

University of Pardubice
Faculty of Arts and Philosophy

Nominalizations in English Newspaper Writing
Bachelor Thesis

2023

Daria Smirnova

Univerzita Pardubice
Fakulta filozofická
Akademický rok: 2021/2022

ZADÁNÍ BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE

(projektu, uměleckého díla, uměleckého výkonu)

Jméno a příjmení: **Daria Smirnova**
Osobní číslo: **H20290**
Studijní program: **B0231A090018 Anglický jazyk**
Specializace: **Anglický jazyk pro odbornou praxi**
Téma práce: **Nominalizations in English Newspaper Writing**
Téma práce anglicky: **Nominalizations in English Newspaper Writing**
Zadávající katedra: **Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky**

Zásady pro vypracování

Cílem práce je analyzovat projevy nominálního vyjadřování ve zvolených žánrech žurnalistického stylu (news, views). Teoretická část podrobně definuje formální prostředky nominalizace, systémové tendence angličtiny k nominálnosti jakožto i stýlotvorné funkce tohoto jevu (kondenzace, jazyková ekonomie apod.) v mediálních textech. V praktické části diplomantka klasifikuje výskyty nominalizace podle stanovených kritérií, popíše jejich frekvenci a zhodnotí, jak nominální prvky přispívají k naplnění hlavních komunikačních funkcí vybraného stylu.

Rozsah pracovní zprávy:
Rozsah grafických prací:
Forma zpracování bakalářské práce: **tištěná/elektronická**
Jazyk zpracování: **Angličtina**

Seznam doporučené literatury:

1. Quirk, Randolph, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, and Jan Svartvik. 1985. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman.
2. Lees, Robert B. 1960. *The Grammar of English Nominalizations*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics.
3. Biber, Douglas and Bethany Gray. 2013. "Nominalizing the Verb Phrase in Academic Science Writing." In *The Verb Phrase in English: Investigating Recent Language Change with Corpora*, edited by Bas Aarts, Joanne Close, Geoffrey Leech, and Sean Wallis, 99–132. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Lock, Graham. 2008. *Functional English Grammar: An Introduction for Second Language Teachers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. Jalilifar, Alireza, Zhila Heidari Kaidan, and Alexanne Don. 2018. "Nominalization in Academic Writing: A Cross-disciplinary Investigation of Physics and Applied Linguistics Empirical Research Articles." *Iranian Journal of Applied Language Studies*, 10 (2), 83–118. https://ijals.usb.ac.ir/article_4632_77b04a30ebcbd42995fe876f32d7b748.pdf
6. Lee, John, Dariush Saberi, Marvin Lam, and Jonathan Webster. 2018. "Assisted Nominalization for Academic English Writing." *Proceedings of the Workshop on Intelligent Interactive Systems and Language Generation (2IS&NLG)*. <https://aclanthology.org/W18-6706.pdf>
7. Stockwell, Peter, and Sara Whiteley. 2015. *The Cambridge Handbook of Stylistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
8. Tárnayková, Jarmila. 2007. *Sentence Complexes in Text: Processing Strategies in English and in Czech*. Olomouc: Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci.
9. Leech, Geoffrey N., Marianne Hundt, Christian Mair, and Nicholas Smith. 2009. *Change in Contemporary English: A Grammatical Study*. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.

Vedoucí bakalářské práce: **Mgr. Eva Nováková**
Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky

Datum zadání bakalářské práce: **2. dubna 2022**
Termín odevzdání bakalářské práce: **30. března 2023**

doc. Mgr. Jiří Kubeš, Ph.D. v.r.
děkan

Mgr. Olga Roebuck, Ph.D. v.r.
vedoucí katedry

V Pardubicích dne 30. listopadu 2022

Prohlašuji:

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

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

Beru na vědomí, že v souladu s § 47b zákona č. 111/1998 Sb., o vysokých školách a o změně a doplnění dalších zákonů (zákon o vysokých školách), ve znění pozdějších předpisů, a směrnicí Univerzity Pardubice č. 7/2019 Pravidla pro odevzdávání, zveřejňování a formální úpravu závěrečných prací, ve znění pozdějších dodatků, bude práce zveřejněna prostřednictvím Digitální knihovny Univerzity Pardubice.

V Pardubicích dne

Daria Smirnova

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mgr. Eva Nováková, the supervisor of my bachelor thesis, for her patience, time, and enthusiasm. I am very grateful for her valuable advice, motivation, and willingness to help me whenever needed. I am indebted particularly to my close friends and family, who greatly contributed to my motivation while writing this bachelor thesis and helped me to handle all difficulties which occurred during its creation.

Annotation

This bachelor thesis deals with the process of nominalization in three English newspapers. The aim of the thesis is to analyze the manifestations of nominal expressions in selected genres of journalistic style (news, views). The theoretical part in detail defines the formal means of nominalization, the systemic tendencies of English towards nominalization as well as the style-forming functions of this phenomenon (condensation, language economy, etc.) in media texts. The practical part includes classification of the occurrences of nominalization according to established criteria, description of their frequency, and evaluation of the fulfilment of the main communication functions by nominalizations in newspaper writing.

Key words

nominalization, derivation, conversion, middle verb, gerund, participle, newspaper writing, The BBC News, The Guardian, The Times

Název

Nominalizace v novinářském psaní

Anotace

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá procesem nominalizace ve třech anglických novinách. Cílem práce je analyzovat projevy nominálního vyjadřování ve zvolených žánrech žurnalistického stylu (news, views). Teoretická část podrobně definuje formální prostředky nominalizace, systémové tendence angličtiny k nominálnosti jakožto i stylotvorné funkce tohoto jevu (kondenzace, jazyková ekonomie apod.) v mediálních textech. V praktické části diplomantka klasifikuje výskyty nominalizace podle stanovených kritérií, popíše jejich frekvenci a zhodnotí, jak nominální prvky přispívají k naplnění hlavních komunikačních funkcí vybraného stylu.

Klíčová slova

nominalizace, derivace, konverze, verbonominální vazby, gerundium, přičestí přítomné, zpravodajský diskurz, The BBC News, The Guardian, The Times.

Table of Contents

Introduction	10
1 Definitions of nominalization.....	12
1.1 Derivation	12
1.2 Conversion.....	13
1.3 Middle-verb constructions	14
1.4 <i>Ing</i> -forms	16
1.4.1 Gerund.....	16
1.4.2 <i>Ing</i> -participle	18
1.4.3 The borderline in classification	18
2 Nominalizations in stylistics	20
2.1 Nominalizations in English and Czech.....	22
3 Syntactic functions of nominalizations	23
4 Nominalizations in different registers.....	24
4.1 Research by Biber, Conrad, and Reppen.....	24
4.2 Research by Wojciech Guz.....	25
5 Definitions of newspaper writing discourse.....	26
6 Situational characteristics of newspaper writing	28
7 Linguistic features of newspaper writing	29
8 Newspaper writing in comparison to spoken discourse.....	31
9 Newspaper writing in comparison to academic writing	31
10 Introduction to the practical part	32
10.1 Derivational nominalizations	34
10.1.1 Classification of occurrences with <i>-ing</i> ending	36
10.1.2 Specific examples of derivational nominalization.....	37
10.1.3 Derivational nominalizations in newspaper writing	38

10.2	Converted noun nominalizations	39
10.2.1	Phrasal verb as a converted noun	40
10.2.2	Converted noun nominalizations in newspaper writing.....	41
10.3	Middle-verb nominalizations	41
10.3.1	Phrasal modifier of the middle verb construction	43
10.3.2	Specific examples of middle verbs nominalization	43
10.3.3	Middle-verb nominalizations in newspaper writing	44
10.4	<i>Ing</i> -nominalization	45
10.4.1	<i>Ing</i> -nominalization in newspaper writing	46
10.5	Nominalizations in different news sections	47
11	The most productive nominalizations in different newspapers	47
	Conclusion.....	48
	Resumé.....	50
	Bibliography:	53
	Appendix A Nominalizations in The Guardian Newspaper.....	56
	Appendix B Nominalizations in The BBC News Newspaper	68
	Appendix C Nominalizations in The Times Newspaper.....	78

List of Tables:

Table 1 Four types of nominalization in different newspapers	33
Table 2 Derivational nominalizations	35
Table 3 Converted noun nominalization	39
Table 4 Middle-verb nominalizations	42
Table 5 Ing-nominalization	45

List of Charts:

Chart 1 Four types of nominalization in different newspapers	34
Chart 2 Derivational nominalization.....	36
Chart 3 Middle-verb nominalization.....	43
Chart 4 Ing-nominalization	46

Introduction

The aim of the bachelor thesis is to analyze the usage of different types of nominalization in three English newspapers: *The BBC News*, *The Guardian*, and *The Times*. The thesis is divided into eleven chapters, each is further divided into subchapters.

In the theoretical part, definitions of the main types of nominalizations are introduced. For the purpose of this bachelor thesis, four types of nominalizations are discussed: derivation, conversion, middle verb constructions, and *ing*-forms. Specific characteristics of each type of nominalization are explained. Then, the process of nominalization is explored from the stylistic point of view. The complications in the translation of nominalizations from English and Czech are also discussed. Later, syntactic roles of nominalizations are defined. In the following chapter, the results of two studies conducted by different authors are analyzed in terms of occurrences of nominalizations in different registers. Next, there is an introduction to the news discourse, defining its main features the differences from other types of discourse (academic discourse and spoken discourse). Situational characteristics of newspaper discourse are discussed by comparison with academic prose. Linguistic features of newspaper writing are explained in terms of similarities and differences across three register: newspaper writing, academic writing, and conversation. Newspaper writing is described from syntactic, pragmatic, stylistic and sociolinguistic approaches. Lastly, the main news discourse terms are introduced: the concept of *newsworthiness*, *timeliness*, etc.

The practical part begins with the introduction to the research. The research deals with 201 occurrences in three English newspapers: *The BBC News*, *The Guardian*, and *The Times*. Examples of nominalizations were found in newspaper articles published during the past six months. During the research, quantitative and qualitative methods were implemented. The practical part is divided into 5 subchapters and deals with each nominalization process separately. Examples of nominalization occurrences are categorized according to their form into four groups: derived nouns, converted nouns, middle-verb constructions, and *ing*-constructions. Every type of nominalization is discussed in terms of the overall amount of occurrences, the frequency of their usage and implication in newspaper writing. In the end of each chapter, specific examples are discussed in more details. In case an occurrence cannot be classified into any of the introduced categories, either classification itself is adjusted for the occurrence or new categories are added. Nominalizations are then discussed from the perspective of the role in newspaper writing.

Finally, the most and the least productive types of nominalizations are defined. The highest numbers of examples of particular nominalization types define the most productive

nominalization processes in each newspaper specifically. Each type of nominalization is commented on in terms of contribution to the fulfilment of the main communication functions of newspaper writing.

1 Definitions of nominalization

In this chapter, different types of nominalizations and their definitions will be introduced. It will focus on nominalizations in the form of derived nouns, converted nouns, middle verbs constructions, and *ing*-forms (gerund and participle).

1.1 Derivation

According to Bussmann (2001, 804), nominalization can be interpreted in two ways. The first definition claims that nominalization can be understood as every derivation of nouns from another word class, e.g., from verbs [1] or adjectives [2], but also from another noun [3]:

[1] *to think* → *a thought*¹

[2] *white* → *whiteness*

[3] *man* → *manliness*.

Lieber (2016, 3) has a very similar definition. She further explains the ways of deriving complex nouns: by using affixes for the derivation of personal or participant nouns (*-er, -ant, -ist, -ee, -ster, -eer, -meister*) [4], for the derivation of nouns that denote events and results (*-ing, -ation, -ment, -al, -ure*) [5], and for the derivation of collective and abstract nouns (*-age, -ery, -ity, -ness*) [6]. Also, the process of a verb-to-noun conversion is mentioned and labeled as a productive process of nominalization [7]:

[4] *to read* → *reader*, *to assist* → *assistant*, *piano* → *pianist*, *to address* → *addressee*, *young* → *youngster*, *to command* → *commandeer*, *concert* → *concertmeister*;

[5] *to swim* → *swimming*, *to identify* → *identification*, *to install* → *installment*, *to propose* → *proposal*, *to fail* → *failure*;

[6] *to marry* – *marriage*, *to recover* → *recovery*, *formal* → *formality*, *sad* → *sadness*;

[7] *to dress* → *a dress*, *to run* → *a run*, *to drink* → *a drink*.

The second definition states that nominalization is a productive word formation through which words of all word classes can be used as nouns (including conjunctions [8], adverbs [9], particles [10], or even morphemes [11]):

[8] *or* → *ors*

[9] *now* → *the now*

[10] *but* → *a but*

[11] *-ing* → *the ing*.

¹ In this bachelor thesis, examples without quotation thesis are my own.

Biber's terminology (1998, 59) corresponds to Bussmann's (2001, 804) first definition: nominalizations are nouns that are derived from other word classes, mainly from verbs and adjectives by the usage of suffixes. To be more specific, they attend to four common derivational endings: *-tion/-sion* [12], *-ness* [13], *-ment* [14], and *-ity* [15]:

[12] *explosion, concession, extension;*

[13] *kindliness, cleanliness, loneliness;*

[14] *accomplishment, acknowledgment, disappointment;*

[15] *responsibility, ambiguity, diversity.*

Words with the endings mentioned above often occur to be an example of nominalization. Nevertheless, not every word which contains one of the listed suffixes is necessarily an example of nominalization [16]:

[16] **pity, passion, nation, moment.*

Quirk (1985, 1288) defines nominalization as a noun phrase which has a systematic correspondence with a clause structure. The noun head of the phrase is morphologically related mainly to a verb (deverbal noun) [17] or to an adjective (deadjectival noun) [18]:

[17] *We **agreed** on the topic. → Our **agreement** on the topic.*

[18] *Her decisions are **foolish**. → The **foolishness** of her decisions.*

Tárnyiková (2007, 216) takes a different perspective on nominalizations. She mainly focuses on the process of nominalization as a condensation of the underlying predication, expressed by nominal means [19]:

[19] *Jane departed at four, which was quite surprising. → Jane's **departure** at four was quite surprising.*

1.2 Conversion

Another type of nominalization is a derivation of a noun from other word classes called *conversion* or *zero derivation*. The word is converted into a different word class without adding an affix (Quirk et al. 1985, 1558). The conversion mainly occurs from a verb [20] or an adjective [21] into a noun (Biber, Conrad, and Leech 2002, 91):

[20] *to like → a like, to hate → a hate;*

[21] *green → the green, poor → the poor.*

Quirk et al. (1985, 1558) further comment that the process of conversion [22] is closely related to suffixation [23] and distinct from prefixation:

[22] *He **walked** in the park → His **walk** in the park.*

[23] *He **refused** to answer the question → His **refusal** to answer the question.*

As already mentioned in the previous chapter, Lieber (2016, 3) discussed the process of a verb-to-noun conversion as a productive method of nominalization, which correspond to the opinion of Quirk et al (1985, 1558).

Difficulties in the analysis of converted nouns arise when deciding whether a particular occurrence is in its original or derived form (Quirk et al. 1985, 1558). They do not focus on conversions as on a historical process. On the contrary, in the analysis of the practical part of the bachelor thesis, the main criterion for classifying the noun as an example of conversion will be etymology. The word will be considered to be converted in case its verb or adjectival form etymologically preceded the noun form.

Biber et al. (1999, 319) notes that converted nouns can often acquire more specific meanings. In the examples [24] and [25], an adjective *white* functions differently in each example of conversion:

[24] *She knew the **whites** disliked her.* – “somebody who is A”

[25] *You could see the **whites** of her eyes.* – “something that is A”

1.3 Middle-verb constructions

Another type of nominalization is middle verb nominalization. According to *Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar*[p, middle verbs are “one of a small group of apparently transitive verbs that do not normally occur in the passive” [26]:

[26] *have a nap, take a shower, have a breakfast.*

As seen, the meaning of a phrase is not held by the preceding verb, but the following noun carries the main information. The verb is needed for the syntactic purpose – for maintaining the canonical S-V-O word order.

Huddleston and Pullum (2010, 290) label this type of verbs as *light verbs* or *light uses of verbs*. The verbs are semantically ‘light’ because the predication contributes a little to the meaning in comparison to their complements. A light verb itself does not carry the main semantic content. It is carried by the head of the direct object (the noun following the verb).

According to Deane (1992, 10), light verb construction consists of three elements: a light verb (such as *take, make, have, etc.*), an abstract noun and a phrasal modifier of the noun (underlined). The last contains the most of the actual meaning of the sentence [27–28]:

[27] *He **made a decision** to leave the company.*

[28] *I can **give** you a **choice** of two perfumes.*

Although Deane (1992, 10) mentions a phrasal modifier of the noun as a constituent of a light verb construction, it is not compulsory for creating of a light verb construction [29]:

[30] *Excuse me, I have to **give** a call.*

Dušková (2009, 13.31.13) classifies middle verbs into *verbo-nominal constructions*. The existence of the object mainly depends on the duration of the action of the verb. In verbo-nominal constructions, the object is mostly a syntactic unit, which forms one semantic unit with the verb (the verb has a syntactic function and the object is a lexical-semantic component):

[27] *I **made** a bet* (Dušková 2009, 13.31.13).

[28] *We **had** a row* (Dušková 2009, 13.31.13).

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2010, 290), the noun is related to a verb in the central cases. The lexical bases are mainly identical [29] or the noun may be derived from the verb by affixation [30]:

[29] *take a shower* → *to shower*, *take care* → *to care*;

[30] *make a decision* → *to decide*, *make a suggestion* → *to suggest*.

The light use of verbs is not to be confused with the regular meaning of the verb, which carries the full semantic meaning:

[31] *She **took** a pen from the table.* – She removed the pen from the table.

[32] *He **made** a dress.* – He created/produced a dress.

[33] *Mary **has** the car.* – Mary owns the car.

In terms of syntactic differences between the classical verb construction and a light-verb construction, the light verb with a noun serves for a wider range of functions. According to Huddleston and Pullum (2010, 291), this construction enables freer addition of dependents to the noun and specification by determiners and modifiers [34]:

[34] *Bill did an **extremely complicated** dance.*

This sentence sounds more naturally in comparison to the possible option with a verb construction [35]:

[35] *Bill danced **extremely complicatedly**.*

From semantic perspective, the differences between a verb construction and a light verb with a noun can be illustrated with the examples of the light verb *have* (Huddleston and Pullum 2010, 292) [36–39]:

[36] *He drank my milk.* → *He had a drink of my milk* (Huddleston and Pullum 2010, 292).

[37] *He walked in/to the park.* → *He had a walk in/*to the park* (Huddleston and Pullum 2010, 292).

[38] *He lay down.* → *He had a lie down* (Huddleston and Pullum 2010, 292).

[39] *He pitied them.* → *He had/took pity on them* (Huddleston and Pullum 2010, 292).

In the first pair in [36], the first phrase means that the whole bottle/glass/carton of milk was drunk by someone, while the second phrase conveys the meaning of taking only a sip of milk. In both phrases in [37] the preposition *in* can be used for creating the adjunct of place *in the park*. However, the preposition *to* cannot be used in the example with a light verb construction: verbal version of *walk* has a more general meaning, which includes the idea of accomplishments while the light verb construction conveys the meaning of an activity, more precisely in a sense of the type of exercise. Similarly to [37], in [38] the light verb construction narrows the meaning of the phrase. In the last pair [39], there is a difference between the state and dynamic verbs: the verbal construction expresses the state and the light verb version relates to the dynamic action.

1.4 *Ing*-forms

In the following three subchapters, such *ing*-forms as gerund and participle will be discussed. Also, the borderline in classification will be commented on.

1.4.1 Gerund

Before discussing the term *gerund*, it is important to mention that not all authors separate gerunds from *ing*-participles. According to Quirk et al. (1985, 1292), the lack of correspondence with the original use of *gerund* in Latin reasons their rejection of the term. Instead, they prefer moving along the gradience from “the least” to “the most verbal options”, from deverbal and verbal nouns to present participles. Biber, Conrad and Leech (2002, 457) only speak about *ing*-participles or *ing-form* and *ing-clauses*. The term *gerund* is not used in the book. Similarly to Quirk et al, the gradience from nouns in the *ing-form* (gerund) to the purely participle form in a finite verb phrase is discussed by Greenbaum and Quirk (2010, 378—379).

By definition, gerund is a common term for the *ing*-participle in a nominal *ing*-clause (Greenbaum, Quirk 2010, 313) [40]:

[40] ***Running*** has been my hobby since early childhood.

Greenbaum, Quirk (2010, 313) define five syntactic functions of gerunds:

- Subject:

[41] ***Playing football regularly*** helps to increase bone strength.

- Direct object:
- [42] *Elizabeth likes **going out with her friends on weekends**.*
- Subject complement:
- [43] *The only thing she can constantly do is **watching TV shows**.*
- Appositive:
- [44] *The program, **discovering secrets of wildlife in Africa**, will appear on the screens very soon.*
- Adjectival complementation:
- [45] *I think, his latest book is worth **reading it**.*

Wasow and Roeper (1972, 45) discuss gerunds in terms of *gerundive phrases*. They distinguish two different types of gerundive phrases. The first type of gerundive phrases has the internal structure of a noun phrase [46], while the second type has a structure of a verb phrase [47]:

[46] *Tom dislikes long **writing**.*

[47] *Tom dislikes **writing** long.*

They describe six criteria that can specify which type a particular example belongs to:

- Articles. Articles precede and define nominal gerunds.
- [48] *Tom dislikes **my/his/the** long writing.*
- Modifiers. Nominal gerunds take preceding adjectival modifiers. The verbal gerunds, on the other hand, are defined by adverbial modifiers.
- nominal: Tom dislikes **long/short/boring** writing.*
- verbal: Tom dislikes writing **slowly/shortly/boringly**.*
- Number. Nominal gerunds can take plural forms, but verbal gerunds cannot.
- [49] *Tom dislikes my long **writings**.*
- Objects. The verbal gerunds take the direct object which follows the verb. The nominal gerunds express the grammatical “direct-object-of” relation in a prepositional phrase.
- [50] *nominal: Tom dislikes the long writing **of his essay**.*
- verbal: Tom dislikes writing **his essay** lengthily.*
- Negatives. The nominal gerund takes *no* for negation, but the verbal gerund takes *not*.
- [51] *nominal: **No** writing likes Tom.*
- verbal: **Not** writing likes Tom.*
- Aspect. The verbal gerund permits a tense marker, but the nominal gerund does not.
- [52] *Tom dislike **having written** the essay.*

1.4.2 *Ing*-participle

The *-ing* participle (or present participle) is a non-finite form of a verb ending in *-ing* (Biber, Conrad, and Leech 2002, 457). Neille Shoemaker (1952, 108) comments on participles as *the function is that of adjective, the sense is that of a verb*.

As it was mentioned in Chapter 1.4.1, not every author distinguishes between gerunds and *ing*-participles, so the syntactic functions of both categories will be introduced under the term *ing*-clauses.

According to Biber, Conrad and Leech (2002, 259—260), syntactic roles of *ing*-clauses are [53–60]:

- Subject:
[53] *Having a fever is pleasant, vacant* (Biber, Conrad and Leech 2002, 260)
- Extraposed subject:
[54] *It is useful learning new words.*
- Subject predicative:
[55] *The craziest thing I have ever done is climbing the mountain.*
- Direct object:
[56] *Dan hates planning his future.*
- Adverbial:
[57] *She went out of the room looking very pale.*
- Complement of a preposition (including prepositional object):
[58] *We are looking forward to hearing from you soon.*
- Noun postmodifier:
[59] *The girl sitting near the window ordered two sandwiches.*
- Part of an adjective phrase:
[60] *My mom is busy preparing for her birthday party.*

1.4.3 The borderline in classification

Words ending in *-ing* are probably the most ambiguous in English language. There are a lot of borderline cases, especially in connection to distinguishing between nouns and verbs (a noun ending in *-ing* and an *ing*-participle of the verb) and between verbs and adjectives (an *ing*-participle of the verb and a predicative adjective) (Biber, Johansson, Leech, Conrad, and Finegan 1999, 66).

The so-called *naked ing-form* which appears after a main verb causes the biggest problem when identifying a word class (Biber et al. 2002, 24):

[61] *This essay needs **revising**.*

In the example [61], the *ing*-form *revising* can function both as a noun and a verb, because of the absence of pre- and postmodification. In case an adjective precedes *revising* [62], it will function as a noun:

[62] *This essay needs **quick** revising.*

If an adverb is added [63], it will function as a verb:

[63] *This essay need revising **quickly**.*

The word class stays unclear in case there are no pre- or postmodification as in the original sentence [61].

Introduced by Biber et al. (1999, 67), *the mixed constructions* are also seen as complicated in terms of categorizing the word to a specific word class [64]:

[64] *There is no denying it* (Biber et al 1999, 67).

In the example [64], the determiner *no* indicates that *denying* should be categorized as a noun. However, the object *it* suggests that *denying* should be categorized as a verb. Since words with *-ing* endings prevail in the category of verbs, the *-ing* form should be considered a verb in similar cases.

In terms of verbs and adjectives, participial adjectives are often confused with *ing*-participles (Biber et al 1999, 68) [65]:

[65] *is working* (the progressive form of the verb), *is surprising* (a predicative adjective)
(Biber et al 1999, 68).

The progressive form of the verb is formally identical to the copula followed by a predicative adjective. From one perspective, if a verb complement (for example, an object) follows the *ing*-word, it signals that the occurrence should be classified as a verb [66]:

[66] *I am **entertaining** the public.*

From another perspective, if a degree adverb precedes the *ing*-word, it is a clear occurrence of an adjective:

[67] *The film was too/so/very **boring**.*

In the case of the *naked ing-form*, when neither an object nor a degree adverb is present, there are five methods introduced by Biber et al, (1999, 68–69) which help to identify the word class.

Firstly, if a non-progressive form of the verb cannot be used unless a complement is added, it shows the adjective status of the word:

[68] *He is respecting.* → *He respects **my choice**.* → **He respects.*

Secondly, in relation to the aspectual meaning of the *ing*-word, the verb has a dynamic meaning [69] while the meaning of an adjective is stative [70]:

[69] *His voice was irritating me.* (Biber et al 1999, 69).

[70] *His voice was (very) irritating.* (Biber et al 1999, 69).

Thirdly, the substitution of *seem* or another copular verb for the verb *be* helps to identify the word class:

[71] *It seems surprising* (a predicative adjective) in comparison to **She seems working (hard)* (Biber et al 1999, 69)

Fourthly, if the word starts with the negative prefix *un-* (*uninteresting*), it highlights an adjectival function of the word. In *uninteresting*, the prefix *un-* negates the rest of the word:

[72] *un-* + *interesting* = not interesting

It cannot be a verb, because the word **to uninterest* does not exist. But there are cases in which the verb can have the form with the prefix *un-*:

[73] *unwind/unwinding* (Biber et al 1999, 69).

The meaning, however, is different: the *un-* prefix does not have *negative* but rather *reversative* meaning.

Lastly, the possibility to convert the *ing*-word into an adverb by the addition of an *-ly* indicates to an adjective:

[74] *disappointing* → *disappointingly*.

2 Nominalizations in stylistics

From the viewpoint of style, the first function which nominalization serves for is labeling, categorizing, and describing phenomena. Lock (2008, 61–62) claims that such a grammatical device as nominalization enables providing a complex phenomenon with a shorthand label in order to refer to a phenomenon more conveniently. Moreover, nominalizations suggest that the reader is aware of the meaning of nominalized clauses, which makes them “closer” to the reader and creates a feeling of being related to the topic. On the other hand, Halliday (1993, 15) argues that the

process of nominalization makes it possible to make a discourse full of plumpness and indistinctness since nominalized forms make the labels and terms too generalized.

The second possible implementation of nominalization is omitting time, modality, and an agent of the action. Fowler (1991, 80) observes nominalization as the process of *mystification*. This means that by nominalizing other word classes the status of a thing becomes impersonal, inanimate, and capable of being amassed [75–76]:

[75] **Resistance** to price increases instead of *People resist to price increases.*

[76] *Such a behavior is a rare **occurrence** in our school* instead of *Such behavior **occurs** rarely in our school* or *Students in our school rarely **occur to** behave this way.*

Fowler (1991, 80) further comments on nominalization as the process of *reification*. Words with abstract and vague meanings can become more powerful and influential, which is the purpose of newspaper writing. Similarly, Leckie-Tarrie (1995, 118) comments that “nominalization foreground results and products and expresses its broad presuppositional base and abstractions with precision” [77–78]:

[77] **Failures** make us stronger.

[78] **Flexibility** and **reliability** are the words that best describe our company.

One more perspective on nominalization regarding a writer shows Melrose (2003, 417–42). Nominalizations can be implemented in order to show affiliation to the same social group of the writer and the reader. Additionally, it can serve to highlight the writer’s deep knowledge of the subject they are writing about.

From the point of view of Westin (2002, 135), editorials’ primary objective is to conduce to the shaping of public opinion on actual affairs. Consequently, they have to use argumentative structures. Real facts are not enough for writers to support their claims. There is also a need to use specific linguistic structures to convey the information in such a way that it would seem credible for the reader. Nominalization is one of the *argumentative structures* Westin speaks about.

As it was mentioned above, nominalization enables omitting the doer of the action. This helps to get rid of the dynamic and real-world sequencing that goes with speaking. It organizes the text in terms of ideas, reasons, and causes, while the non-nominalized text is organized in terms of the speaker/the doer (Eggins 1994, 94–95) [79]:

[79] *The reason for my late arrival at work is the bus delay* compared to *I came to work late because the bus was delayed.*

Further comments on the purpose of the nominalization process were made by Kazemian and Hashemi (2014, 225). They claim that it is a typical characteristic used in order to express *objectification*, *conceptualization*, and *distance* in politics, humanities, and other sciences. These topics are often discussed in newspaper discourse, so they are often implemented by publishers. In addition, Kazemian and Hashemi discuss the reduction of the number of clauses as a useful tool for engrossing readers' attention, which is the main point of newspaper writing in general [80]:

[80] *It comes as the **shortage** of tomatoes in UK supermarkets has widened to other fruit and vegetables due to the **combination** of bad weather and transport issues* (Ambrose, "Vegetable Shortages").

The term 'nominalization' is closely linked to the term 'grammatical metaphor'. Nominalization is its most abundant and common example (Halliday 1994, 352). According to Halliday (2004, 16–17), in grammatical metaphor, a noun is used with a beyond meaning instead of its normal "category meaning". While the normal category of the meaning of a noun refers to "entities", nominalizations describe "processes" and "qualities" [81–82], which are normal categories of meaning of verbs and adjectives correspondingly.

[81] *a table – a **piece** of furniture that consists of a flat top supported by legs* (Oxford Learner's Dictionary).

[82] *a perception – an **idea**, a belief or an image you have as a result of how you see or understand something* (Oxford Learner's Dictionary).

Finally, by nominalizing clauses, sentence structure becomes more complex, but at the same time compact. Relatively loose configurations of clauses are fused in order to create complexes. As it is suggested in Váček (1976; quoted in Tárnyiková 2007, 177), such a process of making the sentence more compact is considered to be prototypical of Modern English sentence structure [83]:

[83] *In a **response** to BBC Sport, Fifa said the new Women's World Cup play-off tournament was a collective **decision**, and that it is "fully aware that climate **change** is one of the most pressing challenges of our time", and that as an **organization** it has "been making substantial efforts to tackle those **impacts** and, at the same time, to use opportunities to maximise the positive effects of its most iconic tournaments"* (Lockwood, "Football Expansion").

2.1 Nominalizations in English and Czech

The English language is generally considered to be a 'nominalizing' language. Fowler (1991, 79) explains that the process of syntactic realization of predicates as nouns is structurally possible and

quite common in the English written language. This idea is supported by Kress too. The linguist claims that “by expressing an event in the nominal form it is at once taken out of time, and therefore be readily assimilated to ‘timeless’ sets of categories. The event is taken out of the world of the specific, concrete, and placed in the world of the general abstract” (Kress 1983, 77).

English has a strong tendency to apply complex condensation, which includes the process of nominalization. It is particularly in contrast with the Czech language, in which nominalization is rather peripheral (Tárnyiková 2007, 177). When translating from English to Czech, nominalization often causes problems [84–85]:

[84] EN: *The longish intentional reading of the biography tired everyone.*

CZ: **Obsáhlá četba životopisu všechny unavila*

CZ: *Zdlouhavá/záměrná četba životopisu všechny unavila.* (Havranová 2020, 117)

[85] EN: *John’s playing the piano was heard in the whole house.*

CZ: **Janova hráva na piáno byla slyšet v celém domě.*

CZ: *Janova hra na piáno byla slyšet v celém domě.* (Havranová 2020, 119)

3 Syntactic functions of nominalizations

As mentioned in Chapter 1.1, nominalization is a derivation of nouns from other word classes. Consequently, nominalizations have similar syntactic functions to a noun phrase: subject, object (direct and of prepositional phrase), and adverbial (classification by Havranová (2020, 66–68)) [86–93]:

- Nominalization functioning as a subject [86–87]:

[86] *Loneliness kills me.*

[87] *She said that **the import** of wheat had decreased that year.*

- Nominalization functioning as a direct object [88–89]:

[88] *The government issued **a new Covid restriction**.*

[89] *The doctor sadly told **the diagnosis** to the patient.*

- Nominalization functioning as an object of a prepositional phrase [90–91]:

[90] *I am not looking forward to **the final assessment**.*

[91] *John has never heard about **your achievement**.*

- Nominalization functioning as an adverbial [92–93]:

[92] *Everybody quieted after **her arrival**.*

[93] *They couldn't come to their senses because of **the singer's performance**.*

4 Nominalizations in different registers

In the following subchapters, the results of two researches conducted by Biber, Conrad, and Reppen and by Wojciech Guz will be analysed. The research by Biber, Conrad, and Reppen mainly focuses on the analysis of nominalizations across three registers, while the research by Wojciech Guz is aimed at the analysis of the most productive suffixes for nominalization.

4.1 Research by Biber, Conrad, and Reppen

The frequency of the nominalization process varies depending on the register. The research done by Biber, Conrad, and Reppen (1998, 60) analyzed how often nominalizations occurred in three different registers: academic prose, fiction, and speech. As the results showed, the frequency distribution of nominalizations was nearly four times higher in academic prose (44,000 for 2.7 million words) rather than in fiction (11,200 for 3 million words) and in speech (11,300 for 500,000 words). In all three registers, the most productive suffix for nominalization were *-tion/-sion* endings. There were 68%, 51%, and 56% of occurrences in academic prose, fiction, and speech respectively. There was a greater tendency to use *-ment* suffix in speech (24%) rather than in fiction (21%) or academic prose (15%). The *-ness* suffix occurred very occasionally in academic prose and speech (2% and 5%) in comparison to fiction (13%). Finally, the frequency of nominalization ending with *-ity* was equal in all three registers – 15%.

In academic prose, there is a tendency to highlight the separation of human participants from actions by the usage of nominalizations [94]. It makes the action more vague, abstract and general (Biber, Conrad, and Reppen 1998, 61). General terms, processes and states are often discussed in academic prose. This explains greater usage of nominalizations rather than in other registers.

[94] *The **combination of reproduction** and errors in the **duplication** of genetic material results in biological **evolution**, a change in the genetic **composition** of a **population** of organisms over time* (Purves, Sadava, Orians, and Heller 2004).

On the other hand, in fiction and speech there is no tendency to generalize the doer's specific action [95]:

[95] *Jane **impressed** Mike rather than Jane's **impression** of Mike.*

By contrast, in a typical novel [96] or a conversation [97], the writer/speaker uses verbs and adjectives to give deeper and brighter descriptions rather than abstract or vague ones in the case of academic writing. As a result, there are fewer occurrences of nominalizations. It is important to

express feelings or describe people's qualities in both registers, so writers do not turn to nominalizations very often.

[96] *The wine **sparkled** in his eyes and the bells **jingled**. My own fancy grew warm with the Medoc. We had **passed through** walls of piled bones, with casks and puncheons **intermingling**, into the **inmost** recesses of the catacombs* (Edgar Allan Poe 1993, 6).

[97] *I **met** her yesterday and she **told** me that you **had been waiting** for me for almost an hour. I am sorry, I **should have called** you in advance, so you **didn't have to stand and wait** for me outside.*

Nevertheless, in case the nominalizations appear in the text, the ones that describe the mental states of characters and their personal qualities are the most common [98–99]:

[98] *There was **politeness** in that reluctance and **generosity** as well* (Morrison 1983, 16).

[99] *He looked at that toy with such **excitement** that I decided to buy it for him.*

Although personal qualities and mental states are sometimes discussed in spoken discourse, it rarely occurs to be a nominalization [100]:

[100] *I was shopping last week and it was great instead of Shopping last week was great.*

4.2 Research by Wojciech Guz

Another research on nominalizations to mention was done by Wojciech Guz (2009, 447–71). In his research he analyzed 100 million word BNC corpus in six registers: spoken (taken as a whole), fiction, academic, newspapers, non-academic (non-fiction and popular magazines). As a result of the investigation, approximately 10.64 million word tokens occurred in newspaper discourse, almost in the same frequency as in spoken discourse (nearly 10.33 million word tokens), and slightly more often than in popular magazines (around 7.38 million word tokens). Despite this, the results of nominalization occurrences in academic, fiction, and non-academic discourses were more common: approximately 15.43, 16.19, and 16.63 million word tokens respectively.

Basing on the results, the most productive suffixes (token frequency per one million word tokens) for the nominalization process were *-ion* (8365), *-ment* (3241), and *-ity* (1848). Then follow such suffixes as *-ance/-ence* (873), *-ness* (618), *-(c)y* (437), *-ship* (315), and *-age* (285). Less than 200 occurrences per one million word tokens had suffixes *-dom* (148) *-ery* (147), *-hood* (82), and *-ery* (7).

For the newspaper register, the most productive suffix appeared to be *-ion* (6,150 per one million word tokens), although it still a relatively low number in comparison to academic and non-academic registers, where there were 14,660 and 11,483 per one million word tokens respectively.

To be more specific, nominalizations with unsuffixed root+(it)ion as in *recognition* occurred the most (2,886).

As further discussed in the practical part of the thesis, the results of two researches correspond to the results of the research in the bachelor thesis: suffixes *-ation* (*-tion/-sion* in the research by Biber, Conrad, and Reppen, and *-ion* in the research by Wojciech Guz), *-ment*, and *-ity* occurred to have a high productivity.

5 Definitions of newspaper writing discourse

The introduction to this chapter starts with a general definition of news discourse. It is important to note that the definition of news discourse is a complex concept that includes different perspectives and disciplines. It is not strictly of linguistics or journalistic field of study.

“News discourse discusses discourse that audiences encounter in news bulletins, news programmes, on news websites, or in the newspaper – discourse that reports on newsworthy events, happenings and issues” – definition of “*news discourse*” by Monika Bednarek and Helen Caple (2012, 2).

On the other hand, Fowler (1991, 4) does not see newspaper writing discourse as a pure reflection of facts but rather as making an issue becoming *newsworthy*. Moreover, he sees news as a *practice* – it is a discourse that does not reflect social reality in a neutral way. He further comments on bias in news representation, which means that any piece of newspaper writing is reported from a particular (subjective) point of view.

Similarly, Danuta Reah (2002, 2) does not see newspapers as devoted to the description, comment and analysis of the daily news. Newspaper writing includes many more: advertising, entertainment, stories about celebrities or members of royal family and so on.

According to Fowler (1991, 36), newspaper writing enables to contain several registers at the same time: informal conversations, legal language, reviews and many others. In contrast, Van Dijk (1985, 1) notes that newspaper is a special kind of discourse. Although the influence of the economics and politics prevail in the news the social sciences, news discourse should be treated separately with its own specific language usage and particular sociolinguistic practices (Dijk 1985, 1).

Newspaper writing is a business, making profit and influencing people’s opinions are their primary aims. The process of creating news directly depends on the economical situation, and relations between journalism and other institutions such as government, finances, technology, and politics. This gives little power to a reader who passively absorbs the information represented to them

through newspaper writing. In connection to what was said above, Fowler (1991, 20) questions the end product of news, which he thinks should be *a reader* rather than *news/article/newspaper* itself.

From the perspective of the sociolinguistic approach, newspaper writing can also be categorized in terms of the social status of the target social groups and their socioeconomic distinction. There is a difference in preferences between the middle/upper-middle class and working class: people would rather favor *The Guardian*, *The BBC News*, *The Telegraph* and *The Daily Mirror*, *The Sun*, *The Daily Express* respectively.

Language implicature depends on the target audience (therefore, social class). The choice of certain expressions depends on the producer of news and the audience this news is created for. The content sometimes is not of that importance in comparison with how certain facts or events are represented and which form or style is used.

An important term to discuss is *newsworthiness*. Fowler claims that ‘news’ becomes newsworthy only with the choice of what is to be published in newspapers: some events/accidents can be ignored by certain newspapers while other publishers will make use of it. The same idea supports Stuart Hall (1978, 53), who states that news are not newsworthy *naturally*, but becomes those after a complex process of systematic sorting and selecting of events/topics in accordance with certain social categories. On the other hand, Bell (1991, 156) puts an emphasis on the novelty of news: “*the best news is something which has only just happened*”.

The concept of *timeliness* to a great extent relates to newspaper writing. It means *the relevance of the event in terms of time* (Bednarek and Caple 2012, 63). Even taking into account the definition of *newspaper writing* by Danuta Reah (2002, 2) itself, it was mentioned that it is mainly the description, comment and analysis of the *daily* news. The phrase “yesterday’s news”, which means “something that everyone already knows about and is no longer interested in” (Macmillian, “yesterday’s news”) expressively highlights that news which do not relate to the concept of timeliness is not of interest of the reader. Bednarek and Caple (2012, 42) state that timeliness refers to what recently happened (for example, yesterday), what has been happening (now, *breaking news*), and what is to happen in the nearest future (tomorrow, next week).

6 Situational characteristics of newspaper writing

As it was mentioned, the term “*news discourse*” cannot be defined only from one particular perspective but it should be defined from the viewpoint of situational characteristics and linguistic features (methodology used in by Biber and Conrad 2019, 109–123).

In order to show the contrast between situational characteristics of newspaper writing and other registers, it will be compared to academic prose and described on the basis of the analysis made by Biber and Conrad (2019, 110–114).

Seven situational characteristics will be contrasted in two registers: participants, relationships among participants, channel, production and comprehension circumstances, setting, communicative purposes and topic.

Speaking about participants, there is a need to distinguish between an addressor and an addressee. In analysis with other register, on-lookers are also distinguished, but it is irrelevant in this particular analysis. In terms of the addressor, they can be a single person, a group of people or sometimes an institution. In newspaper writing it is normally a journalist, but some exceptions are possible. From the viewpoint of the addressee, it can be a group of people, but while in newspaper writing this group is quite general, in academic writing is more specified – academics, students, or experts in a particular field of studies.

Next, relationships among participants will be discussed. In both registers there are no direct interactions between the participants (unlike in verbal communication) and no personal relationship. Social roles of the participants varies (as discussed in Chapter 5). Shared knowledge also vary, but in newspaper writing participants are assumed to have at least basic understanding of the current situation.

Both newspaper writing and academic prose registers are written. In terms of specific medium, it can be either printed or online, but in academic writing the printed form is preferred.

The process of production is quite similar in both registers: the writer is provided with time for planning and checking. The difference is in the presence of deadlines in newspaper writing and in space constraints – those are stricter in newspaper writing. Academic writing and newspaper writing are similar in comprehension: a text can be either read carefully or only skimmed. However, academic writing is more likely to be reread for some specific purposes while newspaper article lose their value after the time (reference to the concept of *timeliness*, which was described in Chapter 5).

From the viewpoint of the setting, time and place are not physically shared by participants. Nevertheless, an article in a newspaper is expected to be read on the same day as it was published. The place of communication is public – almost everybody can access newspaper articles and academic texts. There is no specific setting in academic prose. In newspaper writing, on one hand, it is usually associated with a particular place – city or region. On the other hand, article can be independent from the location and describe events for which the place of setting is not important.

In terms of communicative purposes, both registers are similar in their general informational purpose. While newspapers report on recent accidents and events, academic writing focuses on explaining or interpreting specific topics and informing those who are interested in these topics. There is a wide range of specific purposes in newspaper writing: reporting on daily events, entertaining with stories of different people, persuading the reader, etc. Similarly, academic prose serves for different purposes: informing the reader about the topic, finding results of new analyses, explaining complicated concepts for those who are new in the field, etc. Factuality is presented differently in two discourses: factual reports are put into different sections from opinions and entertainment, whilst in academic prose is factual with interpretation. As regards expressing stance, it varies in both registers but still is not expressed vividly.

Finally, in regard with the general topics of the text, it can vary to a great extent in academic prose. In newspaper writing, the focus is mainly on currently happening events in many areas (divided into corresponding news sections). Specific topics in both discourses vary as well.

7 Linguistic features of newspaper writing

In this chapter, linguistic features of newspaper writing will be defined. Among linguistic features which will be commented on are nominal features, verb characteristics, circumstance adverbials of time and place, linking adverbials and other features. Those linguistic features will be analyzed in three registers (newspaper writing, academic writing and spoken discourse) on the basis of the research conducted by Biber and Conrad (2019, 114–123). The research by Biber and Conrad is based on the results of other analyses: Biber (1998), Biber et al. (1999), Conrad (1996), and Conrad (2001).

The first linguistic features to discuss are nominal features. Nouns are the most common in newspaper writing, while in conversation they occur more rarely. This is connected with the following nominal feature – nominalization. Although nominalizations are extremely common in academic prose and quite common in newspaper writing, they occur seldom in spoken discourse. Prepositional phrases after nouns and attributive adjectives are as well the most common in academic prose, frequently used in newspapers and rather peripheral in conversations. Nouns as

premodifiers are extremely common in newspaper discourse, often occur in academical writing and uncommon in spoken discourse. The last nominal feature is personal pronouns, which are the most commonly used in conversations and rare in academic prose. In newspaper writing, personal pronouns are infrequent, but still occur more often in comparison to academic prose.

The following linguistic features concern verb characteristics. Present tense is the least frequent in newspaper writing, prevails in academic writing, and is the most common in conversation. In contrast, past tense is used the most in newspapers, uncommon in spoken discourse, and rare in academic discourse. In regard to the usage of modal verbs, they are not quiet common in none of three registers, but spoken discourse has a higher frequency among the three. The last verbal characteristic is passive voice. Passives occurred to be the most commonly used in academic prose, frequent in newspaper discourse (15% of all finite verbs are passives), and occasional in spoken discourse.

In terms of circumstance adverbials, the biggest number of time adverbials was found in newspapers. Time adverbials are common in spoken discourse, but unusual in academic writing. Adverbial of place occurred almost with the same frequency as of time: popular in newspapers, common in conversation and rare in academic discourse. Linking adverbials did not usually occur in newspaper writing, but were often found in both academic and spoken discourses.

Among other linguistics features which were not classified to any category discussed above are such features as sentence structure, questions and type-token ratio. Standard syntactic structure is a feature of newspapers and academical writing, while in spoken discourse there are lot of fractured clauses, incomplete utterances and other structures. Questions were rarely found in newspaper and academic discourses, which is in contrast to the spoken discourse, where questions were quite frequent. Finally, the type-token ratio was the lowest in spoken discourse, a little migher in academic prose, and in newspapers slightly higher than in academic writing.

Speaking about syntactic features, it is important to mention paragraph division. Depending on a newspaper, paragraph varies in readability depending on the length of paragraphs. In general, newspaper article tend to have a large amount of paragraphs with a lower amount of sentences in it. The purpose of this tendency is not to lose the pace of the narrative and to save the drama of a story by using short, and snappy sentences. Depending on the content rather than on the style, sentences could be longer or shorter, but the main objective to meet is their reader friendliness and comprehensibility.

Dijk (1985, 10) mentions other grammatical features of news discourse, especially news reports: tendency to use complex sentences, numerous nominalizations and formal jargon (mainly of politicians).

8 Newspaper writing in comparison to spoken discourse

Comparing newspaper writing to spoken discourse, Biber and Conrad (2019, 113) claim that those two registers are vividly contrasting in such points as:

- Addressor-addressee relations.

In a conversation, there is a direct interaction between the speaker and the hearer, while a typical newspaper article tends to be mainly impersonal, without any kind of connection to the reader. Definitely, this could be argued in terms of a type of newspaper article. Some articles in the “Opinion” or “Lifestyle” sections could establish writer-reader relations or have shared knowledge in a specific field, but typical news-reporting articles almost do not have any personal connection.

- Reporting on recent events.

While spoken discourse can discuss basically any kind of topic, newspaper discourse is mainly focused on its main purpose: informing the reader about newsworthy issues.

- Time of production

Newspaper writing as a part of written discourse has significantly more time for production. In contrast, spoken discourse is spontaneous and immediate, so the speaker does not have enough time to revise and plan what is to be said.

Providing further comments on addressor-addressee relation, Dijk (1985, 9) mentions that although the interaction between the writer and the reader seems less obvious in comparison to spoken discourse, shared meaning, knowledge of the language and of the world should be taken into account. In this case, the engagement of the writer and the reader forms a sociocultural practice between them.

9 Newspaper writing in comparison to academic writing

Speaking about newspaper writing and academic writing, both registers share a wide range of common features (Biber and Conrad 2019, 118–122). These are closely related to each other in comparison with the contrast between newspaper writing and spoken discourse. However, there are a few stylistic and syntactic differences between newspaper and academic prose:

- Difference in topics and purpose of writing

Newspaper writing reports current events, while academic writing not only reports but also analyzes specific topics and explains them.

- Predominance of past tense in newspaper writing

Since newspaper writing focuses on events that have already occurred, articles are mainly written in the past tense. On the other hand, events that have recently happened are often commented on in the present tense in order to show their validity and actuality. In academic prose, more general topics and ideas are discussed, so the choice of a tense mainly leans towards the present tense.

- Lower tendency of nominalization usage in newspaper writing

Since nominalizations help to express vague ideas, they are especially useful in academic writing to discuss general or abstract concept.

Among other important pragmatic/stylistic devices which are typical for newspaper writing are:

- Evaluative language.

It includes expressions that help the news writer to create assessment (both negative and positive), unexpectedness and to realize opinion in general.

- References to emotion.

The emotional behavior of news actors is described with the usage of this linguistic device (Martin and White 2005, Bednarek 2008).

- Intensification and quantification.

It includes devices that help to intensify the number or amount, size, duration, force, or degree (Bednarek and Caple 2012, 47).

10 Introduction to the practical part

In the practical part of the bachelor thesis, occurrences of nominalization in three English newspapers (*The BBC News*, *The Guardian*, and *The Times*) will be analyzed. The example sentences are taken from newspaper articles dated from August 2022 until March 2023. Article chosen for the analyses included the majority of newspaper sections: “World”, “Opinions”, “Culture”, etc. Nominalizations were categorized into four types according to their form: derivational, converted nouns, middle verb constructions, and *ing*-nominalizations. Different types of nominalizations were further divided into subtypes for deeper analysis. Derivational nominalizations were analyzed according to three groups in regard to the meaning of nominalizations: personal or participle nouns, event/result nouns, and abstract nouns. Each group was further divided depending on the suffix used for the derivation. Converted nouns are divided

according to the part of speech from which it was derived. Consequently, converted nominalizations were divided into groups: nouns, which were converted from a verb and noun, which were derived from an adjective. Middle verbs constructions were classified according to a light verb in a middle-verb construction. Therefore, there were seven groups with light verbs *have*, *take*, *make*, *meet*, *give*, *fell*, and *draw*. The last type of nominalization analyzed in the research was *ing*-nominalization. It is represented by two types of non-finite verb forms: gerund and present participle.

During the research, there were some examples which either did not clearly correspond to the presupposed classification or represented an unusual occurrence of a particular process of nominalization. Specific examples and modification in classification will be discussed in the following subchapters.

The research uses both quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis. Among quantitative data are the number of occurrences in each newspaper separately, the frequency of the usage of every nominalization type, , the frequency of the usage of every nominalization subtype, etc. Qualitative approach can be seen when analyzing specific examples separately and trying to classify them into existing categories (in case the existing classification is too narrowed for a particular occurrence, trying to add new categories or modifying the existing ones in order to correctly allocate the example).

	<i>The BBC News</i>	<i>The Guardian</i>	<i>The Times</i>	Total:
Derivation	41	43	33	117
Middle verbs	4	11	7	22
Conversion	11	9	19	39
<i>Ing</i> -nominalization	11	4	8	23
Total:	67	67	67	201

Table 1 Four types of nominalization in different newspapers

As the results of the conducted research show, 201 occurrences of nominalization were analyzed. In each newspaper, 67 occurrences of nominalization were found (Table 1). As the data of the research demonstrates (Chart 1), there were 117 occurrences of derivational nominalization (43 in *The Guardian*, 41 in *The BBC News*, and 33 in *The Times*), 39 occurrences of converted noun nominalization (19 in *The Times*, 11 in *The BBC News*, and 9 in *The Guardian*), 23 occurrences

of *ing*-nominalization (11 in *The BBC News*, 8 in *The Times*, and 4 in *The Guardian*), and 22 occurrences of middle verb nominalization (11 in *The Guardian*, 7 in *The Times*, and 4 in *The BBC News*). As seen from the table, the highest number of nominalizations occurred as during derivation in *The Guardian*. Middle verb constructions in *The BBC News* and *ing*-nominalizations in *The Guardian* occurred in the lowest number (4 occurrences each).

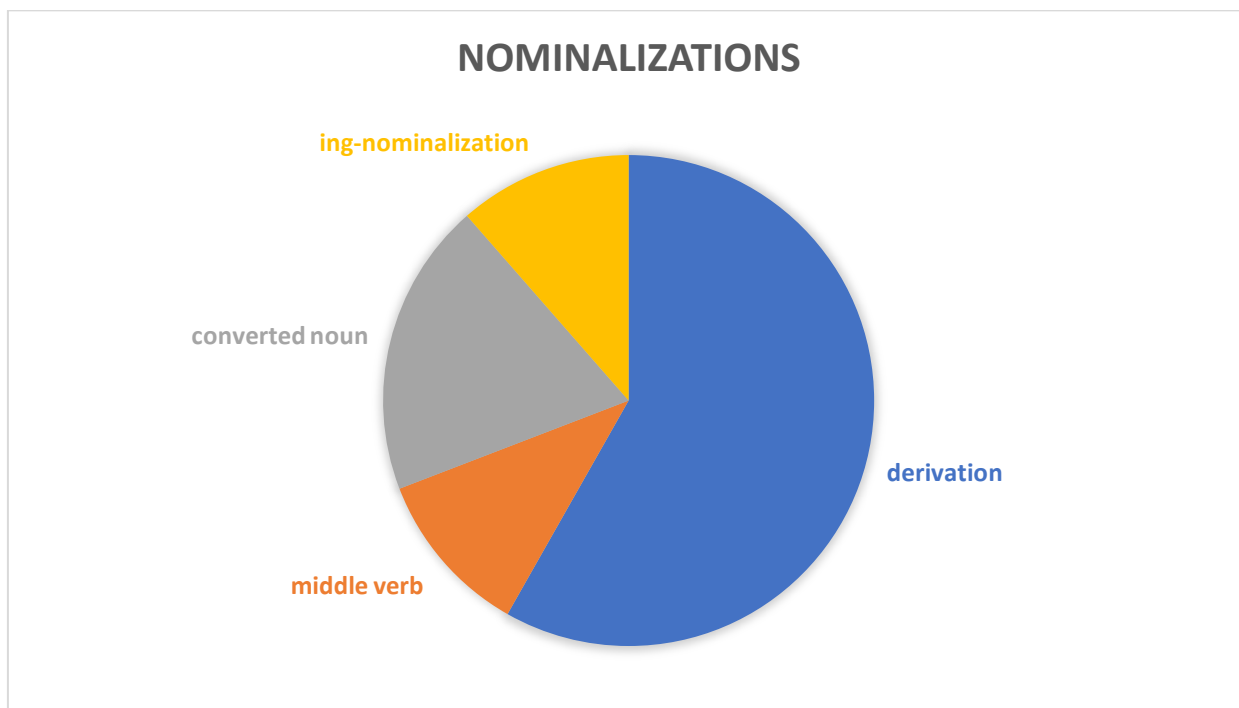


Chart 1 Four types of nominalization in different newspapers

10.1 Derivational nominalizations

In this subchapter, derivational nominalization occurrences will be discussed. As shown in the Table 2, the most productive suffix appeared to be *-ment* (25 occurrences, from which 9 in *The Guardian*, 8 in *The BBC News*, and 8 in *The Times*). The second most productive suffix was *-ing* suffix.

	suffix	<i>BBC</i>	<i>The Guardian</i>	<i>The Times</i>	Total:
personal or participant nouns	<i>-er/-or</i>	9	2	4	15
	<i>-ant</i>	0	0	0	0
	<i>-ist</i>	0	1	0	1
	<i>-ee</i>	1	2	2	5
	<i>-ster</i>	0	0	0	0
	<i>-eer</i>	0	0	0	0
	<i>-meister</i>	0	0	0	0

event/result nouns	<i>-ing</i>	7	7	6	20
	<i>-ation</i>	3	8	3	14
	<i>-ment</i>	8	9	8	25
	<i>-ion</i>	0	0	2	2
	<i>-al</i>	0	2	1	3
	<i>-ure</i>	0	3	1	4
abstract nouns	<i>-age</i>	2	1	2	5
	<i>-ery</i>	0	0	0	0
	<i>-ity</i>	7	4	2	13
	<i>-ship</i>	1	0	0	1
	<i>-ness</i>	3	4	2	9
Total		41	43	33	

Table 2 Derivational nominalizations

There were found 7 examples in *The BBC News*, the same amount in *The Guardian*, and 6 examples in *The Times*. The third most productive suffix was *-er/-or* – 15 occurrences, among which 9 examples in *The BBC News*, 4 in *The Times*, and 2 in *The Guardian*.

Among the least productive suffixes are those examples of which did not occurred during the analysis. Those include *-ant*, *-ster*, *-eer*, *-meister*, and *-ery*.

In terms of derivational nominalization categories, the group of event/result nouns includes one the most productive suffixes and the highest number of nominalization examples (68 out of 117 examples, which is 58% of all the derivational nominalization occurrences) (Chart 2).

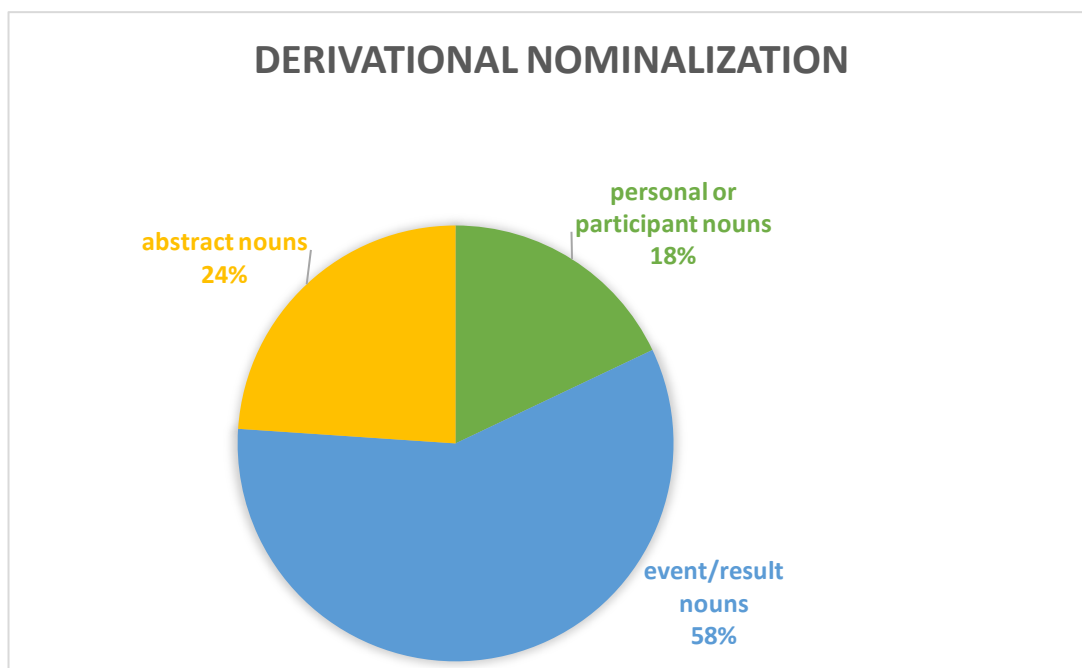


Chart 2 Derivational nominalization

Commenting on each newspaper separately, *The Guardian* shows the highest number of derivational nominalizations (43 occurrences) among three newspapers. The lowest number of examples was found in *The Times* (33 occurrences), although it is still a quite high frequency of nominalization occurrences, comparing to other types of nominalizations, which will be introduced in the following subchapters.

Now the most productive suffixes of each newspaper will be introduced. The *-er/-or* suffix was the most frequent in *The BBC News* and *-ment* occurred most often in both *The Guardian* and *The Times* newspapers.

10.1.1 Classification of occurrences with *-ing* ending

It is important to explain the reason why some examples of an *ing*-form were included in the table with derivational nominalizations and others as gerunds or participles. In the table with derivational nominalizations there are occurrences in which *ing*-forms are clearly functioning as a noun phrase (or as a nominal gerund according to Wasow and Roper (1945) terminology). As was mentioned in Chapter 1.4.3, there are some criteria that specify whether the *ing*-form has a tendency to function as a noun phrase or a verb phrase. Consequently, those functioning as a noun phrase and having clearly expressed noun phrases characteristics (underlined), such as articles [101], adjectival modifiers [102], and plural form [103], were added to the nominalizations derived by *-ing* suffix.

[101] *Trump then sent a **warning** to the party that he has shaped in his own image in an effort to crush dissent* (The Guardian 34).

[102] *On Wednesday, the Lords Climate Change Committee said grant take-up is so low the national target for **green heating** is "very unlikely to be met"* (The BBC News 31).

[103] *At the time, the UK was in step 2 of the coronavirus regulations, which criminalised indoor **gatherings** "of two or more people"* (The Guardian 31).

10.1.2 Specific examples of derivational nominalization

The first thing to mention that the *-or* suffix is absent in the original classification of derivational nominalizations introduced by Lieber (2016, 3) and described in Chapter 1.1. However, during the analysis of nominalization occurrences, three examples [104–106] which shared the person or participant nouns meaning, but differed in spelling of the suffix.

[104] *One **survivor** was arrested on migrant trafficking charges, customs police said* (The BBC News 6).

[105] *Mummification was practiced by a variety of cultures in what is now Peru before the arrival of the Spanish **conquistadors*** (The BBC News 15).

[106] *The mass abductions of Ukrainian children are being investigated by Karim Khan, chief **prosecutor** of the International Criminal Court, who was in Ukraine last week and will speak about the issue in Geneva on Thursday* (The Times 2).

According to Merriam-Webster, both *-er* and *-or* have similar semantic meanings – “one the does or performs (a specified action)” and “one that does a (specified) thing” respectively. The difference is in the origin of suffixes: unlike *-er*, which has Old English origin (from *-ere*, also related to German *-er* and Latin *ārius*), *-or* suffix comes from Middle English (from Anglo-French *-ur*, *-our*, *-eour* and Latin *-or*). Both suffixes are united by the function of agentive suffix. On the basis of the semantic similarities, suffixes *-er* and *-or* will be considered to have similar identical meaning, but different spelling due to the origins of suffixes. Consequently, for the purpose of the practical part of this bachelor thesis, *-er* and *-or* were put in one table cell (Table 2).

Secondly, one more change in the classification of derivational nominalizations was made. During the research, the occurrence of nominalization by *-ship* suffix appeared. Taking into account the fact that the suffix was found only once, it is still more productive than five suffixes mentioned above (*-ant*, *-ster*, *-eer*, *-meister*, and *-ery*), which had no occurrences. Quirk et al (1985, 1549) classify the *-ship* suffix to the category of abstract nouns. Therefore, the suffix was added to the corresponding category of the Table 2.

Thirdly, when categorizing event/result nouns with *-ation* suffix, two examples [107–108] appeared to have a different suffix *-ion*:

[107] *“Today the Russians say they have 738,000 Ukrainian kids they evacuated — but it’s not evacuation, it’s **abduction** and brainwashing and it’s an act of genocide,” she says, sitting at her desk in a black sweatshirt proclaiming “I am Ukrainian”* (The Times 1).

[108] *There was definitely an aspect of **obsession** [with having a baby]* (The Times 19).

Both suffixes have Latin origin, but *-ion* suffix is a part of the suffix *-ation* itself: from Latin *-ātus* (*-ate*) + *-iōn* (*-ion*) (Collins, “-ation”). The *-ation* suffix is mainly used when the verb from which it is derived has an *-ate* ending [109]:

[109] *celebrate* → *celebration*, *segregate* → *segregation*.

Even though suffixes have the same origin and *-ation* includes *-ion*, they differ in semantics: *-ation* suffix “indicates an action, process, state, condition, or result” (Collins, “-ation”) while *-ion* suffix only “indicates an action, process, or state” (Collins, “-ation”). As a result, for the purpose of the practical part of this bachelor thesis, *-ion* was put in the same category of event/result nouns, but as a separate unit (Table 2).

10.1.3 Derivational nominalizations in newspaper writing

As discussed in Chapter 2, the processes of objectification, conceptualization, and distance are especially popular in politics (Kazemian and Hashemi 2014, 225). Particular examples of derivational nominalization clearly shows these processes in practice [110–113]

[110] *The very same prime minister who just days ago stood on the steps of Downing Street and promised “**integrity and accountability**” is pressing ahead with two separate legal attacks on the rights of workers to take industrial action – even allowing drafted-in agency staff to break strikes* (The Guardian 8).

[111] *Changhao Wei, a research fellow at the Paul Tsai China Center, said the provision “should be a cause for concern to those who value legislative **openness** and **predictability**, for the draft doesn’t define ‘emergency’ or tie it to existing emergency response mechanisms, so the **legislature** has complete discretion to decide whether an emergency exists.”* (The Guardian 16)

[112] *Politicians on the left called it a major defeat and sign of **weakness** by the government* (The Guardian 29)

[113] *However, he said that the available information only indicated “the **possibility** of criminal and premeditated acts”* (The BBC News 25).

In all listed examples, politicians or those who are related to politics have a tendency to objectivize the action and to distance themselves from the action. Instead of saying that *Macron is weak* in [112], politicians prefer to distance themselves from direct accusations and choose the version with objectification.

Also, the process of *reification* can be analyzed in a number of examples [113–116]. Abstract words *liberation*, *closures*, *arrangement*, and *revelations* gain deeper meaning and power:

[113] *For some women Botox is a **liberation**; for others it's one more tedious step on the treadmill of beauty maintenance* (The Times 7).

[114] *Other **closures** were confirmed in Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Sheffield* (The Times 28)

[115] *With team members at Freda simply entering their chosen time off into a communal spreadsheet, the **arrangement** is working well so far* (The BBC News 4).

[116] *His **revelations** forced the Chinese government to admit it had provided false information, and spurred the WHO into action* (The BBC News 28).

10.2 Converted noun nominalizations

According to the definition of converted noun nominalizations mentioned in Chapter 1.2, nouns are often converted from verbs, but not only from verbs. As the results of the research shows, there were no occurrences of conversion from other parts of speech apart from verbs (Table 3).

	<i>The BBC News</i>	<i>The Guardian</i>	<i>The Times</i>	Total
derived from a verb	11	9	19	39
derived from an adjective	0	0	0	0
Total	11	9	19	

Table 3 Converted noun nominalization

The highest frequency of the converted noun nominalizations was found in *The Times* newspaper (19 occurrences) and the lowest in *The Guardian* (9 occurrences).

The most frequently used converted nouns were *rise*, *struggle*, *support*, and *use* [117–124]. All three examples occurred twice. Both occurrences of *struggle* and *support* were found within the same newspaper (*The Times*). In contrast, every occurrence of *use* and *rise* appeared in different newspapers (*The Guardian* and *The Times*).

- [117] *The French government has used controversial special constitutional powers to force through a **rise** in the pension age amid chaotic scenes in parliament in which radical left MPs sang the Marseillaise at the top of their voices to stop the prime minister, Elisabeth Borne, speaking* (The Guardian 44).
- [118] *The industry body suggested a lack of police attendance and court prosecutions had contributed to the **rise*** (The Times 41).
- [119] *Her eldest son might find it temperamentally more of a **struggle*** (The Times 49).
- [120] *These **struggles** are set to play a crucial role in a major inquiry by Ofgem, the energy regulator* (The Times 52).
- [121] *On the other are the M23 rebels, backed and armed by Rwanda, a close British ally that receives weapons and political **support** from the UK* (The Times 38).
- [122] *Ellen Townsend, professor of psychology at Nottingham University, says the digital revolution has provided young people with a “space where they can connect and receive **support** in a way they cannot in real life”* (The Times 43).
- [123] *Lane Fox said the coronavirus pandemic has brought some welcome changes to the **use** of technology* (The Guardian 37)
- [124] *The camerawork, which includes the **use** of drones to show vast flocks of migrating birds and titanic deer ruts, makes our wild places look epic in a way that feels unfamiliar* (The Times 45).

It is important to note that in the majority of cases, the words in noun and verb forms emerged approximately at the same time period, according to the *Online Etymology Dictionary*. For example, both *arrest* (v) and *arrest* (n) appeared in English language in the late 14 century (Online Etymology Dictionary, “arrest”). However, the nominal form the *arrest* (n) was converted from the verb *arrest* (v). Another example is *attack* (v) and *attack* (n). The verb appeared at the beginning of the 16th century and shortly after the noun *attack* emerged (around 1660s) (Online Etymology Dictionary, “attack”).

10.2.1 Phrasal verb as a converted noun

One particular occurrence of a converted noun differs from the others. This example is *takeover* [125]. Normally, nouns are converted from the usual one-word verbs, but in this case, a phrasal verb *to take (something over)* was converted. In addition, this occurrence can be counted as “newly emerged”, because according to the etymology dictionary, the *takeover* was first used as a converted noun in 1917 (Online Etymology Dictionary, “takeover”).

[125] *Twitter has nearly 238 million daily users, according to its last set of quarterly results, but that since passed 250 million and user growth rates have hit “all-time highs” since Musk’s \$44bn takeover, according to tech news site The Verge (The Guardian 38).*

10.2.2 Converted noun nominalizations in newspaper writing

Converted nouns can be discussed in terms of the *mystification*. As mentioned in Chapter 2, the process of the mystification as a shift towards impersonality, inanimacy and capability of being amassed (Fowler 2003, 80) [126–128]:

[126] *Her parents say they were told it was a 20-hour **wait** for an ambulance (The Times 36).*

[127] *The industry body suggested a lack of police attendance and court prosecutions had contributed to the **rise** (The Times 41).*

[128] *The camerawork, which includes the **use** of drones to show vast flocks of migrating birds and titanic deer ruts, makes our wild places look epic in a way that feels unfamiliar (The Times 45).*

In the examples above, the focus is shifted to the action itself rather than the doer of the action.

Distancing and impersonality can also be mentioned in regard to this type of nominalization.

Examples [129–131] are impersonal and quite abstract:

[129] *He repeated his false **claim** that he won the 2020 election “by a lot” when in fact Biden beat him by 7m votes (The Guardian 42).*

[130] *This **change** of plan was due to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, the government said (The BBC News 45)*

[131] *The industry body suggested a lack of police attendance and court prosecutions had contributed to the **rise** (The Times 41).*

The sentences above could be paraphrased as in [132–134]:

[132] *He again falsely **claimed** that he won the 2020 election “by a lot” when in fact Biden beat him by 7m votes.*

[133] *Russia’s invasion of Ukraine **changed** the plan, the government said.*

[134] *The industry body suggested that people were contributed **to raise** by to the lack of police attendance and court prosecution.*

10.3 Middle-verb nominalizations

According to the results of the analysis (Table 4), the light verb *make* is the most productive (9 occurrences) (Graph 3). Among the most frequent middle verb nominalizations with the light verb *make* are *make a decision* (2 occurrences) and *make a mistake* (2 occurrences). The light verb *take*

was also quite productive (7 occurrences). The phrase *take place* occurred the most (3 occurrences) in comparison to other middle-verb constructions.

	<i>The BBC News</i>	<i>The Guardian</i>	<i>The Times</i>	Total
have	0	1	1	2
take	0	5	2	7
make	4	1	4	9
meet	0	1	0	1
give	0	1	0	1
fell	0	1	0	1
draw	0	1	0	1
Total	4	11	7	

Table 4 Middle-verb nominalizations

From the perspective of every newspaper separately, *The Guardian* included 50% of all middle-verb constructions (11 occurrences). The most productive light-verb in *The Guardian* is *take* (5 occurrences). *The Guardian* also includes examples (at least one) of all light verbs introduced in the table.

In contrast, the results of the examples in *The BBC News* show that the most and the only productive light verb is *make* (4 occurrences). Other light verbs (including the second productive light verb *take*) did not occur in the analysis.

Similarly to *The BBC News*, in *The Times* the light verb *make* is the most productive. However, it is not the only one, comparing to *The BBC News*.

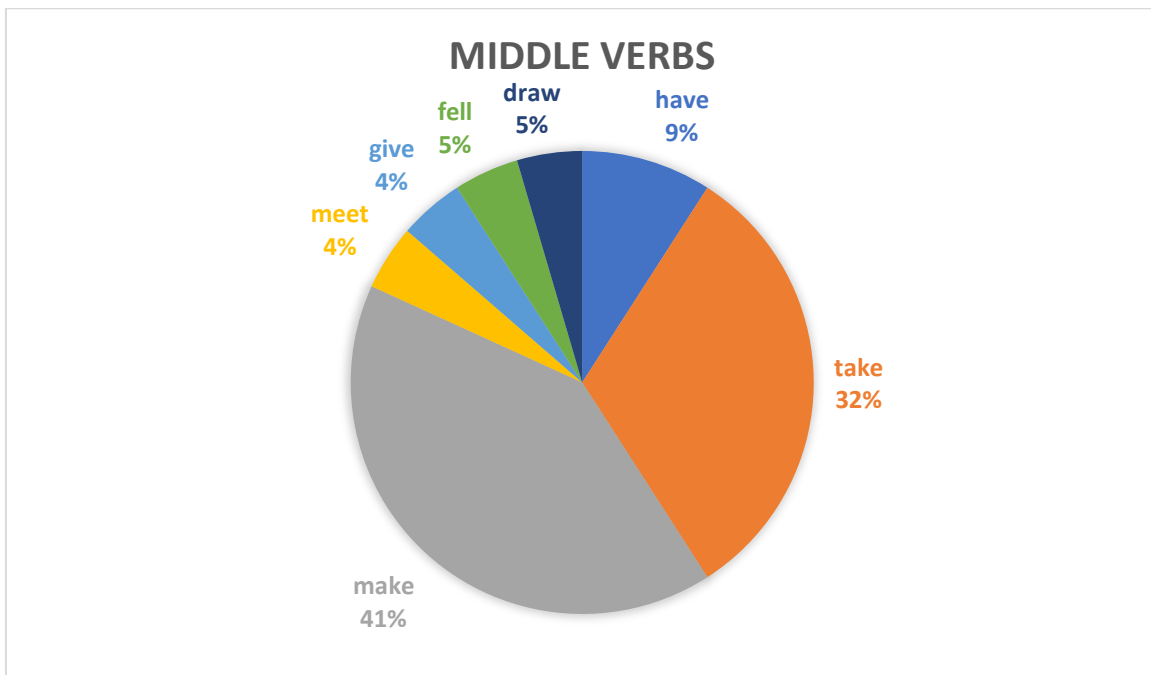


Chart 3 Middle-verb nominalization

10.3.1 Phrasal modifier of the middle verb construction

As was mentioned in Chapter 1.3, the middle verb (or the light verb) construction combines a light verb itself, an abstract noun, and a phrasal modifier. The last was not present in 69% of occurrences. There were examples in which a light verb construction included a phrasal modifier [135–136] (underlined), but at the same time there were twice more examples of sentences, in which a phrasal modifier was absent [137–138]:

[135] *But despite those concerns, the judge said even if Ms Begum had been trafficked, that did not trump the home secretary's legal duty to **make** a national security **decision** to strip her of her British nationality* (The BBC News 50).

[136] *"We ask Honduras to carefully consider and do not fall into China's trap and **make** the wrong **decision** to damage the long-term friendship between Taiwan and Honduras," the island's foreign ministry said in a statement* (The BBC News 51).

[137] *At this stage, we have not yet been able to confirm the baby's gender and a postmortem examination has not yet **taken place*** (The Guardian 13).

[138] *Putin is expected to attend and **make a speech** and a number of Russian singers are due to perform* (The BBC News 48).

10.3.2 Specific examples of middle verbs nominalization

There were a few examples that are ambiguous in terms of syntactic and semantic function [139–141]. For example, difficulties emerged when categorizing the following examples of middle verb constructions:

[139] *Downey Jr is secure in his position in the Hollywood firmament, and now seemingly anxious to **draw attention** to his father's film-making achievements* (The Guardian 48).

[140] *"We can't say to the Ukrainian government that we're standing with them if we're not adequately caring for women and children who are here," said Kandiah, who is one of many hosts who together have provided accommodation for more than 10,000 refugees, calling on the government to "**meet the compassion** of the public" with practical solutions* (The Guardian 49).

[141] *Osborne advised him against revealing he had **fallen in love** with Coladangelo and to include an apology to his family* (The Guardian 53).

In [141], *fallen in love* does not represent a typical example of a light verb construction, but semantically it expresses a similar idea. The verb *fall* here is not used in a sense of moving quickly downwards onto or towards the ground (Collins English Dictionary, "fall"). In this phrase, *fall* loses its full original meaning, and the meaning of the phrase is mainly expressed by the abstract noun *love*, which is one of the features of a light verb construction. Another similarity is an intransitive synonymous verb equivalent. Although, there is no one-word synonymous verb equivalent of *fall in love* in English (*to love* cannot be an equivalent, because it differs in meaning from what *to fall in love* expresses). In translation to Czech, *to fall in love* means *zamilovat se*, which is similar as in other examples of light verbs: *make a decision* → *to decide* → *rozhodnout si*; *take care* → *to care* → *starat se*.

Similarly, in [139] the initial semantic meaning of *draw* is lost. It no longer means *making pictures, or a picture of something* or *describing something in words in a way that produces an image in somebody's mind* (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, "draw"). The key idea of the phrase is shifted towards *attention*. The intransitive synonymous verb equivalent could be the verb *to attend* in the sense of *paying attention to what somebody is saying or to what you are doing*. In Czech the phrase would mean *upozorňovat*.

Finally, the example [140] *to meet the compassion* shares similar characteristics of light verb constructions with the previous two examples. The light verb *to meet* is not used in the meaning *to be in the same place as somebody by chance and talk to them*. The semantic meaning of the phrase is expressed by an abstract noun *compassion*. The intransitive synonymous verb equivalent is *to compassionate* and in Czech translation *to fall in love* would be *soucítit*.

10.3.3 Middle-verb nominalizations in newspaper writing

Middle-verb nominalizations mainly contributed to the process of mystification. The meaning of the verb construction is more precise in comparison to a light verb, which carries a little meaning, with a noun (often abstract) [142–144]:

[142] *Better diagnostic tests are available, and we may now be on the cusp of new treatments that could **have an impact** on some of the fundamental brain changes thought to lead to dementia* (The Guardian 46).

[143] *“Theresa McManus, wearing a cowboy hat and jacket, and a riding skirt patterned with words from the US constitution, said forcefully: “I like Putin. I think he’s got balls and he’s **taking care** of his country.”* (The Guardian 54)

[144] *“We ask Honduras to carefully consider and do not fall into China's trap and **make** the wrong **decision** to damage the long-term friendship between Taiwan and Honduras,” the island's foreign ministry said in a statement* (The BBC News 51).

In order to convey the meaning more expressively, middle-verb constructions could be converted into verb constructions (if possible):

[145] *Better diagnostic tests are available, and we may now be on the cusp of new treatments that could **impact** on some of the fundamental brain changes thought to lead to dementia.*

[146] *“Theresa McManus, wearing a cowboy hat and jacket, and a riding skirt patterned with words from the US constitution, said forcefully: “I like Putin. I think he’s got balls and he **cares** of his country.”*

[147] *“We ask Honduras to carefully consider and do not fall into China's trap and **wrongly decide** to damage the long-term friendship between Taiwan and Honduras,” the island's foreign ministry said in a statement.*

10.4 *Ing*-nominalization

In total, there were 23 occurrences of *ing*-nominalization in three newspapers (Table 5). Gerund was far more productive than participle – 21 and 2 occurrences respectively (Chart 4).

	<i>The BBC News</i>	<i>The Guardian</i>	<i>The Times</i>	Total
gerund	11	4	6	21
participle	0	0	2	2
Total:	11	4	8	23

Table 5 *Ing*-nominalization

From the perspective of each newspaper, *The BBC News* has the highest number of *ing*-nominalization (11 occurrences), but there were no occurrences of participles. *The Times* has the second highest number of *ing*-nominalizations (6 occurrences), but unlike in two other newspapers, there are examples of *ing*-nominalization in the form of the participle (2 occurrences).

Finally, the *ing*-nominalization was the most uncommon in *The Guardian* (only 4 occurrences). Similarly to *The BBC News*, participles as a form of *ing*-nominalization did not occur.

In some sentences *ing*-nominalizations occurred more than once. For example in [148–149], there are 3 examples within one sentence. Moreover, there were 5 examples per sentence in [150]:

[148] “**Sending** Kem Sokha to prison isn’t just about **destroying** his political party, but about **squashing** any hope that there can be a genuine general election in July,” Robertson said (The Guardian 58).

[149] After **fighting** military rule in Nigeria, **escaping** into exile and **being** one of the founding members of the country’s democracy in 1999, Mr Tinubu will feel that he was destined to become president (The BBC News 52).

[150] That equates to 75 minutes per week - or 11 minutes per day - **riding** a bike, **walking** fast, **hiking**, **dancing** or **playing** tennis (The BBC News 55).

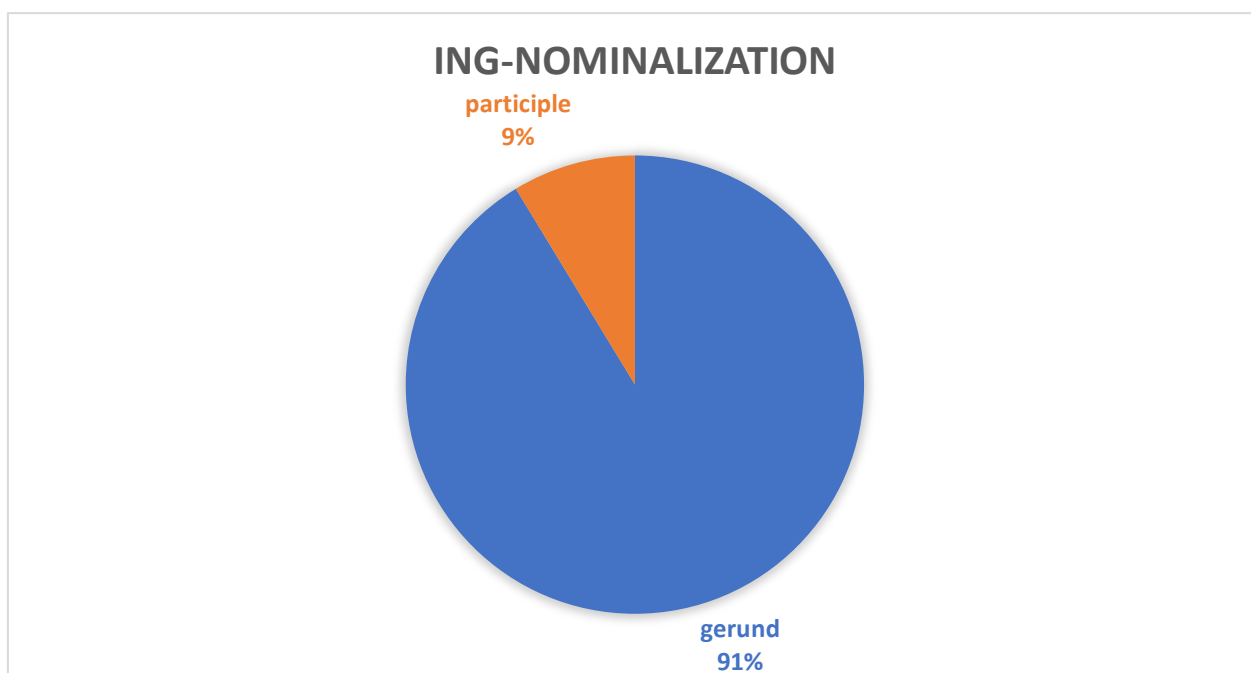


Chart 4 *Ing*-nominalization

10.4.1 *Ing*-nominalization in newspaper writing

Ing-nominalization mainly serve for one of the main characteristics of newspaper writing – making the text more compact, but the same time complex [151–152]:

[151] “*Sending Kem Sokha to prison isn’t just about **destroying** his political party, but about **squashing** any hope that there can be a genuine general election in July,*” Robertson said (The Guardian 58).

[152] *After **fighting** military rule in Nigeria, **escaping** into exile and **being** one of the founding members of the country's democracy in 1999, Mr Tinubu will feel that he was destined to become president* (The BBC News 52).

Gerunds also performed the function of reification and conceptualization [153–154]:

[153] *That equates to 75 minutes per week - or 11 minutes per day - **riding** a bike, **walking** fast, **hiking**, **dancing** or **playing** tennis* (The BBC News 55).

[154] *Such a change, with He at the helm of the government and the central bank, would centralise **decision-making** under Xi* (The Guardian 57).

10.5 Nominalizations in different news sections

It needs to be mentioned that as earlier discussed in theoretical part (Chapter 5), newspaper discourse is not only about the statement of the latest news. Newspapers selected for the research include such sections as “Culture”, “Lifestyle”, “Opinion”, etc. Nevertheless, the biggest part of the nominalizations was found in sections commenting on the current economical and geopolitical situation in the world, for example, the section “News” in *The BBC News*, “War in Ukraine” and “World” in *The Guardian*, and “News” and “World” in *The Times*. During the search for nominalizations, it took more time to find them in sections with less formal topics. As follows, nominalizations occur more often in articles dealing with politics and economics.

11 The most productive nominalizations in different newspapers

In this chapter, the most productive processes for each of three newspapers will be highlighted. As the same amount of occurrences (67) was found in every newspaper, it is hard to say whether one newspaper is more “predisposed” for nominalizations than the other. Nevertheless, it is possible to identify which nominalization processes between four showed the highest productivity in every separate newspaper.

As shown in Table 1, in all three newspapers derived nouns were the most frequently occurred type of nominalization. In all three newspapers, derivational nominalizations represented almost or more than half of the total amount of occurrences in each newspaper. The share of derived nouns

was 61,2% in *The BBC News* (41 occurrences), 64,2% in *The Guardian* (43 occurrences), and 49,3% in *The Times* (33 occurrences).

The BBC News was the newspaper in which the biggest number of *ing*-nominalizations occurred (11 examples). This process of nominalization had the biggest number of occurrences in *The BBC News*, even though there were no examples of participles as *ing*-nominalizations.

In *The Times* the highest number of converted nouns was found (19 examples). However, as in other two newspapers, there were no occurrences of converted nouns derived from an adjective.

The last newspaper in which the highest number of both derivational nominalizations and middle-verb nominalization was found proved to be *The Guardian*. In this newspaper there were 43 occurrences of derived noun nominalizations and 11 occurrences of middle-verb nominalization.

Conclusion

To conclude, the aim of the bachelor thesis, which was to analyze nominalization occurrences in three different English newspapers, was achieved. In every newspaper, 67 occurrences of different types of nominalization were found, analyzed, and classified into relevant categories. In total, 201 occurrences of nominalization formed the basis for the corpus of the research. Generally, derived nouns occurred represented 58,2% of occurrences (117 examples), converted nouns formed 19,4% of occurrences (39 examples). Middle-verb constructions and *ing*-nominalizations resulted into approximately the same amount of occurrences – 23 examples of *ing*-nominalization (11,4% of overall occurrences) and 22 examples of middle-verb constructions (10,9% of overall occurrences). As the results show, derivational nominalization was proved to be the most productive type of nominalization. Middle-verb nominalization and *ing*-nominalization showed the lowest productivity. From the perspective of each separate newspaper, *The Guardian* showed the highest number of derivational nominalizations (43 occurrences). The lowest number of nominalizations occurred as middle-verb constructions in *The BBC News* and as *ing*-nominalizations in *The Guardian*.

Each type of nominalization was analyzed in terms of stylistic features which are typical for newspaper writing. Derivational nominalizations served the purpose of objectification, conceptualization, and distance. Also, reification was analyzed in particular examples. Converted noun nominalizations were discussed in terms of mystification. In addition, it was also commented on the distancing and impersonality purposes of nominalizations. Middle-verb nominalizations, as well as converted noun nominalizations, occurred to enable mystification. *Ing*-nominalizations contributed to the processes of reification and conceptualization.

In terms of derivational nominalizations, the most productive suffixes were *-ment* (25 occurrences), *-ing* (20 occurrences), and *-er/-or* (15 occurrences). The first two suffixes belong to the type of nouns with the highest number of occurrences – event/result nouns. All three newspapers had a high number of derived nouns: 43 occurrences in *The Guardian*, 41 occurrences in *The BBC News*, and 33 occurrences in *The Times*.

Converted nouns resulted to be the second most productive type of nominalization. In total, there were 39 occurrences of nominalizations, from which 19 examples in *The Times*, 11 examples in *The BBC News*, and 9 examples in *The Guardian*. However, at the same time, noun conversion includes the least productive category of nominalizations – nouns converted from an adjective. During the research, there were no examples of adjective-to-noun conversion.

Middle-verb constructions were among the least productive types of nominalization. In total, there were 22 occurrences. In *The Guardian* 11 occurrences were found, 7 occurrences in *The Times*, and the lowest amount of nominalizations in *The BBC News* – 4 occurrences. The most productive light verb was verb *make* – 9 middle-verb constructions were created with this verb. The verb *take* was also quite productive – 7 examples of middle-verb constructions were found.

In *ing*-nominalizations, gerunds were almost 12 times more productive than participles. There were 21 occurrences of gerunds and 2 occurrences of participles. *The BBC News* proved to have the highest frequency of *ing*-nominalization – 11 examples. Then follows *The Times* – 8 occurrences. The lowest number of *ing*-nominalization was found in *The Guardian* – only 4 occurrences. Although, *The Times* showed quite a low number of *ing*-nominalizations, it was the only one among three newspapers that included examples of the participle in the role of *ing*-nominalization.

Finally, the most productive types of each newspaper are derivational and middle-verb nominalization in *The Guardian*, conversion in *The Times*, and *ing*-nominalization in *The BBC News*.

Resumé

Tématem této bakalářské práce je nominalizace v novinářském psaní. Cílem práci je analýza různých druhů nominalizace ve třech anglických novinách: *The BBC News*, *The Guardian* a *The Times*.

V teoretické části jsou představené definice nominalizace různými autory (Bussman, Lieber, Biber, apod). Nominalizace je procesem tvorby podstatného jména z jiné části řeči, zejména ze slovesa a přídavného jména. Nominalizace mohou být však utvořené i z jiných částí řeči, např. ze spojek, příslovcí, částic a morfémů. Táto práce je zaměřena především na čtyři způsoby tvoření nominalizací: derivace pomocí sufixů (např. *-er*, *-ant*, *-ist*), konverze (ze sloves a přídavných jmen do podstatného jména), verbonominální vazby (tranzitivní sloveso a předmět tvoří lexikální složku, v jakéž podstatné jméno nese význam celé fráze) a neurčité tvary slovesné (gerundium a přítomné příčestí).

Proces nominalizace je zkoumán také ze stylistického pohledu. Nominalizace plní řadu funkcí v určitých kontextech: slouží pro kategorizování určitých konceptů a vyjadřování komplexních jevů jednodušším způsobem. Nominalizace také pomáhá vytvořit u čtenáře pocit souvislosti s tématem. Nominalizované formy mohou však negativně ovlivnit diskurz: text se stane příliš všeobecným. Na rozdíl od češtiny, v anglickém jazyce existuje silná tendence nominalizovat výrazy, což způsobuje komplikace při překladu. Ve větě nominalizace plní funkci podmětu, předmětu přímého, předmětu předložkového slovesa nebo příslovečného určení.

V bakalářské práci jsou uvedeny výsledky předchozích výzkumů (první výzkum – Biber, Conrad a Reppen; druhý výzkum – Wojciech Guz) týkajících se procesu nominalizace v odborném, uměleckém a prostědělovacím stylu. Výsledky výzkumů korespondovaly s výsledky výzkumu v této bakalářské práci.

V následujících kapitolách jsou zkoumané definice zpravodajského diskurzu a jeho charakteristiky, syntaktická, sociolingvistická a pragmaticko-stylistická funkce.

Zpravodajský diskurz je porovnán s mluveným projevem a akademickým psaním. Na rozdíl od mluveného projevu, v zpravodajském diskurzu jsou výraznější vztahy mezi mluvčím a posluchačem: zprávy jsou většinou neosobní a zaměřené na širší publikum než soukromý dialog mezi kamarády. Liší se i čas produkce diskurzu: žurnalisté mají mnohem více času na kontrolu a analýzu napsaného článku ve srovnání se spontánním a okamžitým mluveným projevem.

Zpravodajský diskurz je dále porovnán s akademickým psaním, se kterým sdílí mnoho vlastností. Nicméně se neshodují v tématech (akademické psaní se hlavně zaměřuje na specifické vědecké

témata zatímco novinářství ve většině případů sdílí informací o nejčerstvějších událostech). Dále jsou rozlišné i ve frekvenci výskytu nominalizací: i přesto, že nominalizace se často vyskytuje v novinách, akademické psaní má vysokou tendenci používat tento lingvistický proces pro vyjadřování vágních pojmů.

Ze sociolingvistického postupu, zpravodajský diskurz se může lišit podle cílové skupiny čtenářů, zejména podle „společenských tříd“. Noviny mají stylistické rozdíly a odlišné způsoby podání informací.

Důležitým pojmem pro zkoumání zpravodajského diskurzu je „newsworthiness“ – „být zajímavým pro zveřejnění v novinách“. Ne každá událost je dostatečně „zajímavá“, aby byla zveřejněná. Aktualita může získat „zajímavost pro zveřejnění“ díky výběru určitého článku žurnalistou pro konkrétní cílovou skupinu nebo novotě samotného článku.

Dalším pojmem, který je okomentován v teoretické části bakalářské práce, je pojem „timeliness“ („dochvilnost“). Zpravodajství se měří k co nejrychlejšímu poskytnutí čerstvých aktualit a informací o posledních okolnostech. Zprávy by měly být relevantní vzhledem k času zveřejnění z toho důvodu, že v zájmech čtenářů jsou noviny týkající se nedávných aktualit (to, co se stalo včera), mimořádných dějů, probíhajících přímo v čas vysílání (aktuální zprávy) a plánované událostí v nejbližší budoucnosti.

V praktické části bakalářské práce bylo analyzováno 201 výskytů nominalizace. V každých novinách (*The BBC News*, *The Guardian*, *The Times*) bylo nalezeno 67 výskytů různých typů nominalizace. Příklady byly seřazeny podle typů nominalizace. Celkem bylo nalezeno 117 příkladů derivace, 39 příkladů konverze, 23 příkladů nominalizací ve formě neurčitých tvarů slovesných a 22 příkladů verbonominálních vazeb.

Ve všech zkoumaných novinách se pomocí sufixů derivace objevila jako nejproduktivnější proces nominalizace. K derivace patřilo největší počet výskytů (43 výskyty v *The Guardian*, 41 výskyt v *The BBC News* a 33 výskyty v *The Times*). Druhým nejproduktivnějším procesem nominalizace se objevila konverze (19 výskytů v *The Times*, 11 výskytů v *The BBC News* a 9 výskytů v *The Guardian*). Třetím nejproduktivnějším procesem nominalizace se staly neurčité tvary slovesné ve formě gerundia a přítomného příčestí (11 příkladů v *The BBC News*, 8 příkladů v *The Times* a 4 příklady v *The Guardian*). Verbonominální vazby se ukázaly nejméně produktivním procesem nominalizace (11 výskytů v *The Guardian*, 7 výskytů v *The Times* a 4 výskyty v *The BBC News*).

Derivační sufix s největším počtem výskytů se objevil sufix *-ment* s 25 výskyty, z nichž 9 v *The Guardian*, 8 v *The BBC News* a 8 v *The Times*. Druhým nejproduktivnějším sufixem byl sufix *-ing*. V *The BBC News* bylo nalezeno 7 příkladů, stejný počet příkladů v *The Guardian* a 6 příkladů

v *The Times*. Třetím nejproduktivnějším sufixem byl *-er/-or* – 15 výskytů, z čehož 9 příkladů nalezené v *The BBC News*, 4 v *The Times* a 2 výskyty v *The Guardian*. Mezi nejméně produktivní sufixy patří ty, jejichž příklady se během analýzy nevyskytly. Jsou to sufixy *-ant*, *-ster*, *-eer*, *-meister* a *-ery*.

Z hlediska nominalizací vytvořených konverzí, výsledky výzkumu ukazují že, se nevyskytly žádné případy konverze z jiných částí řeči kromě sloves. Předpokládá se, že konverze se vyskytuje převážně ze sloves a přídavných jmen do podstatného jména, ale v rámci tohoto výzkumu konverze z přídavného jména do podstatného jména se neobjevila. Nejvyšší frekvence nominalizací vytvořených konverzí byla zjištěna v novinách *The Times* (19 výskytů) a nejnižší v *The Guardian* (9 výskytů). Nejčastěji používaná konvertovaná podstatná jména v novinách byla *rise*, *struggle*, *support* a *use*. Všechny tři příklady se vyskytly dvakrát.

Podle výsledků analýzy, nejproduktivnějším transitivním slovesem ve verbonominální vazbě bylo sloveso *make* (9 výskytů). Mezi nejfrekventovanější nominalizace s tímto slovesem patří výrazy *make a decision* (2 výskyty) a *make a mistake* (2 výskyty). Poměrně produktivní bylo také transitivní sloveso *take* (7 výskytů). Ve srovnání s ostatními verbonominálními vazby, nejčastěji se vyskytovala fráze *take place* (3 výskyty).

Posledním zkoumaným typem nominalizace je nominalizace ve formě (gerundium a přítomné přičestí). Ve třech novinách se tento typ nominalizace vyskytuje celkem 23krát. Gerundium se objevilo jako produktivnější forma neurčitých tvarů slovesných ve srovnání s přítomným přičestím. Ve výskytu bylo nalezeno 21 příkladů gerundia a 2 příklady přítomného přičestí. Z hlediska jednotlivých novin, největší počet gerundia má *The BBC News* (11 výskytů), ale nebyl zaznamenán žádný výskyt přítomného přičestí. *The Times* má druhý nejvyšší počet gerundia (6 výskytů), ale na rozdíl od ostatních dvou novin se zde vyskytly dva příklady neurčitých tvarů slovesných ve formě přítomného přičestí. V novinách *The Guardian* byla gerundia nejméně častá – pouze 4 výskyty. Podobně jako v *The BBC News* se přítomné přičestí jako forma neurčitého tvaru slovesného nevyskytlo.

Na závěr, výsledky výzkumu prokázaly, že nejproduktivnějším procesem nominalizace je derivace pomocí sufixu *-ment*. Do nejméně produktivních procesů patří konverze přídavných jmen a derivace pomocí sufixů *-ant*, *-ster*, *-eer*, *-meister* a *-ery*. Nejčastějšími komunikačními funkcí, které plnily nominalizace, jsou mystifikace a konceptualizace.

Bibliography:

1. Ambrose, Tom. "Vegetable Shortages in UK Could Be 'Tip of Iceberg', says farming union." *The Guardian*, February 23, 2023.
2. Bednarek, Monika, and Helen Caple. 2012. *News Discourse*. London: Bloomsbury Publishing.
3. Bednarek, Monika. 2008. *Emotion Talk Across Corpora*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
4. Bell, Allan. 1991. *The Language of News Media*. Oxford: Blackwell.
5. Biber et al. 1999. *The Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. London: Longman.
6. Biber, Douglas, and Susan Conrad. 2019. *Register, Genre, and Style*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
7. Biber, Douglas, Susan Conrad, and Geoffrey Leech. 2002. *A Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Essex: Pearson Education Limited.
8. Biber, Douglas, Susan Conrad, and Randi Reppen. 1998. *Corpus Linguistics: Investigating Language Structure and Use*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
9. Biber, Douglas. 1988. *Variation Across Speech and Writing*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
10. Bussmann, Hadumod, Gregory Trauth, and Kerstin Kazzazi. 2001. *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*. London: Routledge.
11. *Collins English Dictionary*. March 30, 2023.
12. Conrad, Susan. 1996. "Investigating Academic Texts with Corpus-Based Techniques: an Example from Biology". *Linguistics and Education* 8: 299–326.
13. Conrad, Susan. 2001. "Variation Among Disciplinary Texts: a Comparison of Textbooks and Journal Articles in Biology and History". In *Variation in English: Multi-Dimensional Studies*. London: Longman, 94–107.
14. Crystal, David, and Derek Davy. 1969. *Investigating English Style*. New York: Longman Group Ltd.
15. Deane, Paul. 1992. *Grammar in Mind and Brain: Explorations in Cognitive Syntax*. New York: Walter de Gruyter.
16. Dijk, Teun. 1985. *Handbook of Discourse Analysis*. London and New York: Academic Press.

17. Dušková et al. 2009. *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*. Electronic edition. Prague: Ústav anglického jazyka a didaktiky, FF UK.
18. Eggins, Suzanne. 1994. *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*. London: Continuum.
19. Fowler, Roger. 1991. *Language in the News: Discourse and Ideology in the Press*. London: Routledge.
20. Greenbaum, Sidney, and Randolph Quirk. 1990. *A Student's Grammar of The English Language*. Essex: Longman.
21. Guz, Wojciech. 2009. "English Affixal Nominalizations Across Language Registers." *Poznan Studies in Contemporary Linguistics* 45 (4): 447–71.
22. Hall, Stuart, Chas Critcher, Tony Jefferson, John Clarke, and Brian Roberts. 1978. *The Social Production of News*. Oxfordshire: Routledge.
23. Halliday, Michael, and James Martin. 1993. *Writing Science: Literacy and Discursive Power*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press.
24. Halliday, Michael. 1994. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. 2nd Edition. London: Edward Arnold.
25. Halliday, Michael. 2004. *The Language of Science*. London: Continuum.
26. Havranová, Kateřina. 2020. "The Nominalization Process in English, Dutch, and Czech". PhD diss. Palacký University in Olomouc.
<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/>
<https://www.etymonline.com/>
27. Huddleston, Rodney, and Geoffrey Pullum. 2010. *The Cambridge Grammar of The English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
28. Kazemian, Bahram, and Somayyeh Hashemi. "Nominalizations in Scientific and Political Genres: A Systemic Functional Linguistics Perspective." *International Journal of humanities and Social Sciences (IJHSS)* 3 (2): 225.
29. Kress, Gunther. 1983. "Linguistic and Ideological Transformations in News Reporting." *Language, Image, Media*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
30. Leckie-Tarrie, Hellen. 1995. *Language in Context: A Functional Linguistic Theory of Register*. London: Pinter.
31. Lieber, Rochelle. 2016. *English Nouns: The Ecology of Nominalization*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
32. Lock, Graham. 2008. *Functional English Grammar: An Introduction for Second Language Teachers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

33. Lockwood, David. "Is Fifa's Football Expansion Putting Money Before Planet?" *The BBC News*, February 22, 2023.
34. Martin, Jennifer, and Peter White. 2005. *The Language of Evaluation: Appraisal in English*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
35. Melrose, Robin. 2003. "'Having Things Both Ways': Grammatical Metaphor in a Systemic-Functional Model of Language." *Grammatical Metaphor: Views from Systematic Functional Linguistics*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
36. Morrison, Toni. 1983. *Recitatif: A Story*. New York: The Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group.
37. *Online Etymology Dictionary*. March 20, 2023.
38. *Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar*, 1st ed. 1998. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
39. *Oxford Learner's Dictionary*. March 30, 2023.
<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>
40. Poe, Edgar Allan. 1993. *The Cask of Amontillado*. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Library Electronic Text Center.
41. Purves William, David Sadava, Gordon Orians, and Craig Heller. 2004. *Life: The Science of Biology, 7th Edition*. New York: W.H. Freeman & Co Ltd.
42. Quirk et al. 1985. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman.
43. Reah, Danuta. 2002. *The Language of Newspapers. Second Edition*. London: Routledge.
44. Tárnyiková, Jarmila. 2002. *From Text to Texture. An introduction to processing strategies*. Olomouc: Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci.
45. Tárnyiková, Jarmila. 2007. *Sentence Complexes in Text: Processing Strategies in English and in Czech*. Olomouc: Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci.
46. Vachek, Josef. 1976. *Selected Writings in English and General Linguistics*. Prague: Academia Prague.
47. Wasow, Thomas, and Thomas Roeper. 1945. "On the Subject of Gerunds." *Foundations of Language* 8, no. 1: 44–61. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25000573>.
48. Westin, Ingrid. 2002. *Language Change in English Newspaper Editorials*. New York: Amsterdam.
49. William Purves, David Sadava, Gordon Orians, and Heller Craig. 2004. *Life: The Science of Biology, 7th Edition*. New York: W. H. Freeman & Co.

Appendix A Nominalizations in The Guardian Newspaper

1. Judge says Mohammed bin Salman entitled to sovereign immunity despite ‘credible allegations’ of involvement in journalist’s murder.

Kirchgaessner, Stephanie. 2022. “US Judge Dismisses Case Against Saudi Crown Prince Over Khashoggi Killing.” *The Guardian*, December 6, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/dec/06/us-judge-saudi-crown-prince-mohammed-bin-salman-khashoggi>

2. He said he would provide a more detailed explanation next week.

Milmo, Dan. 2022. “Elon Musk to Launch New Blue, Gold and Grey Twitter Ticks.” *The Guardian*, November 25, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/nov/25/elon-musk-to-launch-new-blue-gold-and-grey-twitter-ticks>

3. But what these firms – many built out of our universities and the NHS – need is a supportive local environment: a commitment to train skilled workers, fund pathbreaking research, open up access to investors and build good transport links and modern infrastructure.

Brown, Gordon. 2022. “Think Our Plan to Fix British Politics Is a Pipe Dream? Think Again”. *The Guardian*, December 6, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/dec/06/fix-british-politics-labour-westminster-regions>

4. He is not a man who has ever willingly done anything interesting, so when the day before the game he criticised Ronaldo for his shushing gesture after being substituted against South Korea, it felt significant.

Wilson, Jonathan. 2022. “Ramos Hits Hat-Trick as Portugal Thrash Switzerland 6-1 After Ronaldo Dropped.” *The Guardian*, December 6, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/dec/06/portugal-switzerland-world-cup-last-16-match-report>

5. He said he would provide a more detailed explanation next week.

Milmo, Dan. 2022. “Elon Musk to Launch New Blue, Gold and Grey Twitter Ticks.” *The Guardian*, November 25, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/nov/25/elon-musk-to-launch-new-blue-gold-and-grey-twitter-ticks>

6. Bloomberg reported in early November, before the botched relaunch of Blue, that government entities would not be charged for verification.

Milmo, Dan. 2022. "Elon Musk to Launch New Blue, Gold and Grey Twitter Ticks." *The Guardian*, November 25, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/nov/25/elon-musk-to-launch-new-blue-gold-and-grey-twitter-ticks>

7. You can almost see the puzzlement on pundits' faces as they try to work it out.

Chakraborty, Aditya. 2022. "Discipline the Poor, Protect the Rich – It's the Same Old Tories, Same Old Class War." *The Guardian*, November 10, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/nov/10/poor-rich-tories-brexite-austerity-america-osborne-sunak>

8. The very same prime minister who just days ago stood on the steps of Downing Street and promised "integrity and accountability" is pressing ahead with two separate legal attacks on the rights of workers to take industrial action – even allowing drafted-in agency staff to break strikes.

Chakraborty, Aditya. 2022. "Discipline the Poor, Protect the Rich – It's the Same Old Tories, Same Old Class War." *The Guardian*, November 10, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/nov/10/poor-rich-tories-brexite-austerity-america-osborne-sunak>

9. The legal woes have to a large extent over-shadowed Trump's recent announcement of a 2024 run to return to the White House.

Gambino, Lauren. 2022. "Trump Organization Guilty of Tax Fraud, New York Jury Finds". *The Guardian*, December 6, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2022/dec/06/trump-organization-guilty-verdict-tax-fraud>

10. Investigators said Aldrich entered Club Q, a sanctuary for the LGBTQ community in the mostly conservative city of Colorado Springs, just before midnight on 19 November and began shooting during a drag queen's birthday celebration.

Associated Press in Colorado Springs. 2022. "Colorado Suspect Charged With 305 Counts Over Deadly Gay Club Shooting." *The Guardian*, December 6, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2022/dec/06/colorado-springs-club-q-shooting-suspect-charged>

11. He says the EU's version of the deal describes it as an arrangement involving a "reduction, although not a full eradication, of customs requirements" for goods going from Great Britain to Northern Ireland.

O'Carroll, Lisa. 2023. "Sunak 'Guilty of Some Overclaiming' on NI Deal, Says Ex-Brexit Negotiator." *The Guardian*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2023/mar/01/sunak-guilty-of-some-overclaiming-on-ni-deal-says-ex-brexit-negotiator-lord-frost>

12. Wray's public endorsement of the lab leak theory runs counter to the conclusions of several prominent scientific studies, as well as the assessments of some other US intelligence agencies.

Beckett, Lois. 2023. "FBI Director Endorses Theory Covid-19 Virus May Have Leaked From Chinese Lab." *The Guardian*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/feb/28/fbi-director-endorses-china-lab-leak-covid-theory>

13. At this stage, we have not yet been able to confirm the baby's gender and a postmortem examination has not yet taken place.

Dugan, Emily. 2023. "Constance Marten and Mark Gordon to Appear in Court After Baby's Remains Found." *The Guardian*, March 3, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2023/mar/03/constance-marten-and-mark-gordon-to-appear-in-court-after-babys-remains-found>

14. One of the rumoured changes is the establishment of a new party committee that would oversee the central bank and other financial institutions.

Hawkins, Amy. 2023. "Xi Jinping to Tighten Communist Party's Grip with Overhaul of China's Government at Key Meeting." *The Guardian*, March 3, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/03/xi-jinping-to-tighten-communist-partys-grip-with-overhaul-of-chinas-government-at-key-meeting>

15. One of the proposals is to allow laws to be passed on an "emergency" basis.

Hawkins, Amy. 2023. "Xi Jinping to Tighten Communist Party's Grip with Overhaul of China's Government at Key Meeting." *The Guardian*, March 3, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/03/xi-jinping-to-tighten-communist-partys-grip-with-overhaul-of-chinas-government-at-key-meeting>

16. Changhao Wei, a research fellow at the Paul Tsai China Center, said the provision “should be a cause for concern to those who value legislative openness and predictability, for the draft doesn’t define ‘emergency’ or tie it to existing emergency response mechanisms, so the legislature has complete discretion to decide whether an emergency exists.”

Hawkins, Amy. 2023. „Xi Jinping to Tighten Communist Party’s Grip with Overhaul of China’s Government at Key Meeting.” *The Guardian*, March 3, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/03/xi-jinping-to-tighten-communist-partys-grip-with-overhaul-of-chinas-government-at-key-meeting>

17. They say the footage of the cubs shows that their efforts, which include anti-poaching and monitoring operations, are working in the park, which is also home to African wild dogs, spotted hyena, western giant eland and the western hartebeest.

Greenfield, Patrick. 2023. „Florence and Her Cubs Give Hope That West African Lion Can Come Roaring Back.“ *The Guardian*, March 3, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2023/mar/03/west-african-lion-senegal-cubs-save-from-extinction>

18. US ambassador W Patrick Murphy said the allegations, which Kem Sokha denied, were “fabricated conspiracy theories”.

Ratcliffe, Rebecca. 2023. “US Condemns ‘Fabricated’ Case as Cambodian Opposition Leader Is Jailed for 27 Years.” *The Guardian*, March 3, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/03/us-condemns-fabricated-case-as-cambodian-opposition-leader-is-jailed-for-27-years-treason-kem-sokha>

19. Earlier this month, Hun Sen ordered the closure of one of the country’s few independent media organisations, Voice of Democracy (VOD), accusing the outlet of attacking him and his son, and hurting the “dignity and reputation” of the Cambodian government.

Ratcliffe, Rebecca. 2023. “US Condemns ‘Fabricated’ Case as Cambodian Opposition Leader Is Jailed for 27 Years.” *The Guardian*, March 3, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/03/us-condemns-fabricated-case-as-cambodian-opposition-leader-is-jailed-for-27-years-treason-kem-sokha>

20. As he awaited publication, Hancock asked his special adviser, Damon Poole: “How bad are the pics?”

Vernon, Hayden. 2023. “New Leaked Messages Show Matt Hancock’s Reaction to Footage of Him Kissing Aide.”

<https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2023/mar/03/new-d-messages-show-matt-hancocks-reaction-to-footage-of-him-embracing-aide>

21. He said the politicisation of the origins research was making the scientific work harder and the world less safe as a result.

Agence France-Presse. 2023. “WHO Calls on US to Share Information on Covid-19 Origins after China Lab Claims.” *The Guardian*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/04/who-calls-on-us-to-share-information-on-covid-19-origins-after-china-lab-claims>

22. In the Star Trek series, the Prime Directive, or General Order 1, of Starfleet Command sets out that the Starfleet should not interfere with the social, cultural or technological development of any other planet.

Davis, Nicola. 2023. “End ‘Colonial’ Approach to Space Exploration, Scientists Urge.” *The Guardian*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2023/mar/04/end-colonial-approach-to-space-exploration-scientists-urge>

23. The brutality of the assault on the man raises further disturbing questions about the way in which the protests were policed, including the willingness of the security forces to use such buckshot ammunition at close quarters with the intention to kill.

Wintour, Patrick. 2023. „British Health Worker Shot Multiple Times in Iran Protests, Injuries Show.“ *The Guardian*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/04/british-health-worker-shot-multiple-times-in-iran-protests-injuries-show>

24. “I only survived because fearless people helped me on the scene and brave doctors in Iran who took extreme risks for my survival.”

Wintour, Patrick. 2023. „British Health Worker Shot Multiple Times in Iran Protests, Injuries Show.“ *The Guardian*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/04/british-health-worker-shot-multiple-times-in-iran-protests-injuries-show>

25. It is with great sadness and sorrow I have to announce that actor Thomas Edward Sizemore ... passed away peacefully in his sleep today at St Joseph's Hospital Burbank.

Pulver, Andrew. 2023. „Tom Sizemore, Star of Saving Private Ryan, Dies Aged 61 After Brain Aneurysm.“ *The Guardian*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/film/2023/mar/04/tom-sizemore-star-of-saving-private-ryan-dies-aged-61-after-brain-aneurysm-reports>

26. She thanked delegates for their dedication and commitment.

McVeigh, Karen. 2023. „High Seas Treaty: Historic Deal to Protect International Waters Finally Reached at UN.“ *The Guardian*, March 5, 2023

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2023/mar/05/high-seas-treaty-agreement-to-protect-international-waters-finally-reached-at-un>

27. We will drive out the globalists.

Smith, David. 2023. “‘I Am Your Retribution’: Trump Rules Supreme at CPAC as He Relaunches Bid for White House.” *The Guardian*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/mar/05/i-am-your-retribution-trump-rules-supreme-at-cpac-as-he-relaunches-bid-for-white-house>

28. Though the two payments to Trump Media ostensibly came from two separate entities – first Paxum Bank and second ES Family Trust – the trustee of ES Family Trust, a person called Angel Pacheco, appears to have simultaneously been a director of Paxum Bank.

Lowell, Hugo. 2023. “Federal Investigators Examined Trump Media for Possible Money Laundering, Sources Say.” *The Guardian*, March 15, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/mar/15/trump-media-investigated-possible-money-laundering>

29. Politicians on the left called it a major defeat and sign of weakness by the government.

Chrisafis, Angelique. 2023. “Macron Uses Special Powers to Force Through Controversial Pension Reform.” *The Guardian*, March 16, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/16/emmanuel-macron-uses-special-powers-to-force-pension-reform-france>

30. At least two cabinet ministers use TikTok. Michelle Donelan, the science and technology secretary, and Grant Shapps, the energy security and net zero secretary have an account on the app, which is used by millions of young people and many celebrities and influencers.

Sabbagh, Dan. 2023. "UK Bans TikTok From Government Mobile Phones." *The Guardian*, March 16, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2023/mar/16/uk-bans-tiktok-from-government-mobile-phones>

31. At the time, the UK was in step 2 of the coronavirus regulations, which criminalised indoor gatherings "of two or more people".

Vernon, Hayden. 2023. "New Leaked Messages Show Matt Hancock's Reaction to Footage of Him Kissing Aide." *The Guardian*, March 20, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2023/mar/03/new-leaked-messages-show-matt-hancocks-reaction-to-footage-of-him-embracing-aide>

32. Separate government guidance in place at the time stated that people should maintain social distancing of 1 metre-plus.

Vernon, Hayden. 2023. "New Leaked Messages Show Matt Hancock's Reaction to Footage of Him Kissing Aide." *The Guardian*, March 20, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2023/mar/03/new-leaked-messages-show-matt-hancocks-reaction-to-footage-of-him-embracing-aide>

33. The rightwing podcaster and former White House strategist Steve Bannon repeatedly railed against the war in Ukraine before a noisy gathering of fans.

Smith, David. 2023. "Rightwing Republicans Rail Against US Aid for Ukraine: 'We've Done Enough'." *The Guardian*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/mar/04/cpac-rightwing-republicans-ukraine-support-marjorie-taylor-greene>

34. Trump then sent a warning to the party that he has shaped in his own image in an effort to crush dissent.

Smith, David. 2023. "'I Am Your Retribution': Trump Rules Supreme at CPAC as He Relaunches Bid for White House." *The Guardian*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/mar/05/i-am-your-retribution-trump-rules-supreme-at-cpac-as-he-relaunches-bid-for-white-house>

35. Since then, huge advances have been made in our understanding of the disease's causes.

Schott, Jonathan. 2022. "It's Just a First Step, but This New Alzheimer's Drug Could be a Huge Breakthrough." *The Guardian*, November 30, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/nov/30/alzheimers-drug-lecanemab-trials-nhs>

36. The crackdown, including the tracking and questioning of protesters, comes alongside the easing of pandemic restrictions in an apparent carrot-and-stick approach to an outpouring of public grievances.

Davidson, Helen. 2022. "China Brings in 'Emergency' Level Censorship Over Zero-Covid Protests." *The Guardian*, December 2, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/dec/02/china-brings-in-emergency-level-censorship-over-zero-covid-protests>

37. Lane Fox said the coronavirus pandemic has brought some welcome changes to the use of technology.

Milmo, Dan. 2022. "Elon Musk to Launch New Blue, Gold and Grey Twitter Ticks". *The Guardian*, November 25, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/nov/25/elon-musk-to-launch-new-blue-gold-and-grey-twitter-ticks>

38. Twitter has nearly 238 million daily users, according to its last set of quarterly results, but that since passed 250 million and user growth rates have hit "all-time highs" since Musk's \$44bn takeover, according to tech news site The Verge.

Milmo, Dan. 2022. "Elon Musk to Launch New Blue, Gold and Grey Twitter Ticks." *The Guardian*, November 25, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/nov/25/elon-musk-to-launch-new-blue-gold-and-grey-twitter-ticks>

39. Marten, 35, and Gordon, 48, went missing eight weeks ago with their newborn and were the subject of a large-scale police hunt.

Dugan, Emily. 2023. "Constance Marten and Mark Gordon to Appear in Court After Baby's Remains Found." *The Guardian*, March 3, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2023/mar/03/constance-marten-and-mark-gordon-to-appear-in-court-after-babys-remains-found>

40. Kem Sokha, who has now been placed under house arrest, was also banned from running for office and from voting in elections.

Ratcliffe, Rebecca. 2023. "US Condemns 'Fabricated' Case as Cambodian Opposition Leader Is Jailed for 27 Years." *The Guardian*, March 3, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/03/us-condemns-fabricated-case-as-cambodian-opposition-leader-is-jailed-for-27-years-treason-kem-sokha>

41. Trump left office in disgrace after two impeachments and a failed attempt to overturn his defeat by Joe Biden in the 2020 election, culminating in a deadly riot at the US Capitol.

Smith, David. 2023. “‘I Am Your Retribution’: Trump Rules Supreme at CPAC as He Relaunches Bid for White House.” *The Guardian*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/mar/05/i-am-your-retribution-trump-rules-supreme-at-cpac-as-he-relaunches-bid-for-white-house>

42. He repeated his false claim that he won the 2020 election “by a lot” when in fact Biden beat him by 7m votes.

Smith, David. 2023. “‘I Am Your Retribution’: Trump Rules Supreme at CPAC as He Relaunches Bid for White House.” *The Guardian*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/mar/05/i-am-your-retribution-trump-rules-supreme-at-cpac-as-he-relaunches-bid-for-white-house>

43. The removal of Li, who was a member of a rival faction, from his No 2 rank in the party was interpreted by some as a sign of the power play.

Davidson, Helen. 2023. “China Sets Modest Economic Targets as It Seeks to Bounce Back From Covid Woes”

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/05/china-sets-modest-economic-targets-as-it-seeks-to-bounce-back-from-covid-woes>

44. The French government has used controversial special constitutional powers to force through a rise in the pension age amid chaotic scenes in parliament in which radical left MPs sang the Marseillaise at the top of their voices to stop the prime minister, Elisabeth Borne, speaking.

Chrisafis, Angelique. 2023. “Macron Uses Special Powers to Force Through Controversial Pension Reform.” *The Guardian*, March 16, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/16/emmanuel-macron-uses-special-powers-to-force-pension-reform-france>

45. “This is a proportionate move based on a specific risk with government devices,” he added.

Sabbagh, Dan. 2023. “UK Bans TikTok From Government Mobile Phones.” *The Guardian*, March 16, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2023/mar/16/uk-bans-tiktok-from-government-mobile-phones>

46. Better diagnostic tests are available, and we may now be on the cusp of new treatments that could have an impact on some of the fundamental brain changes thought to lead to dementia.

Schott, Jonathan. 2022. "It's Just a First Step, but This New Alzheimer's Drug Could be a Huge Breakthrough." *The Guardian*, November 30, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/nov/30/alzheimers-drug-lecanemab-trials-nhs>

47. In the twilight of his father's years, Downey Jr wanted some answers about why his father didn't take better care of him.

Pulver, Andrew. 2022. "Fifteen Years of Total Insanity': How Robert Downey Jr Made Peace With His Maverick Father." *The Guardian*, November 29, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/film/2022/nov/29/fifteen-years-of-total-insanity-how-robert-downey-jr-made-peace-with-his-maverick-father>

48. Downey Jr is secure in his position in the Hollywood firmament, and now seemingly anxious to draw attention to his father's film-making achievements.

Pulver, Andrew. 2022. "Fifteen Years of Total Insanity': How Robert Downey Jr Made Peace With His Maverick Father." *The Guardian*, November 29, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/film/2022/nov/29/fifteen-years-of-total-insanity-how-robert-downey-jr-made-peace-with-his-maverick-father>

49. "We can't say to the Ukrainian government that we're standing with them if we're not adequately caring for women and children who are here," said Kandiah, who is one of many hosts who together have provided accommodation for more than 10,000 refugees, calling on the government to "meet the compassion of the public" with practical solutions.

Abdul, Geneva. 2022. "Ukrainian Refugees and Hosts Petition UK Government for Housing Support." *The Guardian*, November 29, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/nov/29/ukrainian-refugees-and-hosts-petition-uk-government-for-housing-support>

50. Elton John has announced that his last ever UK show will take place at next year's Glastonbury festival.

D'Souza, Shaad. 2022. "Elton John to Perform His Last Ever UK Show at Glastonbury 2023." *The Guardian*, December 2, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/music/2022/dec/02/elton-john-last-ever-uk-show-glastonbury-2023>

51. At this stage, we have not yet been able to confirm the baby's gender and a postmortem examination has not yet taken place.

Dugan, Emily. 2023. "Constance Marten and Mark Gordon to Appear in Court After Baby's Remains Found." *The Guardian*, March 3, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2023/mar/03/constance-marten-and-mark-gordon-to-appear-in-court-after-babys-remains-found>

52. He has since spent years in detention and with restrictions on his movement, and has been banned from taking part in politics.

Ratcliffe, Rebecca. 2023. "US Condemns 'Fabricated' Case as Cambodian Opposition Leader Is Jailed for 27 Years." *The Guardian*, March 3, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/03/us-condemns-fabricated-case-as-cambodian-opposition-leader-is-jailed-for-27-years-treason-kem-sokha>

53. Osborne advised him against revealing he had fallen in love with Coladangelo and to include an apology to his family.

Vernon, Hayden. 2023. "New Leaked Messages Show Matt Hancock's Reaction to Footage of Him Kissing Aide." *The Guardian*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2023/mar/03/new-leaked-messages-show-matt-hancocks-reaction-to-footage-of-him-embracing-aide>

54. "Theresa McManus, wearing a cowboy hat and jacket, and a riding skirt patterned with words from the US constitution, said forcefully: "I like Putin. I think he's got balls and he's taking care of his country."

Smith, David. 2023. "Rightwing Republicans Rail Against US Aid for Ukraine: 'We've Done Enough'." *The Guardian*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/mar/04/cpac-rightwing-republicans-ukraine-support-marjorie-taylor-greene>

55. Rishi Sunak is to announce new laws stopping people entering the UK on small boats from claiming asylum, with the prime minister saying: "Make no mistake, if you come here illegally, you will not to be able to stay."

Mason, Rowena. 2023. "Rishi Sunak to Launch Bill to Stop People Arriving on Small Boats Claiming Asylum." *The Guardian*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2023/mar/05/sunak-to-launch-bill-to-bar-asylum-claims-from-people-arriving-on-small-boats>

56. The UK Cabinet Office said TikTok required users to give permission for the app to access data stored on the device, which is then collected and stored by the company.

Sabbagh, Dan. 2023. "UK Bans TikTok From Government Mobile Phones." *The Guardian*, March 16, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2023/mar/16/uk-bans-tiktok-from-government-mobile-phones>

57. Such a change, with He at the helm of the government and the central bank, would centralise decision-making under Xi.

Hawkins, Amy. 2023. „Xi Jinping to Tighten Communist Party’s Grip with Overhaul of China’s Government at Key Meeting.” *The Guardian*, March 3, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/03/xi-jinping-to-tighten-communist-partys-grip-with-overhaul-of-chinas-government-at-key-meeting>

58. “Sending Kem Sokha to prison isn’t just about destroying his political party, but about squashing any hope that there can be a genuine general election in July,” Robertson said.

Ratcliffe, Rebecca. 2023. “US Condemns ‘Fabricated’ Case as Cambodian Opposition Leader Is Jailed for 27 Years.” *The Guardian*, March 3, 2023.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/03/us-condemns-fabricated-case-as-cambodian-opposition-leader-is-jailed-for-27-years-treason-kem-sokha>

Appendix B Nominalizations in The BBC News Newspaper

1. "Not only do dogs bring comfort within your home, but they also help increase productivity within the workplace," she says.

Finley, Sarah. 2023. "Pet Perks Tempt Staff Back Into the Office." *The BBC News*, September 22, 2022.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-62912862>

2. Describing the money as aid is wrong, he insisted, saying it should instead be seen as countries taking responsibility for climate change together.

Keane, Kevin. 2023. "Malawi Benefits from Scotland's Climate Fund – President Chakwera." *The BBC News*, February 22, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-64711408>

3. Looking at the data from the last 40-odd years of available satellite data, the sea-ice extent shows great variability.

Amos, Jonathan, and Erwan Rivault. 2023. "Antarctica Sea-Ice Hits New Record Low." *The BBC News*, February 17, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-64649596>

4. With team members at Freda simply entering their chosen time off into a communal spreadsheet, the arrangement is working well so far.

Costa, MaryLou. 2023. "Flexible Firms Take Break from Fixed Bank Holidays." *The BBC News*, August 25, 2022.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-62491321>

5. The Washington Post said Mr Adams' remarks promoted segregation.

The BBC News. 2023. "Dillbert Comic Strip Dropped by US Media Over Creator's Racist Tirade." February 26, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-64775250> (accessed February 26, 2023).

6. One survivor was arrested on migrant trafficking charges, customs police said.

Ghiglione, David, and Alexandra Fouche. 2023. "Italy Migrant Boat Shipwreck: More Than 100 People Feared Dead." *The BBC News*, February 27, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-64784208>

7. Video footage shows timber from the wreckage washing up on the beach, along with parts of the hull.

Ghiglione, David, and Alexandra Fouche. 2023. "Italy Migrant Boat Shipwreck: More Than 100 People Feared Dead". *The BBC News*, February 27, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-64784208> (accessed February 27, 2023).

8. A Palestinian official who monitors settlements in the Nablus region, Ghassan Daghlas, told Palestinian Wafa news agency that 30 houses were damaged by stones or burned down in Hawara, and that 15 vehicles were torched.

Gritten, David. 2023. "Settlers Rampage in West Bank Villages After Israelis Killed." *The BBC News*, February 27, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-64784053>

9. She also appealed for unity among Israelis and stressed that "responsibility to guarantee security rests solely with the army".

Gritten, David. 2023. "Settlers Rampage in West Bank Villages After Israelis Killed." *The BBC News*, February 27, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-64784053>

10. The series writer and producer Darren Star didn't "get it", says the show's costume designer Patricia Field in her new book.

Bramley, Ellie. 2023. "The Iconic Outfits That Cause Outrage." *The BBC News*, February 18, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20230217-the-iconic-outfits-that-cause-outrage>

11. The apparent randomness of the now-82-year-old New Yorker's ensembles, as well as their rollercoaster extremes, provoke a range of reactions in audience – delight, bafflement and even anger.

Bramley, Ellie. 2023. "The Iconic Outfits That Cause Outrage." *The BBC News*, February 18, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20230217-the-iconic-outfits-that-cause-outrage>

12. The half-Armenian, half-Greek, US-born fashion renegade has always been about individuality not trends, a mixing of styles and a bending of rules.

Bramley, Ellie. 2023. "The Iconic Outfits That Cause Outrage." *The BBC News*, February 18, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20230217-the-iconic-outfits-that-cause-outrage>

13. Police in Ecuador have found almost 8.8 tonnes of cocaine in a shipment of bananas bound for Belgium.

Buschschlüter, Vanessa. 2023. „Cocaine Worth \$330m Found in Ecuador Banana Shipment.“ *The BBC News*, February 27, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-64785502>

14. With Ecuador the world's largest exporter of bananas, smugglers often try to hide their illegal consignments among the fruit which is shipped from Guayaquil to destinations all over the globe.

Buschschlüter, Vanessa. 2023. „Cocaine Worth \$330m Found in Ecuador Banana Shipment.“ *The BBC News*, February 27, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-64785502>

15. Mummification was practiced by a variety of cultures in what is now Peru before the arrival of the Spanish conquistadors.

Buschschlüter, Vanessa. 2023. "Peruvian Delivery Man Carried Ancient Mummy Around in His Bag." *The BBC News*, February 28, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-64797080>

16. Mr Tinubu now has the task of solving these problems, among others, in Africa's most populous nation and biggest oil exporter.

Orjinmo, Nduka. 2023. "Bola Tinubu Wins Nigeria's Presidential Election Against Atiku Abubakar and Peter Obi." *The BBC News*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-64760226>

17. Mr Tinubu, known as "Jagaban" by supporters, will now be looking at unifying a country that is retreating into regional lines and religious blocs, as the election results show.

Orjinmo, Nduka. 2023. "Bola Tinubu Wins Nigeria's Presidential Election Against Atiku Abubakar and Peter Obi." *The BBC News*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-64760226>

18. While he met the 25% requirement in two-thirds of Nigeria's 36 states to show he was nationally accepted, the nature of the win indicates the absence of a truly national party.

Orjinmo, Nduka. 2023. "Bola Tinubu Wins Nigeria's Presidential Election Against Atiku Abubakar and Peter Obi." *The BBC News*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-64760226>

19. Footage of the collision's aftermath showed thick plumes of smoke rising from derailed carriages.

Davies, Alys. 2023. "Greece Train Crash: Survivors Describe 'Nightmarish Seconds'." *The BBC News*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-64806678>

20. Conditions for rescue workers were "very difficult" because of "the severity of the collision", fire service spokesman Vassilis Varthakoyiannis told reporters.

Davies, Alys. 2023. "Greece Train Crash: Survivors Describe 'Nightmarish Seconds'." *The BBC News*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-64806678>

21. But she's very proud to be working on such an "exquisite example" of medieval craftsmanship, including finding a previously unrecognised design of toes on the back of the chair.

Coughlan, Sean. 2023. "Extremely Fragile Coronation Chair Being Restored." *The BBC News*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-64798077>

22. He was detained by Indian officers who received a tip-off that Mr Singh was traveling to the Indian capital for a medical appointment.

Atkinson, Simon. 2023. "Toyah Cordingley: Australia Flies Man From India Over Beach Murder." *The BBC News*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-64803339>

23. At the start of the month, some 50,000 protesters gathered outside parliament in Copenhagen to protest the plan.

Wright, George. 2023. "Denmark Scraps Public Holiday to Boost Defence Budget." *The BBC News*, February 28, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-64802462>

24. No girls have died, but dozens have suffered respiratory problems, nausea, dizziness and fatigue.

Afshang, Maryam. 2023. "Iran Investigates Poisoning of Hundreds of Schoolgirls with Toxic Gas." *The BBC News*, February 28, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-64797957>

25. However, he said that the available information only indicated "the possibility of criminal and premeditated acts".

Afshang, Maryam. 2023. "Iran Investigates Poisoning of Hundreds of Schoolgirls with Toxic Gas." *The BBC News*, February 28, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-64797957>

26. "We took measures to minimise the movement of staff," Mr Jeung told the BBC.

Liang, Annabelle. 2023. "Blalackpink Lead Top Stars Back on the Road in Asia." *The BBC News*, February 28, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-64286127>

27. "There is a heightened awareness of the need to insulate artists and touring crews, with regular testing and improved hygiene whilst travelling, backstage or performing," Mr Chambers says.

Liang, Annabelle. 2023. "Blalackpink Lead Top Stars Back on the Road in Asia." *The BBC News*, February 28, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-64286127>

28. His revelations forced the Chinese government to admit it had provided false information, and spurred the WHO into action.

Ng, Kelly. 2023. "Jiang Yanyong: Whistleblower Doctor Who Exposed China's Sars Cover-up Dies." *The BBC News*, March 15, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-64960693>

29. Mr Khan's supporters are also holding protests in other cities.

Davies, Caroline, Greenall Robert, and Nicholas Yong. 2023. "Imran Khan: Pakistan's Former PM Decries Arrest Attempt Amid Violence." *The BBC News*, March 15, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-64957293>

30. In March last year, a Polish employee of the Warsaw Registry Office, identified as Tomasz L., was arrested on suspicion of transferring operationally valuable data to the Russian intelligence services.

Easton, Adam. 2023. "Entire Russian Spy Network Dismantled in Poland." *The BBC News*, March 16, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-64975200>

31. On Wednesday, the Lords Climate Change Committee said grant take-up is so low the national target for green heating is "very unlikely to be met".

Stallard, Esme. 2023. "Heat Pumps: Lords Slam 'Failing' Green Heating Scheme." *The BBC News*, February 22, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-64710225>

32. The US Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank have also sharply increased the cost of borrowing.

Liang, Annabelle, and Peter Hoskins. 2023. "Banking Giant HSBC Sees Quarterly Profit Almost Double." *The BBC News*, February 21, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-64713967>

33. It followed the killings of the two Israelis – brothers from a nearby settlement – along a highway.

Gritten, David. 2023. "Settlers Rampage in West Bank Villages After Israelis Killed." *The BBC News*, February 27, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-64784053>

34. The half-Armenian, half-Greek, US-born fashion renegade has always been about individuality not trends, a mixing of styles and a bending of rules.

Bramley, Ellie. 2023. "The Iconic Outfits That Cause Outrage." *The BBC News*, February 18, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20230217-the-iconic-outfits-that-cause-outrage>

35. The half-Armenian, half-Greek, US-born fashion renegade has always been about individuality not trends, a mixing of styles and a bending of rules.

Bramley, Ellie. 2023. "The Iconic Outfits That Cause Outrage." *The BBC News*, February 18, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20230217-the-iconic-outfits-that-cause-outrage>

36. The two officials want to strengthen cooperation with the two South American nations in the fight against drug trafficking.

Buschschlüter, Vanessa. 2023. „Cocaine Worth \$330m Found in Ecuador Banana Shipment.“ *The BBC News*, February 27, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-64785502>

37. The first poisoning took place on 30 November, when 18 students from the Nour Technical School in the religious city of Qom were taken to hospital.

Afshang, Maryam. 2023. “Iran Investigates Poisoning of Hundreds of Schoolgirls with Toxic Gas.” *The BBC News*, February 28, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-64797957>

38. On Wednesday the World Health Organization (WHO) warned that China was under-representing the true impact of Covid in the country - in particular deaths.

Wang, Fan. 2023. “China Covid: Celebrity Deaths Spark Fears Over Death Toll.” *The BBC News*, January 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-64173824>

39. The search on the Mayon volcano entered its third day on Tuesday, with helicopters, mountain climbers and sniffer dogs deployed to the wreckage.

Guinto, Joel. 2023. “Mayon Volcano: Rescuers Search for Survivors of Philippine Plane Crash.” *The BBC News*, February 21, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-64715115>

40. While Ukraine and its people have been forever changed by Russia’s full-scale invasion over the past year, one thing that has remained constant is Ukrainian’s drive to not only fight for their country but also for their culture and identity.

Banas, Anne. 2023. “Five Comfort Foods That Define Ukraine.” *The BBC News*, February 24, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/travel/article/20230224-five-comfort-foods-to-celebrate-ukraine>

41. The Palestinian health ministry said 37-year-old Sameh Aqtash died after being shot in the stomach during an attack by settlers in Zaatara.

Gritten, David. 2023. “Settlers rampage in West Bank villages after Israelis killed.” *The BBC News*, February 27, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-64784053>

42. The look symbolised the TV show.

Bramley, Ellie. 2023. "The Iconic Outfits That Cause Outrage." *The BBC News*, February 18, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20230217-the-iconic-outfits-that-cause-outrage>

43. You can't sew exactly like your gran," Clue points out, "so even if you made a new dress in the same style as hers for yourself, that would still be a new expression."

Welin, Matilda. 2023. "The Scandinavian Folk Clothing Right for Now." *The BBC News*, January 11, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20230110-the-scandinavian-folk-clothing-right-for-now>

44. The seizure coincides with a visit by Belgium's Interior Minister Annelies Verlinden and European Commissioner for Home Affairs Ylva Johansson to Ecuador and Colombia.

Buschschlüter, Vanessa. 2023. „Cocaine Worth \$330m Found in Ecuador Banana Shipment.“ *The BBC News*, February 27, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-64785502>

45. This change of plan was due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the government said.

Wright, George. 2023. "Drone Crash Near Moscow Was Failed Attack, Governor Says." *The BBC News*, February 28, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-64802453>

46. Pakistan's main opposition leader Imran Khan says the authorities are acting outside the law in their attempt to arrest him.

Davies, Caroline, Greenall Robert, and Nicholas Yong. 2023. "Imran Khan: Pakistan's Former PM Decries Arrest Attempt Amid Violence." *The BBC News*, March 15, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-64957293>

47. He added that there were security concerns as two militant attacks had previously taken place at the court.

Davies, Caroline, Greenall Robert, and Nicholas Yong. 2023. "Imran Khan: Pakistan's Former PM Decries Arrest Attempt Amid Violence." *The BBC News*, March 15, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-64957293>

48. Putin is expected to attend and make a speech and a number of Russian singers are due to perform

Gozzi, Laura. 2023. "Pitin Rally Builds up in Moscow." *The BBC News*, February 22, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/live/world-64726329>

49. "If we can find a way to make money from fashion without producing new clothes, that's the solution," says Ms Kowalska.

Cassidy, Anne. 2023. "The Apps Getting Your Wardrobe Back Under Control." *The BBC News*, February 13, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-64567793>

50. But despite those concerns, the judge said even if Ms Begum had been trafficked, that did not trump the home secretary's legal duty to make a national security decision to strip her of her British nationality.

Casciani, Dominic, and Sean Seddon. 2023. "Shamima Begum Bid to Regain UK Citizenship Rejected." *The BBC News*, February 22, 2022.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-64731007>

51. "We ask Honduras to carefully consider and do not fall into China's trap and make the wrong decision to damage the long-term friendship between Taiwan and Honduras," the island's foreign ministry said in a statement.

Guinto, Joel. 2023. „Taiwan Ally Honduras Seeks Diplomatic Switch to China.“ *The BBC News*, March 15, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-64960744>

52. After fighting military rule in Nigeria, escaping into exile and being one of the founding members of the country's democracy in 1999, Mr Tinubu will feel that he was destined to become president.

Orjinmo, Nduka. 2023. "Bola Tinubu Wins Nigeria's Presidential Election Against Atiku Abubakar and Peter Obi." *The BBC News*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-64760226>

53. Tumbling over, fires, cables hanging, broken windows, people screaming, people trapped.

Davies, Alys. 2023. "Greece Train Crash: Survivors describe 'nightmarish seconds'." *The BBC News*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-64806678>

54. People have described having to crawl through windows and over broken glass as they tried to escape.

Davies, Alys. 2023. "Greece Train Crash: Survivors Describe 'Nightmarish Seconds'." *The BBC News*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-64806678>

55. That equates to 75 minutes per week - or 11 minutes per day - riding a bike, walking fast, hiking, dancing or playing tennis.

Roxby, Philippa. 2023. "Daily Walk Prevents One in 10 Early Deaths – Study." *The BBC News*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/health-64790527>

56. The researchers say replacing some habits is all that is needed.

Roxby, Philippa. 2023. "Daily Walk Prevents One in 10 Early Deaths – Study." *The BBC News*, March 1, 2023.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/health-64790527>

Appendix C Nominalizations in The Times Newspaper

1. “Today the Russians say they have 738,000 Ukrainian kids they evacuated — but it’s not evacuation, it’s abduction and brainwashing and it’s an act of genocide,” she says, sitting at her desk in a black sweatshirt proclaiming “I am Ukrainian”.

Lamb, Christina. 2023. “The Ukrainian Children Stolen by Putin and Sent to Camps.” *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-ukrainian-children-stolen-by-putin-and-sent-to-camps-07mm2d5cz>

2. The mass abductions of Ukrainian children are being investigated by Karim Khan, chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, who was in Ukraine last week and will speak about the issue in Geneva on Thursday.

Lamb, Christina. 2023. “The Ukrainian Children Stolen by Putin and Sent to Camps.” *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-ukrainian-children-stolen-by-putin-and-sent-to-camps-07mm2d5cz>

3. However, there were notable absentees.

Shipman, Tim. 2023. “Written Off After the Brexit Deal, Boris Johnson’s Still Plaguing Westminster.” *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/boris-johnson-was-written-off-now-hes-back-to-torment-rishi-sunak-again-mvtng7wvm>

4. These events were not only fresh proof of Johnson’s political ubiquity and the latest instalment in the Conservative psychodrama, they were also an example of the different kinds of leadership of the two central characters: Sunak, the methodical man with his nose buried in the detail and pressed hard to the grindstone; Johnson, the seat-of-the-pants player, buying time, waiting for an opportunity to attack.

Shipman, Tim. 2023. “Written Off After the Brexit Deal, Boris Johnson’s Still Plaguing Westminster.” *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/boris-johnson-was-written-off-now-hes-back-to-torment-rishi-sunak-again-mvtng7wvm>

5. But the refusal, at this stage, to cut personal taxes is expected to lead to a revolt, in which Downing Street expects to see both Truss and Johnson.

Shipman, Tim. 2023. "Written Off After the Brexit Deal, Boris Johnson's Still Plaguing Westminster." *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/boris-johnson-was-written-off-now-hes-back-to-torment-rishi-sunak-again-mvtng7wvm>

6. More drastically, facelifts could be performed to remove the "excess" skin: this smoothed the face, but the result had a telltale tautness and left giveaway scars around the ears.

Ditum, Sarah. 2023. "From Robbie Williams to Olivia Colman: How Botox Made Ageing Optional." *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/from-naomi-campbell-to-olivia-colman-how-botox-made-ageing-optional-j86lkzr9j>

7. For some women Botox is a liberation; for others it's one more tedious step on the treadmill of beauty maintenance.

Ditum, Sarah. 2023. "From Robbie Williams to Olivia Colman: How Botox Made Ageing Optional." *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/from-naomi-campbell-to-olivia-colman-how-botox-made-ageing-optional-j86lkzr9j>

8. If the attendees at the conference just outside Washington DC truly represent the wishes of the Republican Party Trump, 76, will sail to the nomination for next year's presidential election.

Dawber, Alistair. 2023. "Donald Trump Still Turning Heads at Republican Cpac Conference." *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/donald-trump-still-turning-heads-at-republican-cpac-conference-s95rj37mf>

9. The total destruction of this port city is a pertinent reminder of what happens when Russia succeeds in gaining air superiority.

Menyies, Venetia, and Anna Lombardi. 2023. "Ukrainians Live in a State of Alert as the Battle for the Skies Rages Above Them." *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/ukrainians-live-in-a-state-of-alert-as-the-battle-for-the-skies-rages-above-them-zwxxh9zbb>

10. When the data showed a slowdown, he returned home, and has continued to update the visualisation.

Menyies, Venetia, and Anna Lombardi. 2023. “Ukrainians Live in a State of Alert as the Battle for the Skies Rages Above Them.” *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/ukrainians-live-in-a-state-of-alert-as-the-battle-for-the-skies-rages-above-them-zwxxh9zbb>

11. The result is a conflict of almost unimaginable brutality that is unfolding while the world looks away.

Callaghan, Louise. 2023. „Kill Me, But Let My Sisters Go: Desperation Amid Escalating Conflict in Congo.“ *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/machetes-and-the-ghosts-of-genocide-hover-over-congo-wnbptdqsj>

12. Outside a simple wooden home in Las Piñas in southern Manila, dozens of white wreaths surrounded the casket of Jullebee Ranara, a domestic helper murdered while working in Kuwait.

Sherwell, Phillip. 2023. “Kuwait Murder Stirs Anger in Philippines Over Workers ‘Sent into Slavery’.” *The Sunday News*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/kuwait-murder-stirs-anger-in-philippines-over-workers-sent-into-slavery-rxndr7q9t>

13. The opposition has pledged to end the granting of citizenship through investment.

Callaghan, Louise. 2023. “Russians Strike Gold with Turkey’s Passports For Sale Scheme.” *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/russians-strike-gold-with-turkeys-passports-for-sale-scheme-n8nfk5bqc>

14. While retailers are reluctant to talk about shoplifting, the consultancy ScarleTTabbott revealed that, five years ago, John Lewis asked for its help to reduce £50 million worth of annual losses to theft and damage, known as shrinkage.

Eccles, Louise. 2023. “Shoplift Britain: Why Thieves Feel Free to Clear Our Shelves.” *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/shoplift-britain-why-thieves-feel-free-to-clear-our-shelves-p09ddxxrb>

15. “TikTok has won the race for the hearts and minds of 14 to 24-year-olds in the United States and the United Kingdom,” Imran Ahmed of the Centre for Countering Digital Hate told the BBC last week in response to TikTok’s screen time announcement.

Boyle, Siân. 2023. "British Children Are Hooked on TikTok – So Why Is It So Different in China?" *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/tiktok-china-kids-app-hsnvk6sjl>

16. Aronofsky asked what morbidly obese people who tend to reclusiveness typically wore.

Kelly, Liam. 2023. „Brendan Fraser’s Seven-Hour Transformation for The Whale.” *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/brendan-frasers-seven-hour-transformation-for-the-whale-7wtx7t20c>

17. Tax breaks have made the workers themselves better off, while the pension system creates strong incentives to postpone retirement.

Conradi, Peter. 2023. „Sweden’s Secrets to Keeping Over-50s at Work — And What We Could Learn.“ *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/swedens-secrets-to-keeping-over-50s-at-work-and-what-we-could-learn-v0k25mqmq>

18. He did it, he says, to repay hundreds of thousands of pounds in debt he incurred to fund IVF treatment to conceive his daughter.

Agnew, Megan. 2023. „The Public Schoolboy Who Became a US Bank Robber in His Lunch Hour.“ *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-public-schoolboy-who-became-a-us-bank-robber-in-his-lunch-hour-56pvls32q>

19. There was definitely an aspect of obsession [with having a baby].

Agnew, Megan. 2023. „The Public Schoolboy Who Became a US Bank Robber in His Lunch Hour.“ *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/the-public-schoolboy-who-became-a-us-bank-robber-in-his-lunch-hour-56pvls32q>

20. Hotovely warned that inspectors at the International Atomic Energy Agency had recently discovered uranium particles enriched up to 84 per cent at a nuclear facility in Iran, only six percentage points away from the weapons-grade threshold.

Gadher, Dipesh. 2023. „Israel’s Ambassador to Britain: Antisemitism on the Streets and Why I Worry About My Children.“ *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/israels-ambassador-to-britain-antisemitism-on-the-streets-and-why-i-worry-about-my-children-q2v2vwvx?ts=1678049969852>

21. A lot of it boils down to parenting style — and the increasing involvement of the state.
Calver, Tom. 2023. „What Does It Mean to Be 16 in Britain in 2023?“ *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/what-does-it-mean-to-be-16-in-britain-in-2023-0qb53d8xp>

22. By the middle of the 19th century, the US government was funding research into climate modification, with efforts to “shock” rain from the skies by setting giant fires and firing explosives that delivered not particularly impressive results.

Frankopan, Peter. 2023. „How Science is Helping Us Get the Weather We Want.“ *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/how-science-is-helping-us-get-the-weather-we-want-kdq5x3xvk>

23. Britain has been given the full *Planet Earth* treatment.

Whitworth, Damian. 2023. „At Last, David Attenborough’s at Home.“ *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/david-attenborough-wild-isles-britain-alastair-fothergill-interview-2023-dj6cnst80>

24. The author of one of the world’s most successful children’s fiction series has accused his publisher of editing references to mental health and weight in his books without his permission.

Ellery, Ben. 2023. „Goosebumps Books ‘Sanitised Without RL Stine’s Permission’.“ *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/goosebumps-books-sanitised-without-rl-stines-permission-8qwvf7d5d>

25. Halifax and Nationwide base their reports on their own mortgage approvals, meaning that cash buyers — a small but meaningful part of the market — are excluded.

Howard, Tom. 2023. „House Prices Holding Steady to Defy Forecasts, Halifax Figures Show.“ *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/house-prices-holding-steady-to-defy-forecasts-halifax-figures-show-60gswk855>

26. In 1962 the lad went north to Gordonstoun, against the better judgement of his grandmother who thought, correctly, that he would hate it and lobbied unsuccessfully for Eton.

Rose, Hillary. 2023. „Why the Real King Charles is Complicated — by Royal Insiders.“ *The Times*, March 10, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/king-charles-coronation-camilla-william-harry-uk-hilary-rose-2r0k2g53t>

27. Things are thankfully now improving but the scenes of stranded drivers is the perfect reminder of why it's so important to carry a warm blanket, a winter coat, extra layers, food and drink and a power bank and phone charging cable.

Stubley, Peter. 2023. „UK Weather: Storm Larisa Leaves Motorists Stranded in Gales and Blizzards.“ *The Times*, March 10, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/uk-weather-storm-larisa-blizzard-winds-gales-england-2023-7g2dld2kk>

28. Other closures were confirmed in Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Sheffield.

Stubley, Peter. 2023. „UK Weather: Storm Larisa Leaves Motorists Stranded in Gales and Blizzards.“ *The Times*, March 10, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/uk-weather-storm-larisa-blizzard-winds-gales-england-2023-7g2dld2kk>

29. The world has not mobilised to stop the killing.

Callaghan, Louise. 2023. „Kill Me, But Let My Sisters Go: Desperation Amid Escalating Conflict in Congo.“ *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/machetes-and-the-ghosts-of-genocide-hover-over-congo-wnbptdqsj>

30. “Rather than a knee-jerk reaction of penalising people for letting cats wander the streets, we need to make sure they are desexed, while registering and microchipping should be free,” she said.

Salmon, James. 2023. “Cat Curfews Creep in as Australia Clamps Down on Wildlife Killers.” *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/cat-curfews-creep-in-as-australia-clamps-down-on-wildlife-killers-sbnxgbzjp>

31. The filming took place in the middle of the night, with Attenborough equipped with a head torch.

Whitworth, Damian. 2023. „At Last, David Attenborough's at Home.“ *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/david-attenborough-wild-isles-britain-alastair-fothergill-interview-2023-dj6cnst80>

32. For the first time for a BBC natural history series the WWF and RSPB are co-producers, providing expertise and funding.

Whitworth, Damian. 2023. „At Last, David Attenborough’s at Home.“ *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/david-attenborough-wild-isles-britain-alastair-fothergill-interview-2023-dj6cnst80>

33. The list could also include most architecture, all farming, red squirrels, badgers and the National Theatre, which Charles once described as “a clever way of building a nuclear power station in the middle of London without anyone objecting”.

Rose, Hillary. 2023. „Why the Real King Charles is Complicated — by Royal Insiders.“ *The Times*, March 10, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/king-charles-coronation-camilla-william-harry-uk-hilary-rose-2r0k2g53t>

34. One said: “People say he is politically naive or that it was all too difficult, but he does not think that is an acceptable excuse and he knew he was going to surprise on the upside.”

Shipman, Tim. 2023. “Written Off After the Brexit Deal, Boris Johnson’s Still Plaguing Westminster.” *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/boris-johnson-was-written-off-now-hes-back-to-torment-rishi-sunak-again-mvtng7wvm>

35. Without breaching patients’ confidentiality, with many faces blurred, Waterhouse records multiple incidents of coming up against systemic failures hampering the ability of NHS staff to deliver the care they want to.

Lintern, Shaun. 2023. “Inside the A&E Crisis: ‘We Were Lined Up So Patients Wouldn’t See the Bodies’.” *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/inside-the-a-e-crisis-we-were-lined-up-so-patients-wouldnt-see-the-bodies-wx9j0gzbx>

36. Her parents say they were told it was a 20-hour wait for an ambulance.

Lintern, Shaun. 2023. “Inside the A&E Crisis: ‘We Were Lined Up So Patients Wouldn’t See the Bodies’.” *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/inside-the-a-e-crisis-we-were-lined-up-so-patients-wouldnt-see-the-bodies-wx9j0gzbx>

37. “Some of our colleagues,” he noted “are really confused” by this shift.

Dawber, Alistair. 2023. “Donald Trump Still Turning Heads at Republican Cpac Conference.” *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/donald-trump-still-turning-heads-at-republican-cpac-conference-s95rj37mf>

38. On the other are the M23 rebels, backed and armed by Rwanda, a close British ally that receives weapons and political support from the UK.

Callaghan, Louise. 2023. „Kill Me, But Let My Sisters Go: Desperation Amid Escalating Conflict in Congo.“ *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/machetes-and-the-ghosts-of-genocide-hover-over-congo-wnbptdqsj>

39. “They have been benefiting from this *kafala* system for a long time, which we can’t deny causes abuse, harassment and modern slavery to our [workers],” Jinggoy Estrada, chairman of the Senate committee on labour, said in an address to the chamber.

Sherwell, Phillip. 2023. “Kuwait Murder Stirs Anger in Philippines Over Workers ‘Sent Into Slavery’.” *The Sunday News*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/kuwait-murder-stirs-anger-in-philippines-over-workers-sent-into-slavery-rxndr7q9t>

40. Since Jullebee’s murder, the Marcos administration has announced a review of labour agreements with Kuwait, introduced a temporary ban on new workers’ deployments there and suspended her recruitment agency.

Sherwell, Phillip. 2023. “Kuwait Murder Stirs Anger in Philippines Over Workers ‘Sent Into Slavery’.” *The Sunday News*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/kuwait-murder-stirs-anger-in-philippines-over-workers-sent-into-slavery-rxndr7q9t>

41. The industry body suggested a lack of police attendance and court prosecutions had contributed to the rise.

Eccles, Louise. 2023. “Shoplift Britain: Why Thieves Feel Free to Clear Our Shelves.” *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/shoplift-britain-why-thieves-feel-free-to-clear-our-shelves-p09ddxxrb>

42. But lately the admissions team has noticed an increased number of calls from parents who are, in the words of one staff member, “concerned about how little sleep their son or daughter is getting because they’re scrolling through TikTok until the early hours”.

Boyle, Siân. 2023. “British Children Are Hooked on TikTok — So Why Is It So Different in China?” *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/tiktok-china-kids-app-hsnvk6sjl>

43. Ellen Townsend, professor of psychology at Nottingham University, says the digital revolution has provided young people with a “space where they can connect and receive support in a way they cannot in real life”.

Calver, Tom. 2023. „What Does It Mean to Be 16 in Britain in 2023?” *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/what-does-it-mean-to-be-16-in-britain-in-2023-0qb53d8xp>

44. Perhaps the most significant find, however, was the broken base of an altar stone, which dates from Roman times and is thought to have been placed against a wall due to the style of its decoration.

Frodsham, Isobel. 2023. „Roman ‘Shrine’ Found in Leicester Cathedral Graveyard.“ *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/roman-shrine-leicester-cathedral-graveyard-uk-2023-f98zbpngx>

45. The camerawork, which includes the use of drones to show vast flocks of migrating birds and titanic deer ruts, makes our wild places look epic in a way that feels unfamiliar.

Whitworth, Damian. 2023. „At Last, David Attenborough’s at Home.“ *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/david-attenborough-wild-isles-britain-alastair-fothergill-interview-2023-dj6cnst80>

46. Every Liverpool supporter who bought a ticket for the Champions League final in Paris will be eligible to receive a refund as the fallout from the security fiasco continues.

Joyce, Paul. 2023. „Uefa Offers Refund to Every Liverpool Fan at Champions League Final.” *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/uefa-offers-refund-to-every-liverpool-fan-at-champions-league-final-t2btdthvn>

47. Spirit of Shankly and the Liverpool Disabled Supporters' Association welcomed Uefa's stance but insisted that lessons must still be taken on board to ensure there is no repeat of the distressing scenes.

Joyce, Paul. 2023. „Uefa Offers Refund to Every Liverpool Fan at Champions League Final.” *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/uefa-offers-refund-to-every-liverpool-fan-at-champions-league-final-t2btdthvn>

48. School and universities have been closed, with more than 60 per cent of teachers on strike.

Sage, Adam. 2023. „French Strikes: Police Expect 1.4m to Join Pensions Protest.“ *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/french-strikes-well-keep-going-until-government-blinks-say-unions-r260cslsx>

49. Her eldest son might find it temperamentally more of a struggle.

Rose, Hillary. 2023. „Why the Real King Charles is Complicated — by Royal Insiders.“ *The Times*, March 10, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/king-charles-coronation-camilla-william-harry-uk-hilary-rose-2r0k2g53t>

50. An early school report, from Hill House prep in London, described him as “determined but slow, with above-average intelligence”.

Rose, Hillary. 2023. „Why the Real King Charles is Complicated — by Royal Insiders.“ *The Times*, March 10, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/king-charles-coronation-camilla-william-harry-uk-hilary-rose-2r0k2g53t>

51. National Highways warned of severe delays of over an hour after closing two of the lanes on both the eastbound and westbound carriageways.

Stubley, Peter. 2023. „UK Weather: Storm Larisa Leaves Motorists Stranded in Gales and Blizzards.“ *The Times*, March 10, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/uk-weather-storm-larisa-blizzard-winds-gales-england-2023-7g2dld2kk>

52. These struggles are set to play a crucial role in a major inquiry by Ofgem, the energy regulator.

Morgan-Bentley, Paul. 2023. “‘I Thought I’d Been Burgled When British Gas Debt Collectors Broke in’.” *The Times*, March 10, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/i-thought-id-been-burgled-when-british-gas-debt-collectors-broke-in-jw0tqfk3b>

53. But a year into the war, Sych, 47, like many other Ukrainians, no longer takes shelter every time he hears the sirens.

Menyies, Venetia, and Anna Lombardi. 2023. “Ukrainians Live in a State of Alert as the Battle for the Skies Rages Above Them.” *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/ukrainians-live-in-a-state-of-alert-as-the-battle-for-the-skies-rages-above-them-zwxxh9zbb>

54. But the scheme has also become a rallying point for government critics before a general election expected to take place in May.

Callaghan, Louise. 2023. “Russians Strike Gold With Turkey’s Passports For Sale Scheme.” *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/russians-strike-gold-with-turkeys-passports-for-sale-scheme-n8nfk5bqc>

55. One minister questioned how such a move would appear to voters, telling *The Times*:

“Just when we are making progress to deliver integrity and competence, wheezes like this just make us all look awful.”

Spirit, Lara. 2023. „Knighting Stanley Johnson Would Be an Outrage, Says Starmer.“ *The Times*, March 6, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/knighting-stanley-johnson-would-be-an-outrage-says-starmer-ff6pn050s>

56. Wendy Chamberlain, the Liberal Democrats’ chief whip, said the move “makes a mockery” of the honours system, calling on Rishi Sunak to veto the full list.

Spirit, Lara. 2023. „Knighting Stanley Johnson Would Be an Outrage, Says Starmer.“ *The Times*, March 6, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/knighting-stanley-johnson-would-be-an-outrage-says-starmer-ff6pn050s>

57. Scholastic said that it had made the changes to “keep the language current and avoid imagery that could negatively impact a young person’s view of themselves today, with a particular focus on mental health”.

Ellery, Ben. 2023. „Goosebumps Books ‘Sanitised Without RL Stine’s Permission’.“ *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/goosebumps-books-sanitised-without-rl-stines-permission-8qwvf7d5d>

58. Buckland told the *Today* programme this morning: “I think a lot of us who decided to allow the principle of the bill to go forward yesterday were doing so upon the basis that this bill will need further work of it is to have the effect that the government wish it to have, namely to end the small boats crisis.”

Wright, Oliver, Dathan Matt, Swinford Steven, and Charlie Parker. 2023. „HS2 Delay ‘Will Increase Costs and Lead to Job Cuts’ — Follow Latest.“ *The Times*, March 14, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/budget-latest-jeremy-hunt-rishi-sunak-migration-bill-h0wqkk3ff>

59. I know I have made some mistakes, I’m sorry.

Ball, Tom. 2023. “Woman, 22, Jailed for False Rape and Trafficking Claims.” *The Times*, March 14, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/woman-22-jailed-for-false-rape-and-trafficking-claims-h3jfr6d8l>

60. Locking them up 24/7, he insists, is the only answer.

Salmon, James. 2023. “Cat Curfews Creep in as Australia Clamps Down on Wildlife Killers.” *The Times*, March 4, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/cat-curfews-creep-in-as-australia-clamps-down-on-wildlife-killers-sbnxgbzjp>

61. However, doing so is risky.

Eccles, Louise. 2023. “Shoplift Britain: Why Thieves Feel Free to Clear Our Shelves.” *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/shoplift-britain-why-thieves-feel-free-to-clear-our-shelves-p09ddxxrb>

62. He said: “Having to deal with repeated and persistent shoplifters can cause issues beyond the theft itself like anxiety, fear and in some cases physical harm to retail workers.”

Eccles, Louise. 2023. "Shoplift Britain: Why Thieves Feel Free to Clear Our Shelves." *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/shoplift-britain-why-thieves-feel-free-to-clear-our-shelves-p09ddxxrb>

63. "Tasting food off other people's plates is an indicator of high levels of tolerance and trust in the relationship," says Robin Dunbar, an anthropologist and professor of evolutionary psychology at Oxford and an expert on friendship.

Wallop, Harry. 2023. „I'll Have What She's Having: Do You Ever Double Up at Dinner?“ *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/ill-have-what-shes-having-do-you-ever-double-up-at-dinner-gbct5c27p>

64. Overfishing and climate change mean that sandeels are increasingly hard to find.

Whitworth, Damian. 2023. „At Last, David Attenborough's at Home.“ *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/david-attenborough-wild-isles-britain-alastair-fothergill-interview-2023-dj6cnst80>

65. "Recent reductions in mortgage rates, improving consumer confidence, and a continuing resilience in the labour market are arguably helping to stabilise prices following the falls seen in November and December," Kim Kinnaird, director of Halifax Mortgages, said.

Howard, Tom. 2023. „House Prices Holding Steady to Defy Forecasts, Halifax Figures Show.“ *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/house-prices-holding-steady-to-defy-forecasts-halifax-figures-show-60gswk855>

66. For him, listening to those megaphones, it was really worrying that it happens in the middle of Finchley Road in London in broad daylight."

Gadher, Dipesh. 2023. „Israel's Ambassador to Britain: Antisemitism on the Streets And Why I Worry About My Children.“ *The Times*, March 5, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/israels-ambassador-to-britain-antisemitism-on-the-streets-and-why-i-worry-about-my-children-q2v2vwvx?ts=1678049969852>

67. Sitting on a clifftop on Skomer, an island off the Pembrokeshire coast, Attenborough is surrounded by puffins, which pop up their heads curiously from their burrows and shuffle close.

Whitworth, Damian. 2023. „At Last, David Attenborough’s at Home.“ *The Times*, March 7, 2023.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/david-attenborough-wild-isles-britain-alastair-fothergill-interview-2023-dj6cnst80>