěma gramatickými jevy, kdy jeden jev odkazuje na jev druhý, např. zájmeno odkazuje na podstatné jméno. Reference se dále dělí na situační referenci (exofora) a textovou referenci (endofora), přičemž situační reference odkazuje na identitu, která leží mimo text a můžeme ji identifikovat pouze pokud je nám znám kontext nebo další informace o pozadí situace. Na druhou stranu, textová reference odkazuje přímo na nějaký jev, který můžeme najít na jazykové úrovni uvnitř textu. Jedná se o referenci vyjádřenou referenčním výrazem, který může odkazovat na referenta v nějaké z předchozích vět – v tom případě se jedná o anaforickou referenci, nebo na referenta v nějaké z vět následujících – v tomto případě se jedná o kataforickou referenci. Anaforická a kataforická reference jsou tedy dalším dělením textové reference.

V další kapitole se práce zabývá jednotlivými referenčními výrazy, kterými může být reference vyjádřena. Těmito referenčními výrazy mohou být osobní a přivlastňovací zájmena, zájmeno *one* (jeden, jedna, jedno), vztažná zájmena, reflexní a reciproční zájmena, ukazovací zájmena, komparativy, nebo určitý člen společně s lexikálně kohezním prostředkem. Jednotlivé referenční výrazy jsou postupně vysvětleny a názorně ukázány na příkladech pro lepší orientaci.

Poslední kapitola teoretické části se zabývá stručným popsáním jazyka, který je používán v tisku a novinových člancích. Je zde vysvětlen žurnalistický styl, ale i další styly, které se používají v tisku. Co se týče samotného jazyka, Danuta Reah uvádí jako časté prvky gramatické koheze v novinových člancích zejména zájmena, která odkazují na účastníky dané zprávy, určité a neurčité členy, které uvádí již známou nebo novou informaci, a dále pak spojky či situační referenci.

Následující analytická část se zabývá konkrétními novinovými články, v nichž hledá příklady reference a referenční výrazy, kterými je reference vyjádřena. V úvodu se dozvídáme, že z celkového počtu 223 nalezených příkladů reference, byla drtivá většina 219 příkladů realizována referencí anaforickou a pouze ve čtyřech příkladech se jednalo o referenci kataforickou. Tento výsledek potvrzuje výroky uvedené v teoretické části, které definovaly anaforickou referenci a anaforické ko-referenční řetězce jako častý gramatický jev uplatňovaný v tisku a novinových člancích, zatímco kataforická reference se uplatňuje v románech, povídkách a dalších literárních žánrech.

Další část analytické části se zabývá podrobnou analýzou anaforické reference v novinových člancích. Jsou zde analyzovány jednotlivé referenční prostředky, které byly v novinových člancích pro referenci použity a na konkrétních příkladech je ukázáno jejich využití.

Nejpočetnější skupinou referenčních prostředků používaných v novinových člancích byla skupina osobních zájmen, které byly zastoupeny v 95 příkladech z 219. Jasným důvodem, proč osobní

zájmena získala nejpočetnější zastoupení mezi ostatními referenčními prostředky v novinových článcích, je že osobní zájmena odkazují nejčastěji na osoby, novinové zpravodajství se nejčastěji zabývá událostmi, které jsou o lidech nebo o událostech spojenými s lidmi, čili osobní zájmena mohou jednoduše na tyto účastníky odkazovat a předcházet tak opakování vlastních jmen.

Další dvě nejpočetnější skupiny referenčních výrazů, které mají téměř shodné zastoupení v celkovém počtu jsou, přivlastňovací zájmena/determinanty a vztažná zájmena. Přivlastňovací zájmena a determinanty stejně jako osobní zájmena odkazují na lidi, proto není divu, že i jejich zastoupení je tak vysoké. Vztažná zájmena mohou sice odkazovat na lidi, zvířata i věci, ale ve více než polovině příkladech také odkazovaly na lidi, což opět souvisí s tím faktem, že novinové články jsou většinou o lidech a s ohledem na to pak autoři volí referenční výrazy, které mohou na lidi odkazovat. Naopak skupiny referenčních prostředků jako jsou ukazovací zájmena a determinanty, člen určitý a lexikálně kohezní prostředek nebo zájmeno *one* měly v novinových článcích velice malé početní zastoupení, což souvisí s tím, že tyto referenční prostředky jsou častěji používány v mluveném jazyce a nebo, že by jejich použití v novinových článcích mohlo být pro čtenáře matoucí a nejasné. Následuje také analýza ko-referenčních řetězců, které zastupují více než polovinu veškerých nalezených referencí v daných novinových článcích. Tento poznatek potvrzuje tvrzení z teoretické části, že ko-referenční řetězce jsou často používány v novinovém zpravodajství s cílem odkazovat mnoha referenčními výrazy stále k jednomu referentu a tím předcházet opakování v textu.

V poslední části je analyzována kataforická reference, přestože byla v analyzovaných článcích nalezena pouze ve čtyřech příkladech. Vzhledem k tam nízkému počtu zastoupení v novinových článcích nelze přesně stanovit, jaký způsobem je kataforická reference v novinových článcích většinou realizována, protože dvakrát byla uskutečněna osobním zájmenem a dvakrát přivlastňovacím zájmenem (determinantem). Toto malé zastoupení však potvrzuje to, co již bylo zmíněno v teoretické části práce, a to je, že kataforická reference není typicky používána v novinovém zpravodajství, ale spíše ji najdeme v literárních žánrech.

Konečná zjištění analytické části tedy ukazují, že v naprosté většině zkoumaných novinových článků byla využita anaforická reference na úkor kataforické, a ve více než polovině příkladů byla tato reference realizována v podobě ko-referenčních řetězců. Mezi nejčastěji používané referenční prostředky v novinových článcích pak spadají zájmena, ať už osobní, přivlastňovací, či vztažná. Je však nutné podotknout, že výsledky analýzy jsou limitovány výběrem daných novinových článků a také jejich počtem. Lze tedy předpokládat, že pokud by byla zkoumána jiná skupina novinových článků nebo pokud by byl jejich počet výrazně vyšší, tak by se výsledky analytické části mohly lišit.

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## Appendixes

The number in brackets at the end of every example refers to the bibliography, specifically to the second part of bibliography – *Sources for appendixes*.

### Appendix 1. Anaphoric and cataphoric reference

#### 1. Anaphoric reference

##### a. Anaphoric reference realized by personal pronouns

- 1) As hundreds of thousands of pupils in Britain await their GCSE results on Thursday, complaints from examiners marking this year's exam papers have highlighted the struggles that **they** face with illegible exam papers when they attempt to read them on screen. (2)
  - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other persons.
- 2) As hundreds of thousands of pupils in Britain await their GCSE results on Thursday, complaints from examiners marking this year's exam papers have highlighted the struggles that they face with illegible exam papers when **they** attempt to read them on screen. (2)
  - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other persons.
- 3) As hundreds of thousands of pupils in Britain await their GCSE results on Thursday, complaints from examiners marking this year's exam papers have highlighted the struggles that they face with illegible exam papers when they attempt to read **them** on screen. (2)
  - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other objects.
- 4) Most exam scripts or papers are now scanned and distributed electronically. **They** are then marked onscreen using software systems provided by the examination board. (2)
  - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other objects.
- 5) In response, an AQA spokesperson commented: "Each year an extremely small number of scripts cannot be read on screen by examiners. Under these circumstances, **we** request the original script from our scanning centre and it is then marked on paper by an examiner." (2)
  - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to the author and other persons.
- 6) Under these circumstances, we request the original script from our scanning centre and **it** is then marked on paper by an examiner." (2)
  - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to an object.
- 7) One teacher who marked scripts on screen said the problem appeared to have got worse this year. "Some of the ones **I** marked this year were really hard to read." (2)
  - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to the author of the statement – one teacher.

- 8) Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke, both 17, spotted the man lost in Coventry while returning from a friend's house after midnight. **They** gave the man a coat and waited with him until police arrived. (4)  
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other persons.
- 9) Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke, both 17, spotted the man lost in Coventry while returning from a friend's house after midnight. They gave the man a coat and waited with him until police arrived. Maisie, on the right in the picture, said: "**We** were concerned he was going to try to cross the road and could get hurt so there was no way we were going to leave him. We are just pleased he was able to go back home safely." (4)  
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author and other person - Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke.
- 10) Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke, both 17, spotted the man lost in Coventry while returning from a friend's house after midnight. They gave the man a coat and waited with him until police arrived. Maisie, on the right in the picture, said: "We were concerned he was going to try to cross the road and could get hurt so there was no way **we** were going to leave him. We are just pleased he was able to go back home safely." (4)  
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author and other person - Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke.
- 11) Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke, both 17, spotted the man lost in Coventry while returning from a friend's house after midnight. They gave the man a coat and waited with him until police arrived. Maisie, on the right in the picture, said: "We were concerned he was going to try to cross the road and could get hurt so there was no way we were going to leave him. **We** are just pleased he was able to go back home safely." (4)  
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author and other person - Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke.
- 12) Hannah, far left, said: "**We** saw someone standing by the road and we were initially apprehensive, given the time and the fact it was dark. But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man who said: 'I need your help, I'm lost'. He was cold so I gave him a coat to keep warm and we tried to put him at ease. (4)  
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author with other person from the previous paragraph - Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke.
- 13) Hannah, far left, said: "We saw someone standing by the road and **we** were initially apprehensive, given the time and the fact it was dark. But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man who said: 'I need your help, I'm lost'. He was cold so I gave him a coat to keep warm and we tried to put him at ease. (4)  
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author with other person from the previous paragraph - Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke.
- 14) Hannah, far left, said: "We saw someone standing by the road and we were initially apprehensive, given the time and the fact it was dark. But as **we** went to walk past we saw it was a frail man who said: 'I need your help, I'm lost'. He was cold so I gave him a coat to keep warm and we tried to put him at ease. (4)

- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author with other person from the previous paragraph - Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke.
- 15) Hannah, far left, said: “We saw someone standing by the road and we were initially apprehensive, given the time and the fact it was dark. But as we went to walk past **we** saw it was a frail man who said: ‘I need your help, I’m lost’. He was cold so I gave him a coat to keep warm and we tried to put him at ease. (4)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author with other person from the previous paragraph - Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke.
- 16) Hannah, far left, said: “We saw someone standing by the road and we were initially apprehensive, given the time and the fact it was dark. But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man who said: ‘I need your help, I’m lost’. He was cold so I gave him a coat to keep warm and **we** tried to put him at ease. (4)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author with other person from the previous paragraph - Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke.
- 17) But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man who said: ‘I need your help, I’m lost’. (4)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author.
- 18) But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man who said: ‘I need your help, **I**’m lost’. (4)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author.
- 19) But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man who said: ‘I need your help, I’m lost’. **He** was cold so I gave him a coat to keep warm and we tried to put him at ease. (4)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.
- 20) But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man who said: ‘I need your help, I’m lost’. He was cold so I gave **him** a coat to keep warm and we tried to put him at ease. (4)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.
- 21) But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man who said: ‘I need your help, I’m lost’. He was cold so I gave him a coat to keep warm and we tried to put **him** at ease. (4)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.
- 22) Hannah, far left, said: “We saw someone standing by the road and we were initially apprehensive, given the time and the fact it was dark. But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man who said: ‘I need your help, I’m lost’. He was cold so **I** gave him a coat to keep warm and we tried to put him at ease. (4)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to the author.
- 23) They gave the man a coat and waited with **him** until police arrived. Maisie, on the right in the picture, said: “We were concerned he was going to try to cross the road and could get hurt so there was no way we were going to leave him. We are just pleased he was able to get back home safely.” (4)

- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.
- 24) They gave the man a coat and waited with him until police arrived. Maisie, on the right in the picture, said: “We were concerned **he** was going to try to cross the road and could get hurt so there was no way we were going to leave him. We are just pleased he was able to go back home safely.” (4)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.
- 25) They gave the man a coat and waited with him until police arrived. Maisie, on the right in the picture, said: “We were concerned he was going to try to cross the road and could get hurt so there was no way we were going to leave **him**. We are just pleased he was able to go back home safely.” (4)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.
- 26) They gave the man a coat and waited with him until police arrived. Maisie, on the right in the picture, said: “We were concerned he was going to try to cross the road and could get hurt so there was no way we were going to leave him. We are just pleased **he** was able to go back home safely.” (4)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.
- 27) “If you see someone struggling it is just natural to want to help **them**.” (4)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to people in general.
- 28) Chief Superintendent Danny Long, of West Midlands Police, said: “This was an outstanding act of kindness by Hannah and Maisie to help to someone who is extremely vulnerable.” It highlights how important the public are in helping **us** ensure the safety and wellbeing of others. (4)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to the author and other persons.
- 29) Chief Superintendent Danny Long, of West Midlands Police, said: “This was an outstanding act of kindness by Hannah and Maisie to help to someone who is extremely vulnerable.” **It** highlights how important the public are in helping us ensure the safety and wellbeing of others. (4)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to an object.
- 30) Actress Heida Reed, 28, who plays Ross Poldark’s first love Elizabeth Chynoweth in the BBC One drama said **she** also fancies the bare-chested star. (5)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other female person.
- 31) Asked if she found Aidan, 33, attractive, Heida said: “Who doesn’t? Of course! **I** think a part of you is always attracted to the person your character is attracted to. That’s part of my acting process.” She also explained why his famous topless scene was so popular with viewers.
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author.
- 32) “**I** think the British public wanted a Mr. Darcy moment. There hadn’t been anything like Colin Firth coming out of the lake for a while,” she said. (5)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author – Heida.

- 33) Asked if she found Aidan, 33, attractive, Heida said: “Who doesn’t? Of course! I think a part of **you** is always attracted to the person your character is attracted to.” (5)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to people in general.
- 34) Asked if she found Aidan, 33, attractive, Heida said: “Who doesn’t? Of course! I think a part of you is always attracted to the person your character is attracted to. That’s part of my acting process.” **She** also explained why his famous topless scene was so popular with viewers. “I think the British public wanted a Mr. Darcy moment. There hadn’t been anything like Colin Firth coming out of the lake for a while,” she said. (5)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other female person.
- 35) Asked if she found Aidan, 33, attractive, Heida said: “Who doesn’t? Of course! I think a part of you is always attracted to the person your character is attracted to. That’s part of my acting process.” She also explained why his famous topless scene was so popular with viewers. “I think the British public wanted a Mr. Darcy moment. There hadn’t been anything like Colin Firth coming out of the lake for a while,” **she** said. (5)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other female person.
- 36) But viewers hoping for another topless hay-reaping scene with Aidan could be disappointed by the second series, Heida revealed. “There is some scything but it’s not Ross,” **she** said. (5)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other female person.
- 37) But Heida has rubbished any possibility of a real-life romance as **she** is dating US actor and producer Sam Ritzenberg, 30. (5)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other female person.
- 38) Discussing her Poldark co-star, Heida said: “We seem to want the same things out of life. We’re not chasing that Hollywood high, just good stories and working with good people, and doing stuff we’re passionate about.” But there is one downside to filming the series – her character’s 18th-century corset. **She** said: “I hate it.” (5)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other female person.
- 39) Discussing her Poldark co-star, Heida said: “**We** seem to want the same things out of life. We’re not chasing that Hollywood high, just good stories and working with good people, and doing stuff we’re passionate about.” (5)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author and other person.
- 40) Discussing her Poldark co-star, Heida said: “We seem to want the same things out of life. **We**’re not chasing that Hollywood high, just good stories and working with good people, and doing stuff **we**’re passionate about.” (5)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author and other person.

- 41) Discussing her Poldark co-star, Heida said: “We seem to want the same things out of life. We’re not chasing that Hollywood high, just good stories and working with good people, and doing stuff **we**’re passionate about.” (5)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author and other person.
- 42) But there is one downside to filming the series – her character’s 18th-century corset. She said: “**I** hate it.” (5)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to the author from the previous paragraph – Heida.
- 43) But there is one downside to filming the series – her character’s 18th-century corset. She said: “I hate **it**.” (5)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to an object.
- 44) Then Dame Sally Davies, the chief medical officer, said that every time **she** reaches for a glass of wine she thinks about the raised risk of breast cancer. (6)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other female person.
- 45) Then Dame Sally Davies, the chief medical officer, said that every time she reaches for a glass of wine **she** thinks about the raised risk of breast cancer. (6)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other female person.
- 46) Papers seen by the drinks industry show ministers have accepted that there is no totally safe limit but **they** “will give context about not preventing people enjoying a drink”. (6)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other people.
- 47) The relaxed guidelines on alcohol will please the drinks companies who wanted a “no safe level” edict to be axed. **They** complained that ministers promoted their products abroad while calling them a health risk at home. (6)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other objects.
- 48) They complained that ministers promoted their products abroad while calling **them** a health risk at home. (6)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other objects.
- 49) On Saturday, Bel Mooney told of the raw agony of losing her little dog, Bonnie. Today, in our concluding extract from her touching book, **she** reveals how a message beyond the grave from Bonnie changed her life all over again ... (7)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other female person.
- 50) A sinkhole opens up in your life and into **it** you slide and, wondering just how deep it will go. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to an object.

- 51) A sinkhole opens up in your life and into it you slide and, wondering just how deep **it** will go. (7)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to an object.
- 52) A sinkhole opens up in your life and into it **you** slide and, wondering just how deep it will go. (7)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to people in general.
- 53) Anyone who has felt the devastating loss of a beloved pet will understand the aching void **it** leaves. (7)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to an object (the devastating loss).
- 54) My husband Robin and I admitted that **we** cried about Bonnie when the other was not watching. When the wind blew, her little dog flap in the back door would rattle, making us imagine for a second that she was coming through it. (7)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author and other person.
- 55) My husband Robin and I admitted that we cried about Bonnie when the other was not watching. When the wind blew, her little dog flap in the back door would rattle, making **us** imagine for a second that she was coming through it. (7)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author and other person.
- 56) My husband Robin and I admitted that we cried about Bonnie when the other was not watching. When the wind blew, her little dog flap in the back door would rattle, making us imagine for a second that **she** was coming through it. (7)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other female animal.
- 57) When the wind blew, her little dog flap in the back door would rattle, making us imagine for a second that she was coming through **it**. (7)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to an object.
- 58) Every single night I stretched out my right arm to the space where **she** had always slept on our bed and felt about with my fingers, letting my hand hover about four inches from the duvet – exactly where she would have been – bouncing them on emptiness, concentrating hard, as if that would let me feel silky dog hair. (7)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other female animal from the previous paragraph – Bonnie.
- 59) Every single night I stretched out my right arm to the space where she had always slept on our bed and felt about with my fingers, letting my hand hover about four inches from the duvet – exactly where **she** would have been – bouncing them on emptiness, concentrating hard, as if that would let me feel silky dog hair. (7)  
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- 60) Every single night **I** stretched out my right arm to the space where she had always slept on our bed and felt about with my fingers, letting my hand hover about four inches from the duvet – exactly where she would have been – bouncing them on emptiness, concentrating hard, as if that would let me feel silky dog hair. (7)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to the author.
- 61) Every single night I stretched out my right arm to the space where she had always slept on our bed and felt about with my fingers, letting my hand hover about four inches from the duvet – exactly where she would have been – bouncing **them** on emptiness, concentrating hard, as if that would let me feel silky dog hair. (7)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other objects.
- 62) When tears came to my eyes because my little dog was no longer with **me**, I was also crying for all the other things that I had gone: my first marriage, my children’s childhood and youth, the long summer days when friends and family would sit together around the big wooden table outside our adored West Country farmhouse. (7)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author.
- 63) When tears came to my eyes because my little dog was no longer with me, **I** was also crying for all the other things that I had gone: my first marriage, my children’s childhood and youth, the long summer days when friends and family would sit together around the big wooden table outside our adored West Country farmhouse. (7)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author.
- 64) When tears came to my eyes because my little dog was no longer with me, I was also crying for all the other things that **I** had gone: my first marriage, my children’s childhood and youth, the long summer days when friends and family would sit together around the big wooden table outside our adored West Country farmhouse. (7)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author.
- 65) After Bonnie died in November, just short of her 14<sup>th</sup> birthday, **I** brooded on the fault lines within all my relationships, past and present, and on my own sins and weaknesses. (7)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to the author.
- 66) BAU<sup>\*</sup>, operated by Hollywood animal trainer Gary Gero, provides animals for use in film, television, and advertisements. **It** has rented out animals to hundreds of other productions, including *The Hangover*, *Marley and Me*, *Game of Thrones*, and *Pirates of the Caribbean*. (8)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to an object.  
 \* Birds and Animals Unlimited
- 67) An eyewitness who worked at BAU documented chronic neglect, including sick and injured animals who went without adequate veterinary care, filthy enclosures, and animals who were denied food so that **they** would be hungry while trained to do tricks. (8)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other animals.

- 68) Share this video with your family and friends who care about dogs—and all animals. Let **them** know that animals aren't "actors" and that they often suffer both on and off camera when used for entertainment. (8)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other persons.
- 69) Let them know that animals aren't "actors" and that **they** often suffer both on and off camera when used for entertainment. (8)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other animals.
- 70) My little dog came to **me** after her death – then led me to the waif that soothed my soul. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author – Bel Mooney.
- 71) My little dog came to me after her death – then led **me** to the waif that soothed my soul. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author – Bel Mooney.
- 72) Here, off the top of my head, is list of things **I** miss since I lost my beautiful Maltese dog Bonnie last year: my friend; playmate; counsellor; antidepressant; admirer; confessor; baby; thing of beauty; grateful recipient of devotion. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author – Bel Mooney.
- 73) Here, off the top of my head, is list of things I miss since **I** lost my beautiful Maltese dog Bonnie last year: my friend; playmate; counsellor; antidepressant; admirer; confessor; baby; thing of beauty; grateful recipient of devotion. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author – Bel Mooney.
- 74) Yet Bonnie knew **me** as the utterly authentic perfect mother, carer, friend – and now I had lost that magic mirror that told me what I wanted to hear. No wonder her loss uncovered in me such aching wistfulness. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author - Bel Mooney.
- 75) Yet Bonnie knew me as the utterly authentic perfect mother, carer, friend – and now **I** had lost that magic mirror that told me what I wanted to hear. No wonder her loss uncovered in me such aching wistfulness. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author - Bel Mooney.
- 76) Yet Bonnie knew me as the utterly authentic perfect mother, carer, friend – and now I had lost that magic mirror that told **me** what I wanted to hear. No wonder her loss uncovered in me such aching wistfulness. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author - Bel Mooney.
- 77) Yet Bonnie knew me as the utterly authentic perfect mother, carer, friend – and now I had lost that magic mirror that told me what **I** wanted to hear. No wonder her loss uncovered in me such aching wistfulness. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author - Bel Mooney.

- 78) Yet Bonnie knew me as the utterly authentic perfect mother, carer, friend – and now I had lost that magic mirror that told me what I wanted to hear. No wonder her loss uncovered in **me** such aching wistfulness. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author - Bel Mooney.
- 79) Inside the schools, "martyrs" are posted on school walls and the children are encouraged to play "terrorists" in a game which sees **them** pretend to shoot Israeli soldiers. (10)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other persons.
- 80) The investigation, by The Mail on Sunday, also found that head teachers openly laughed away suggestions by the British and European donors that the curriculum should be changed. Instead, **they** produced educational pamphlets that deny the existence of Israel and boast that they encourage their students to emulate attackers who kill in real-life terror attacks. (10)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other persons.
- 81) The investigation, by The Mail on Sunday, also found that head teachers openly laughed away suggestions by the British and European donors that the curriculum should be changed. Instead, they produced educational pamphlets that deny the existence of Israel and boast that **they** encourage their students to emulate attackers who kill in real-life terror attacks. (10)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other persons.
- 82) A West bank teacher told The Mail on Sunday: “[If a pupil threatened to attack Israelis] **I** would tell them go in the name of God.” (10)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to the author.
- 83) A West bank teacher told The Mail on Sunday: “[If a pupil threatened to attack Israelis] I would tell **them** go in the name of God.” (10)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other people – pupils.
- 84) Teachers in the WestBank admit that the rules are not always followed. And **they** still talk about events in their history like the 1948 Nakba, when hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were exiled or fled from their homes during Israel’s war of independence. (10)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other persons.
- 85) The 46-year-old reportedly arrived in the UK in the back of a lorry in 2000, claiming **he** feared persecution in Iran. (11)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.
- 86) The 46-year-old reportedly arrived in the UK in the back of a lorry in 2000, claiming he feared persecution in Iran. His request for asylum was denied, after a tribunal found **he** is likely to have lied about his brother dying at the hands of Hezbollah - and it claims he most probably fled Iran because he was involved in illegal currency trading. (11)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.
- 87) The 46-year-old reportedly arrived in the UK in the back of a lorry in 2000, claiming he feared persecution in Iran. His request for asylum was denied, after a tribunal found he is likely to

- have lied about his brother dying at the hands of Hezbollah - and it claims **he** most probably fled Iran because he was involved in illegal currency trading. (11)
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- 88) The 46-year-old reportedly arrived in the UK in the back of a lorry in 2000, claiming he feared persecution in Iran. His request for asylum was denied, after a tribunal found he is likely to have lied about his brother dying at the hands of Hezbollah - and it claims he most probably fled Iran because **he** was involved in illegal currency trading. (11)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.
- 89) A deportation order was issued in 2002, but Ravandy went under the radar - committing a string of criminal offence over the next 15 years. **He** was eventually caught and convicted of burglary, theft and drugs offences and taken into detention, with the Home Office pushing for his deportation as they believed his presence in the UK was “not conducive to the public good”. (11)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.
- 90) A deportation order was issued in 2002, but Ravandy went under the radar - committing a string of criminal offence over the next 15 years. He was eventually caught and convicted of burglary, theft and drugs offences and taken into detention, with the Home Office pushing for his deportation as they believed his presence in the UK was “not conducive to the public good”. But lawyers later conceded **he** was unlawfully held between March 2014 and August 2015, a total of 512 days. (11)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.
- 91) He was eventually caught and convicted of burglary, theft and drugs offences and taken into detention, with the Home Office pushing for his deportation as **they** believed his presence in the UK was “not conducive to the public good”. (11)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other persons.
- 92) But Fiona Scolding QC, for the Home Office, said the compensation demanded was “more than you would get for very serious personal injury damages”. And **she** added Ravandy had “no good reason not to return to Iran” - as he continued to refuse deportation. (11)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other female person.
- 93) And she added Ravandy had “no good reason not to return to Iran” - as **he** continued to refuse deportation. (11)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other male person.
- 94) But the ruling has been met with fierce opposition - including from Tory backbencher Philip Hollobone, who previously tabled bills that would make it easier to deport foreign criminals. **He** said: “This is yet another crazy judicial ruling and further reason to reform human rights laws so that taxpayers’ money isn’t spent on compensation for people who don’t deserve it.” (11)
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other male person.

- 95) He said: “This is yet another crazy judicial ruling and further reason to reform human rights laws so that taxpayers’ money isn’t spent on compensation for people who don’t deserve **it**.” (11)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to an object.
- 96) Heir to Coca-Cola Fortune Sells Beverly Hills Home for \$25M. The eccentric entrepreneur sold **it** for \$10 million less than he first asked. (12)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to an object.
- 97) The eccentric entrepreneur sold it for \$10 million less than **he** first asked. (12)  
 - Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other male person.
- 98) Mr. David, 48, whose family operates Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company, which bottles and distributes the soft drink to dozens of countries in Europe, put the home on the market for \$35 million back in 2015. **He** told The Wall Street Journal at the time that: “Nobody should consider offering anything less. (12)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.
- 99) Mr. David, 48, whose family operates Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company, which bottles and distributes the soft drink to dozens of countries in Europe, put the home on the market for \$35 million back in 2015. He told The Wall Street Journal at the time that: “Nobody should consider offering anything less. The price is only going to go up.” Things turned out differently, though, as **he** shaved \$10 million of the listing price over the subsequent two years. (12)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.

#### **b. Anaphoric reference realized by possessive determiners or possessive pronouns**

- 100) As hundreds of thousands of pupils in Britain await **their** GCSE results on Thursday, complaints from examiners marking this year’s exam papers have highlighted the struggles that they face with illegible exam papers when they attempt to read them on screen. (2)  
 - Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other persons.
- 101) In response, an AQA spokesperson commented: “Each year an extremely small number of scripts cannot be read on screen by examiners. Under these circumstances, we request the original script from **our** scanning centre and it is then marked on paper by an examiner.” (2)  
 - Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to the author and other persons.
- 102) This year schools will judge **their** results on a new performance measure, known as Progress 8, which charts how well pupils performed compared with expectations based upon their key stage two results. (2)  
 - Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other objects.
- 103) This year schools will judge their results on a new performance measure, known as Progress 8, which charts how well pupils performed compared with expectations based upon **their** key stage two results. (2)

- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other persons.
- 104) Mr Erdogan said the 12 to 14-year-old bomber detonated **his** explosives among guests dancing in the street in the city of Gaziantep, just 25 miles from the Syrian border. (3)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other male person.
- 105) NATO member Turkey is a partner in the Western coalition against IS in Iraq and Syria, allowing US jets to launch attacks from **its** air bases. (3)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to an object.
- 106) Two teenagers who found a 90-year-old dementia sufferer who had gone missing from a care home were yesterday praised for **their** “outstanding act of kindness”. (4)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other persons.
- 107) Poldark star Heida takes a fancy to **her** leading man. (5)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other female person.
- 108) Asked if she found Aidan, 33, attractive, Heida said: “Who doesn’t? Of course! I think a part of you is always attracted to the person **your** character is attracted to. (5)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to people in general.
- 109) Asked if she found Aidan, 33, attractive, Heida said: “Who doesn’t? Of course! I think a part of you is always attracted to the person your character is attracted to. That’s part of **my** acting process.” (5)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to the author. ”
- 110) Asked if she found Aidan, 33, attractive, Heida said: “Who doesn’t? Of course! I think a part of you is always attracted to the person your character is attracted to. That’s part of my acting process.” She also explained why **his** famous topless scene was so popular with viewers. (5)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other male person.
- 111) Holding tight...Ross Poldark and **his** wife Demelza. (5)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other male person.
- 112) The relaxed guidelines on alcohol will please the drinks companies who wanted a “no safe level” edict to be axed. They complained that ministers promoted **their** products abroad while calling them a health risk at home. (6)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other objects.
- 113) A sinkhole opens up in **your** life and into it you slide and, wondering just how deep it will go. (7)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to people in general.

- 114) My little dog came to me after **her** death – then led me to the waif that soothed my soul. (7)  
 - Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other female animal.
- 115) **My** little dog came to me after her death – then led me to the waif that soothed my soul. (7)  
 - Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to the author Bel Mooney.
- 116) My little dog came to me after her death – then led me to the waif that soothed **my** soul. (7)  
 - Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to the author Bel Mooney.
- 117) On Saturday, Bel Mooney told the raw agony of losing **her** little dog, Bonnie. Today, in our concluding extract from her touching book, she reveals how a message beyond the grave from Bonnie changed her life all over again ... (7)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to other female person.
- 118) On Saturday, Bel Mooney told the raw agony of losing her little dog, Bonnie. Today, in our concluding extract from **her** touching book, she reveals how a message beyond the grave from Bonnie changed her life all over again ... (7)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to other female person.
- 119) On Saturday, Bel Mooney told the raw agony of losing her little dog, Bonnie. Today, in our concluding extract from her touching book, she reveals how a message beyond the grave from Bonnie changed **her** life all over again ... (7)  
 - Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to other female person.
- 120) **My** husband Robin and I admitted that we cried about Bonnie when the other was not watching. (7)  
 - Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to the author Bel Mooney.
- 121) My husband Robin and I admitted that we cried about Bonnie when the other was not watching. When the wind blew, **her** little dog flap in the back door would rattle, making us imagine for a second that she was coming through it. (7)  
 - Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to a proper noun.
- 122) My husband Robin and I admitted that we cried about Bonnie when the other was not watching. When the wind blew, her little dog flap in the back door would rattle, making us imagine for a second that she was coming through it. Every single night I stretched out my right arm to the space where she had always slept on **our** bed and felt about with my fingers, letting my hand hover about four inches from the duvet – exactly where she would have been – bouncing them on emptiness, concentrating hard, as if that would let me feel silky dog hair. (7)  
 - Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to the author and other person.
- 123) Every single night I stretched out **my** right arm to the space where she had always slept on our bed and felt about with my fingers, letting my hand hover about four inches from

- the duvet – exactly where she would have been – bouncing them on emptiness, concentrating hard, as if that would let me feel silky dog hair. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to the author.
- 124) Every single night I stretched out my right arm to the space where she had always slept on our bed and felt about with **my** fingers, letting my hand hover about four inches from the duvet – exactly where she would have been – bouncing them on emptiness, concentrating hard, as if that would let me feel silky dog hair. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to the author.
- 125) Every single night I stretched out my right arm to the space where she had always slept on our bed and felt about with my fingers, letting **my** hand hover about four inches from the duvet – exactly where she would have been – bouncing them on emptiness, concentrating hard, as if that would let me feel silky dog hair. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to the author.
- 126) Just a month after Bonnie’s death, in December, **our** second grandson was born. (7)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to the author and other person.
- 127) **My** brave daughter Kitty had endured a very tough time. (7)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to the author.
- 128) Here, off the top of **my** head, is list of things I miss since I lost my beautiful Maltese dog Bonnie last year: my friend; playmate; counsellor; antidepressant; admirer; confessor; baby; thing of beauty; grateful recipient of devotion. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to the author.
- 129) Here, off the top of my head, is list of things I miss since I lost **my** beautiful Maltese dog Bonnie last year: my friend; playmate; counsellor; antidepressant; admirer; confessor; baby; thing of beauty; grateful recipient of devotion. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to the author.
- 130) Here, off the top of my head, is list of things I miss since I lost my beautiful Maltese dog Bonnie last year: **my** friend; playmate; counsellor; antidepressant; admirer; confessor; baby; thing of beauty; grateful recipient of devotion. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to the author.
- 131) When tears came to **my** eyes because my little dog was no longer with me, I was also crying for all the other things that I had gone: my first marriage, my children’s childhood and youth, the long summer days when friends and family would sit together around the big wooden table outside our adored West Country farmhouse. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to the speaker Bel Mooney.
- 132) When tears came to my eyes because **my** little dog was no longer with me, I was also crying for all the other things that I had gone: my first marriage, my children’s childhood and



- youth, the long summer days when friends and family would sit together around the big wooden table outside our adored West Country farmhouse. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to the speaker Bel Mooney.
- 133) When tears came to my eyes because my little dog was no longer with me, I was also crying for all the other things that I had gone: **my** first marriage, my children's childhood and youth, the long summer days when friends and family would sit together around the big wooden table outside our adored West Country farmhouse. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to the speaker Bel Mooney.
- 134) When tears came to my eyes because my little dog was no longer with me, I was also crying for all the other things that I had gone: **my** first marriage, **my** children's childhood and youth, the long summer days when friends and family would sit together around the big wooden table outside our adored West Country farmhouse. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to the speaker Bel Mooney.
- 135) When tears came to my eyes because my little dog was no longer with me, I was also crying for all the other things that I had gone: my first marriage, my children's childhood and youth, the long summer days when friends and family would sit together around the big wooden table outside **our** adored West Country farmhouse. (7)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to the author and other people.
- 136) After Bonnie died in November, just short of **her** 14<sup>th</sup> birthday, I brooded on the fault lines within all my relationships, past and present, and on my own sins and weaknesses. (7)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other female animal.
- 137) After Bonnie died in November, just short of her 14<sup>th</sup> birthday, I brooded on the fault lines within all **my** relationships, past and present, and on my own sins and weaknesses. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to the author.
- 138) After Bonnie died in November, just short of her 14<sup>th</sup> birthday, I brooded on the fault lines within all my relationships, past and present, and on **my** own sins and weaknesses. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to the author.
- 139) Yet Bonnie knew me as the utterly authentic perfect mother, carer, friend – and now I had lost that magic mirror that told me what I wanted to hear. No wonder **her** loss uncovered in me such aching wistfulness. (7)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other female animal.
- 140) In 2012 a large piece of rock dislocated from the imposing arch, an alteration that has significantly led to **its** devastating demise. (9)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to an object.

- 141) The investigation, by The Mail on Sunday, also found that head teachers openly laughed away suggestions by the British and European donors that the curriculum should be changed. Instead, they produced educational pamphlets that deny the existence of Israel and boast that they encourage **their** students to emulate attackers who kill in real-life terror attacks. (10)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other persons.
- 142) Teachers in the WestBank admit that the rules are not always followed. And they still talk about events in **their** history like the 1948 Nakba, when hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were exiled or fled from their homes during Israel's war of independence. (10)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other persons.
- 143) The 46-year-old reportedly arrived in the UK in the back of a lorry in 2000, claiming he feared persecution in Iran. **His** request for asylum was denied, after a tribunal found he is likely to have lied about his brother dying at the hands of Hezbollah - and it claims he most probably fled Iran because he was involved in illegal currency trading. (11)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to other male person.
- 144) The 46-year-old reportedly arrived in the UK in the back of a lorry in 2000, claiming he feared persecution in Iran. His request for asylum was denied, after a tribunal found he is likely to have lied about **his** brother dying at the hands of Hezbollah - and it claims he most probably fled Iran because he was involved in illegal currency trading. (11)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to other male person.
- 145) A deportation order was issued in 2002, but Ravandy went under the radar - committing a string of criminal offence over the next 15 years. He was eventually caught and convicted of burglary, theft and drugs offences and taken into detention, with the Home Office pushing for **his** deportation as they believed his presence in the UK was "not conducive to the public good".
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to other male person.
- 146) A deportation order was issued in 2002, but Ravandy went under the radar - committing a string of criminal offence over the next 15 years. He was eventually caught and convicted of burglary, theft and drugs offences and taken into detention, with the Home Office pushing for his deportation as they believed **his** presence in the UK was "not conducive to the public good".
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to other male person.
- 147) And **his** lawyer argued for a payout of £55,000, claiming it was a "very grave matter" that his client was being deprived of his liberty. (11)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to other male person.
- 148) And his lawyer argued for a payout of £55,000, claiming it was a "very grave matter" that his client was being deprived of **his** liberty. (11)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to other male person.

- 149) And his lawyer argued for a payout of £55,000, claiming it was a “very grave matter” that **his** client was being deprived of his liberty. (11)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring other male person.

- 150) A few years later, Mr. David bought another slice of land from **his** next-door neighbors for \$1.6 million, records show. (12)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other male person.

- 151) Befitting a billionaire homeowner, Mr. David reportedly tiled the six-car garage with travertine marble to better house **his** collection of luxury cars and bikes—including an Aston Martin convertible. (12)
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other male person.

### c. Anaphoric reference realized by relative pronouns

- 152) The fruits not only have plenty of vitamins but antioxidants **that** prevent obesity-related heart disease, liver disease and diabetes. (1)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to things.

- 153) As hundreds of thousands of pupils in Britain await their GCSE results on Thursday, complaints from examiners marking this year’s exam papers have highlighted the struggles **that** they face with illegible exam papers when they attempt to read them on screen. (2)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to things.

- 154) One teacher **who** marked scripts on screen said the problem appeared to have got worse this year. (2)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.

- 155) The 2011 key stage two results showed a small overall improvement in English and maths in state schools, **which** suggested a marginally better performance in GCSEs. (2)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a thing.

- 156) But grades at the highest levels for English fell, **which** may mean a dip in the proportion of As and Bs awarded. (2)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a clause = clausal reference.

- 157) Percentage of pupils in Britain **who** took English at GCSE level and achieved a grade C or higher. (2)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to persons.

- 158) This year schools will judge their results on a new performance measure, known as Progress 8, **which** charts how well pupils performed compared with expectations based upon their key stage two results. (2)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a thing.

- 159) The president, **who** weeks ago survived a coup attempt, said it was likely terror group Islamic State carried out the attack, the deadliest bombing this year in Turkey. (3)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 160) So kind...girls **who** stopped to help lost dementia suffer. (4)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to persons.
- 161) Two teenagers **who** found a 90-year-old dementia suffer who had gone missing from a care home were yesterday praised for their “outstanding act of kindness”. (4)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to persons.
- 162) Two teenagers who found a 90-year-old dementia suffer **who** had gone missing from a care home were yesterday praised for their “outstanding act of kindness”. (4)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 163) But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man **who** said: ‘I need your help, I’m lost’. (4)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 164) “Maisie called the police **who** arrived really quickly.” (4)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to persons.
- 165) Chief Superintendent Danny Long, of West Midlands Police, said: “This was an outstanding act of kindness by Hannah and Maisie to help to someone **who** is extremely vulnerable.” (4)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 166) Poldark fans are not the only ones **who** have fallen for star Aidan Turner’s charms. (5)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to persons.
- 167) Actress Heida Reed, 28, **who** plays Ross Poldark’s first love Elizabeth Chynoweth in the BBC One drama said she also fancies the bare-chested star. (5)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 168) More than just good friends...although already married to his cousin Francis, Elizabeth will become closer to Ross in the second series of Poldark, **which** starts on BBC One next month. (5)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a thing.
- 169) The guidelines, **which** were announced earlier this year and will be confirmed shortly, put the recommended weekly limit for men and women at 14 units, a reduction of seven for men, and explain that every drink comes with a small healthy risk. (6)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to things.

- 170) The relaxed guidelines on alcohol will please the drinks companies **who** wanted a “no safe level” edict to be axed. (6)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to persons working in the drink companies.
- 171) My little dog came to me after her death – then led me to the waif **that** soothed my soul. (7)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 172) The apparent on-set incident, **which** is hard to watch, may come as an unwelcome surprise to unsuspecting moviegoers who care about dogs—especially given the title of the film, based on the hit book of the same name. (8)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a thing.
- 173) The apparent on-set incident, which is hard to watch, may come as an unwelcome surprise to unsuspecting moviegoers **who** care about dogs — especially given the title of the film, based on the hit book of the same name. (8)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to persons.
- 174) But to those **who** know the chronic neglect uncovered at a facility operated by Birds & Animals Unlimited (BAU) — the company that, according to a facility manager, supplied the dogs used in the film — this incident is just another drop in a very saddening bucket. (8)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to those persons.
- 175) But to those who know the chronic neglect uncovered at a facility operated by Birds & Animals Unlimited (BAU) — the company **that**, according to a facility manager, supplied the dogs used in the film — this incident is just another drop in a very saddening bucket. (8)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a thing.
- 176) An eyewitness **who** worked at BAU documented chronic neglect, including sick and injured animals who went without adequate veterinary care, filthy enclosures, and animals who were denied food so that they would be hungry while trained to do tricks. (8)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 177) An eyewitness who worked at BAU documented chronic neglect, including sick and injured animals **who** went without adequate veterinary care, filthy enclosures, and animals who were denied food so that they would be hungry while trained to do tricks. (8)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to animals.
- 178) An eyewitness who worked at BAU documented chronic neglect, including sick and injured animals who went without adequate veterinary care, filthy enclosures, and animals **who** were denied food so that they would be hungry while trained to do tricks. (8)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to animals.

- 179) Please, pledge to avoid contributing to this cruel practice by not buying tickets to A Dog's Purpose or any other movies **that** use live animals. (8)  
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a thing.
- 180) Share this video with your family and friends **who** care about dogs—and all animals. (8)  
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to persons.
- 181) In 2012 a large piece of rock dislocated from the imposing arch, an alteration **that** has significantly led to its devastating demise. (9)  
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a thing.
- 182) Anyone **who** has felt the devastating loss of a beloved pet will understand the aching void it leaves. (7)  
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to persons.
- 183) Yet Bonnie knew me as the utterly authentic perfect mother, carer, friend – and now I had lost that magic mirror **that** told me what I wanted to hear. (7)  
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a thing.
- 184) British taxpayers are sending millions of pounds in foreign aid to fund Palestinian schools **which** openly promote terrorism. (10)  
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to things.
- 185) The shock findings revealed that teachers at 24 schools in the West Bank are encouraging pupils to hate Israel and admire terrorists - **who** are likened to superheroes. (10)  
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to persons.
- 186) At least four schools are openly named after terrorists **that** range from the man who planned the murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics and one after Amin al-Husseini, the infamous Grand Mufti of Jerusalem who backed Hitler and helped recruit for the SS. (10)  
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to persons.
- 187) At least four schools are openly named after terrorists that range from the man **who** planned the murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics and one after Amin al-Husseini, the infamous Grand Mufti of Jerusalem who backed Hitler and helped recruit for the SS. (10)  
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 188) At least four schools are openly named after terrorists that range from the man who planned the murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics and one after Amin al-Husseini, the infamous Grand Mufti of Jerusalem **who** backed Hitler and helped recruit for the SS. (10)  
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.

- 189) Inside the schools, "martyrs" are posted on school walls and the children are encouraged to play "terrorists" in a game **which** sees them pretend to shoot Israeli soldiers. (10)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a thing.
- 190) Instead, they produced educational pamphlets **that** deny the existence of Israel and boast that they encourage their students to emulate attackers who kill in real-life terror attacks. (10)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to things.
- 191) Instead, they produced educational pamphlets that deny the existence of Israel and boast that they encourage their students to emulate attackers **who** kill in real-life terror attacks. (10)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to persons.
- 192) Crooked illegal migrant **who** preyed on British public for 17 years awarded £40,000 by judge. (11)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 193) Thousands of pounds of taxpayers' money has been handed to a prolific criminal **who** has lived illegally in Britain for 17 years after a judge ruled the Iranian was locked up for "too long". (11)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 194) But the ruling has been met with fierce opposition - including from Tory backbencher Philip Hollobone, **who** previously tabled bills that would make it easier to deport foreign criminals. (11)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 195) But the ruling has been met with fierce opposition - including from Tory backbencher Philip Hollobone, who previously tabled bills **that** would make it easier to deport foreign criminals. (11)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to things.
- 196) He said: "This is yet another crazy judicial ruling and further reason to reform human rights laws so that taxpayers' money isn't spent on compensation for people **who** don't deserve it." (11)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to persons.
- 197) Eccentric Greek entrepreneur Alkiviades "Alki" David—**who** once offered \$1 million to anyone who would streak in front of President Barack Obama—bought the home on celebrity-strewn Summit Drive in 2010 for \$16.5 million. (12)  
 - Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 198) Eccentric Greek entrepreneur Alkiviades "Alki" David—who once offered \$1 million to anyone **who** would streak in front of President Barack Obama—bought the home on celebrity-strewn Summit Drive in 2010 for \$16.5 million, according to property records. (12)

- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 199) Mr. David, 48, **whose** family operates Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company, which bottles and distributes the soft drink to dozens of countries in Europe, put the home on the market for \$35 million back in 2015. (12)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a person.
- 200) Mr. David, 48, whose family operates Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company, **which** bottles and distributes the soft drink to dozens of countries in Europe, put the home on the market for \$35 million back in 2015. (12)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a thing.
- 201) A copy of the deed, **which** would identify the buyer, is not yet available in public property records. (12)
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun, referring to a thing.

**b. Anaphoric reference realized by demonstrative pronouns or demonstrative determiners**

- 202) “Once again, examiners commented that answers of many students were difficult to read. In some cases, **this** was the result of poor handwriting or untidy and disorganized presentation.” (2)
- Reference realized by the demonstrative pronoun, referring to a singular near referent = a clause.
- 203) “He was cold so I gave him a coat to keep warm and we tried to put him at ease. Maisie called the police who arrived really quickly. If you see someone struggling it is just natural to want to help them.” Chief Superintendent Danny Long, of West Midlands Police, said: “**This** was an outstanding act of kindness by Hannah and Maisie to help to someone who is extremely vulnerable.” (4)
- Reference realized by a demonstrative pronoun, referring to the singular near referent.
- 204) Every single night I stretched out my right arm to the space where she had always slept on our bed and felt about with my fingers, letting my hand hover about four inches from the duvet – exactly where she would have been – bouncing them on emptiness, concentrating hard, as if **that** would let me feel silky dog hair. (7)
- Reference realized by a demonstrative pronoun, referring to a singular distant referent = a clause.
- 205) Every single night I stretched out my right arm to the space where she had always slept on our bed and felt about with my fingers, letting my hand hover about four inches from the duvet – exactly where she would have been – bouncing them on emptiness, concentrating hard, as if that would let me feel silky dog hair. **This** was all done with no sound, hardly a breath, because I did not want my husband to know. (7)
- Reference realized by a demonstrative pronoun, referring to a singular near referent = a clause.



- 206) The apparent on-set incident, which is hard to watch, may come as an unwelcome surprise to unsuspecting moviegoers who care about dogs—especially given the title of the film, based on the hit book of the same name. But to **those** who know the chronic neglect uncovered at a facility operated by Birds & Animals Unlimited (BAU) — the company that, according to a facility manager, supplied the dogs used in the film — this incident is just another drop in a very saddening bucket. (8)
- Reference realized by a demonstrative pronoun, referring to plural distant referent.
- 207) Share **this** video with your family and friends who care about dogs—and all animals. (8)
- Reference realized by a demonstrative determiner, referring to a singular near referent.
- 208) An eyewitness who worked at BAU documented chronic neglect, including sick and injured animals who went without adequate veterinary care, filthy enclosures, and animals who were denied food so that they would be hungry while trained to do tricks. Sadly, such abuse appears to be the norm, not the exception, in the entertainment industry, where animal suffering is just “business as usual” for humans trying to make a buck. Please, pledge to avoid contributing to **this** cruel practice by not buying tickets to *A Dog’s Purpose* or any other movies that use live animals. (8)
- Reference realized by a demonstrative determiner, referring to a singular near referent.
- 209) However Judge Baucher ruled the crook’s rights had been breached, claiming £40,000 was an “appropriate award” for the length of time he served inside. ... He said: “**This** is yet another crazy judicial ruling and further reason to reform human rights laws so that taxpayers’ money isn’t spent on compensation for people who don’t deserve it.” (11)
- Reference realized by a demonstrative pronoun, referring to a singular near referent = a clause.

### c. Anaphoric reference realized by the pronoun *one*

- 210) One teacher who marked scripts on screen said the problem appeared to have got worse this year. “Some of **the ones** I marked this year were really hard to read.” (2)
- Reference realized by the substitute *one* preceded by the *definite article*, referring to the previously mentioned noun.

### d. Anaphoric reference realized by the definite article + lexical cohesive device

→ a specific type of reference which is on the dividing line between grammatical and lexical reference

- 211) Oranges and lemons can help ward off deadly diseases linked to obesity, scientists have discovered. **The fruits** not only have plenty of vitamins but antioxidants that prevent obesity-related heart disease, liver disease and diabetes. (1)
- Grammatical reference is realized by the *definite article* while lexical reference is realized by the hypernym to the referent oranges and lemons - *fruits*.
- 212) Although poor handwriting has been a curse for teachers and markers for generations, an examiners’ report for the AQA exam board has shown that technological advances have brought other complications. **The report** says that onscreen marking is made more difficult

- if the handwriting cannot be scanned clearly, particularly if pupils have used blue or green pens in the original paper. (2)
- Grammatical reference is realized by the *definite article* while lexical reference is realized by the repetition of a part of the referent - *report*.
- 213) Although poor handwriting has been a curse for teachers and markers for generations, an examiners' report for the AQA exam board has shown that technological advances have brought other complications. The report says that onscreen marking is made more difficult if the handwriting cannot be scanned clearly, particularly if pupils have used blue or green pens in the original paper. **The report**, based on feedback from markers of this year's A-level papers for AQA, says: "Once again, examiners commented that the answers of many students were difficult to read." (2)
- Grammatical reference is realized by the *definite article* while lexical reference is realized by the repetition of a part of the referent - *report*.
- 214) Two teenagers who found a 90-year-old dementia sufferer who had gone missing from a care home were yesterday praised for their "outstanding act of kindness". Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke, both 17, spotted **the man** lost in Coventry while returning from a friend's house after midnight. (4)
- Grammatical reference is realized by the *definite article* while lexical reference is realized by the hypernym to the referent a 90-year-old dementia sufferer - *man*.
- 215) Two teenagers who found a 90-year-old dementia sufferer who had gone missing from a care home were yesterday praised for their "outstanding act of kindness". Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke, both 17, spotted the man lost in Coventry while returning from a friend's house after midnight. They gave **the man** a coat and waited with him until police arrived. (4)
- Grammatical reference is realized by the *definite article* while lexical reference is realized by the hypernym to the referent a 90-year-old dementia sufferer - *man*.
- 216) As reported by TMZ, a shocking video allegedly taken on the set of the upcoming film *A Dog's Purpose* appears to show an animal handler forcing a terrified German shepherd-type dog into the waters of an intensely swirling pool. The clip concludes when **the dog** is pulled beneath the raging waters, prompting a group of people to rush over, seemingly in an attempt to rescue the animal. (8)
- Grammatical reference is realized by *the definite article* while the lexical reference is realized by a hypernym to the referent - *dog*.
- 217) As reported by TMZ, a shocking video allegedly taken on the set of the upcoming film *A Dog's Purpose* appears to show an animal handler forcing a terrified German shepherd-type dog into the waters of an intensely swirling pool. The clip concludes when the dog is pulled beneath the raging waters, prompting a group of people to rush over, seemingly in an attempt to rescue **the animal**. (8)
- Grammatical reference is realized by *the definite article* while lexical reference is realized by a hypernym to the referent - *animal*.
- 218) But to those who know the chronic neglect uncovered at a facility operated by Birds & Animals Unlimited (BAU)—**the company** that, according to a facility manager,

supplied the dogs used in the film—this incident is just another drop in a very saddening bucket. (8)

- Grammatical reference is realized by *the definite article* while lexical reference is realized by the hypernym to the referent - *company*.

219) In total, the home sits on about an acre of land, including a large, grassy yard with a pool and hot tub, terraced hedges, a fire pit and an outdoor bar and kitchen area, photos of the property show. There also appears to be an elaborate children's treehouse near **the pool**. (12)

- Grammatical reference is realized by *the definite article* while lexical reference is realized by the repetition of a part of the referent - *pool*.

## 2. Cataphoric reference

### a. Cataphoric reference realized by personal pronouns

- 220) Asked if **she** found Aidan, 33, attractive, Heida said: “Who doesn’t?” (5)  
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to other female person.
- 221) And his lawyer argued for a payout of £55,000, claiming **it** was a “very grave matter” that his client was being deprived of his liberty. (11)  
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun, referring to a passage of the text.

### b. Cataphoric reference realized by possessive pronouns or determiners

- 222) Discussing **her** Poldark co-star, Heida said: “We seem to want the same things out of life.” (5)  
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other female person.
- 223) More than just good friends...although already married to **his** cousin Francis, Elizabeth will become closer to Ross in the second series of Poldark, which starts on BBC One next month. (5)  
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner, referring to other male person.

## Appendix 2. Co-referential chains

### Two referring expressions in succession:

- 1) As hundreds of thousands of pupils in Britain await their GCSE results on Thursday, complaints from examiners marking this year's exam papers have highlighted the struggles that **they** face with illegible exam papers when **they** attempt to read them on screen. (2)

examiners marking this year's exam papers - **they** - **they**

- 2) In response, an AQA spokesperson commented: "Each year an extremely small number of scripts cannot be read on screen by examiners. Under these circumstances, **we** request the original script from **our** scanning centre and it is then marked on paper by an examiner." (2)  
- Reference realized by a personal pronoun and a possessive determiner, referring to the author and other persons.

An AQA spokesperson – **we** – **our**

- 3) Actress Heida Reed, 28, **who** plays Ross Poldark's first love Elizabeth Chynoweth in the BBC One drama said **she** also fancies the bare-chested star. (5)  
- Reference realized by a relative pronoun and a personal pronoun, referring to other female person.

Actress Heida Reed – **who** – **she**

- 4) "Who doesn't? Of course! I think a part of **you** is always attracted to the person **your** character is attracted to. (5)  
- Reference realized by a relative and a personal pronoun and possessive determiner, referring to people in general.

People in general - **you** – **your**

- 5) Then Dame Sally Davies, the chief medical officer, said that every time **she** reaches for a glass of wine **she** thinks about the raised risk of breast cancer. (6)  
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to a proper noun.

Dame Sally Davies – **she** – **she**

- 6) A sinkhole opens up in your life and into **it** you slide and, wondering just how deep **it** will go. (7)  
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to an object.

A sinkhole – **it** – **it**

- 7) A sinkhole opens up in **your** life and into it **you** slide and, wondering just how deep it will go. (7)  
- Reference realized by a possessive determiner and a personal pronoun, referring to people in general.

People in general - **your** – **you**

- 8) Every single night I stretched out my right arm to the space where **she** had always slept on our bed and felt about with my fingers, letting my hand hover about four inches from the duvet

- exactly where **she** would have been – bouncing them on emptiness, concentrating hard, as if that would let me feel silky dog hair. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to a proper noun from the previous paragraph – Bonnie.

#### Bonnie - she – she

- 9) And **his** lawyer argued for a payout of £55,000, claiming it was a “very grave matter” that his client was being deprived of **his** liberty. (11)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners, referring to other male person from the previous paragraph - Ravandy.

#### Ravandy - his – his

- 10) Although poor handwriting has been a curse for teachers and markers for generations, an examiners’ report for the AQA exam board has shown that technological advances have brought other complications. **The report** says that onscreen marking is made more difficult if the handwriting cannot be scanned clearly, particularly if pupils have used blue or green pens in the original paper. **The report**, based on feedback from markers of this year’s A-level papers for AQA, says: “Once again, examiners commented that the answers of many students were difficult to read.” (2)
- Co-referential chain which is on the dividing line between grammatical reference and lexical reference. The grammatical reference is realized by the *definite article* while the lexical reference is realized by the repetition of the noun *report*.

#### An examiners report – the report – the report

- 11) Two teenagers **who** found a 90-year-old dementia sufferer who had gone missing from a care home were yesterday praised for **their** “outstanding act of kindness”.
- Co-referential chain realized by relative and possessive pronouns, referring to other persons.

#### Two teenagers - who – their

- 12) Teachers in the WestBank admit that the rules are not always followed. And **they** still talk about events in **their** history like the 1948 Nakba, when hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were exiled or fled from their homes during Israel’s war of independence. (10)
- Co-referential chain realized by a personal pronoun and a possessive determiner, referring to other persons.

#### Teachers - they – their

- 13) **My** husband Robin and **I** admitted that we cried about Bonnie when the other was not watching. When the wind blew, her little dog flap in the back door would rattle, making us imagine for a second that she was coming through it. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author.

#### The author (Bell Mooney) - my – I

- 14) My husband Robin and I admitted that we cried about Bonnie when the other was not watching. When the wind blew, **her** little dog flap in the back door would rattle, making us imagine for a second that **she** was coming through it. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by a possessive determiner and a personal pronoun, referring to other female animal.

### Bonnie - her – she

- 15) But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man who said: ‘**I** need your help, **I**’m lost’. He was cold so I gave him a coat to keep warm and we tried to put him at ease. (4)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring first to the speaker (pronoun *I*) and then to other male person – a frail man.

### A frail man – I – I

- 16) As reported by TMZ, a shocking video allegedly taken on the set of the upcoming film *A Dog’s Purpose* appears to show an animal handler forcing a terrified German shepherd-type dog into the waters of an intensely swirling pool. The clip concludes when **the dog** is pulled beneath the raging waters, prompting a group of people to rush over, seemingly in an attempt to rescue **the animal**. (8)
- Co-referential chain in which the grammatical reference is realized by *the definite article* while the lexical reference is realized by the repetition of a part of the referent – *dog* and then by the hypernym to the referent - *animal*.

### A terrified German shepherd-type dog – the dog – the animal

- 17) My husband Robin and I admitted that **we** cried about Bonnie when the other was not watching. When the wind blew, her little dog flap in the back door would rattle, making **us** imagine for a second that she was coming through it. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns and the definite article and reciprocal pronoun, referring to the author and other person.

### My husband and I - we – us

### **Three referring expressions in succession:**

- 18) My little dog came to **me** after her death – then led **me** to the waif that soothed **my** soul. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal and possessive pronouns, referring to the author
  - Bel Mooney.

### The author - me – me – my

- 19) The investigation, by The Mail on Sunday, also found that head teachers openly laughed away suggestions by the British and European donors that the curriculum should be changed. Instead, **they** produced educational pamphlets that deny the existence of Israel and boast that **they** encourage **their** students to emulate attackers who kill in real-life terror attacks. (10)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns and a possessive determiner, referring to other persons.

### Head teachers - they – they – their

- 20) Mr. David, 48, **whose** family operates Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company, which bottles and distributes the soft drink to dozens of countries in Europe, put the home on the market for \$35 million back in 2015. **He** told The Wall Street Journal at the time that: “Nobody should consider offering anything less. The price is only going to go up.” Things turned out differently, though, as **he** shaved \$10 million of the listing price over the subsequent two years. (12)
- Co-referential chain realized by relative and personal pronouns, referring to other male person.

### Mr. David - whose – he – he

- 21) After Bonnie died in November, just short of her 14<sup>th</sup> birthday, **I** brooded on the fault lines within all **my** relationships, past and present, and on **my** own sins and weaknesses. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by a personal pronoun and possessive determiners, referring to the author – Bel Mooney.

### The author - I – my – my

- 22) Two teenagers who found a 90-year-old dementia sufferer **who** had gone missing from a care home were yesterday praised for their “outstanding act of kindness”. Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke, both 17, spotted **the man** lost in Coventry while returning from a friend’s house after midnight. They gave **the man** a coat and waited with him until police arrived. (4)
- A co-referential chain which is on the dividing line between grammatical reference and lexical reference. The grammatical reference is here realized by the relative pronoun *who* and the *definite article* while the lexical reference is realized by replacement of the noun phrase a 90-year-old dementia sufferer by the noun *man*.

### a 90-year-old dementia sufferer - who – the man – the man

- 23) Discussing **her** Poldark co-star, Heida said: “We seem to want the same things out of life. We’re not chasing that Hollywood high, just good stories and working with good people, and doing stuff we’re passionate about.” But there is one downside to filming the series – **her** character’s 18th-century corset. **She** said: “I hate it.” (5)
- Co-referential chain realized by a personal pronoun and possessive determiners, referring to other female person.

### Her - Heida - her – she

- 24) Asked if **she** found Aidan, 33, attractive, Heida said: “Who doesn’t? Of course! I think a part of you is always attracted to the person your character is attracted to. That’s part of my acting process.” **She** also explained why his famous topless scene was so popular with viewers. “I think the British public wanted a Mr. Darcy moment. There hadn’t been anything like Colin Firth coming out of the lake for a while,” **she** said. (5)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other female person.

### She - Heida - she – she

- 25) Asked if she found Aidan, 33, attractive, Heida said: “Who doesn’t? Of course! **I** think a part of you is always attracted to the person your character is attracted to. That’s part of **my** acting process.” She also explained why his famous topless scene was so popular with viewers. “**I** think the British public wanted a Mr. Darcy moment. (5)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author.

### Heida - I – my – I

- 26) The relaxed guidelines on alcohol will please the drinks companies who wanted a “no safe level” edict to be axed. **They** complained that ministers promoted **their** products abroad while calling **them** a health risk at home. (6)
- Reference realized by personal pronouns and a possessive determiner, referring to other objects.

### The drinks companies - they – their – them



27) Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke, both 17, spotted the man lost in Coventry while returning from a friend's house after midnight. They gave the man a coat and waited with him until police arrived. Maisie, on the right in the picture, said: “**We** were concerned he was going to try to cross the road and could get hurt so there was no way **we** were going to leave him. **We** are just pleased he was able to go back home safely.” (4)

- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author and other person - Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke.

Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke - **we – we – we**

28) But as we went to walk past we saw it was a frail man who said: ‘I need your help, I’m lost’. **He** was cold so I gave **him** a coat to keep warm and we tried to put **him** at ease. (4)

- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring first to the speaker (pronoun I) and then to other male person – a frail man.

A frail man – **he – him – him**

29) An eyewitness who worked at BAU documented chronic neglect, including sick and injured animals **who** went without adequate veterinary care, filthy enclosures, and animals **who** were denied food so that **they** would be hungry while trained to do tricks. (8)

- Co-referential chain realized by relative pronouns, a personal pronoun and a repetition of the referent, referring to other animals.

Animals - **who – who – they**

#### **Four referring expressions in succession:**

30) They gave the man a coat and waited with **him** until police arrived. Maisie, on the right in the picture, said: “We were concerned **he** was going to try to cross the road and could get hurt so there was no way we were going to leave **him**. We are just pleased **he** was able to go back home safely.” (4)

- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to a noun phrase.

The man - **him – he – him – he**

31) Discussing her Poldark co-star, Heida said: “**We** seem to want the same things out of life. **We**’re not chasing that Hollywood high, just good stories and working with good people, and doing stuff **we**’re passionate about.” But there is one downside to filming the series – her character’s 18th-century corset. She said: “**I** hate it.” (5)

- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author and to the author and other person.

Heida - **we – we – we – I**

32) A deportation order was issued in 2002, but Ravandy went under the radar - committing a string of criminal offence over the next 15 years. **He** was eventually caught and convicted of burglary, theft and drugs offences and taken into detention, with the Home Office pushing for **his** deportation as they believed **his** presence in the UK was “not conducive to the public good”. But lawyers later conceded **he** was unlawfully held between March 2014 and August 2015, a total of 512 days. (11)

- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to other male person.

Ravandy - **he – his – his – he**

- 33) On Saturday, Bel Mooney told the raw agony of losing **her** little dog, Bonnie. Today, in our concluding extract from **her** touching book, **she** reveals how a message beyond the grave from Bonnie changed **her** life all over again ... (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners a personal pronoun, referring to other female person.

Bel Mooney - her – her – she – her

#### **Five referring expressions in succession:**

- 34) Yet Bonnie knew **me** as the utterly authentic perfect mother, carer, friend – and now **I** had lost that magic mirror that told **me** what **I** wanted to hear. No wonder her loss uncovered in **me** such aching wistfulness. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the speaker - Bel Mooney.

The author - me – I - me – I – me

- 35) Every single night **I** stretched out **my** right arm to the space where she had always slept on our bed and felt about with **my** fingers, letting **my** hand hover about four inches from the duvet – exactly where she would have been – bouncing them on emptiness, concentrating hard, as if that would let **me** feel silky dog hair. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns and possessive determiners, referring to the speaker – Bel Mooney.

The author – I - my – my – my – me

- 36) Here, off the top of **my** head, is list of things **I** miss since **I** lost **my** beautiful Maltese dog Bonnie last year: **my** friend; playmate; counsellor; antidepressant; admirer; confessor; baby; thing of beauty; grateful recipient of devotion. (7)
- Co-referential chain realized by possessive determiners and personal pronouns, referring to the author.

The author - my – I – I - my – my

#### **Six referring expressions in succession:**

- 37) Hannah, far left, said: “**We** saw someone standing by the road and **we** were initially apprehensive, given the time and the fact it was dark. But as **we** went to walk past **we** saw it was a frail man who said: ‘I need your help, I’m lost’. He was cold so **I** gave him a coat to keep warm and **we** tried to put him at ease. (4)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the speaker - Hannah Wells, and other person - Maisie Clarke. (Hannah Wells and Maisie Clarke - the referent from the previous paragraph)

The author/ the author and other person – we - we – we – we – I – we

- 38) The 46-year-old reportedly arrived in the UK in the back of a lorry in 2000, claiming **he** feared persecution in Iran. **His** request for asylum was denied, after a tribunal found **he** is likely to have lied about **his** brother dying at the hands of Hezbollah - and it claims **he** most probably fled Iran because **he** was involved in illegal currency trading. (11)
- Co-referential chain realized by personal and possessive pronouns, referring to other male person.

The 46-year-old – he - his – he – his – he – he

**Seven referring expressions in succession:**

39) When tears came to **my** eyes because **my** little dog was no longer with **me**, **I** was also crying for all the other things that **I** had gone: **my** first marriage, **my** children's childhood and youth, the long summer days when friends and family would sit together around the big wooden table outside our adored West Country farmhouse. (7)

- Co-referential chain realized by personal pronouns, referring to the author.

The author – **my** - **my** – **me** – **I** – **I** – **my** – **my**