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**Features of Spoken Language in the Discourse of Newspaper Reports
in British Tabloids**

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I would like to express my thanks to Mgr. Zuzana Urbanová, my supervisor, who has provided me with sufficient amount of advice and critical comments.

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Z á s a d y p r o v y p r a c o v á n í :

Cílem této bakalářské práce je najít a posoudit prvky mluveného jazyka v diskurzu zpráv britského bulvárního tisku. Studentka nejprve prostuduje odbornou literaturu zabývající se obecnými rozdíly mezi mluveným a psaným jazykem na rovině stylistické a s ohledem na podmínky produkce obou typů diskurzu. Dále se zaměří na specifickou charakteristiku jazyka britského bulvárního tisku. Po té obě oblasti propojí a aplikuje své znalosti na konkrétní autentický jazykový materiál. Jazyk zpráv zanalyzuje z hlediska lexikálního a syntaktického s ohledem na typické znaky mluveného jazyka. Při analýze bude brán v potaz rozdíl mezi přímou řečí a jazykem autora samého. Po provedení analýzy studentka kvalitativně interpretuje výsledky analýzy kvantitativní.

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Annotation

The aim of this bachelor paper is to conduct a research that analyses features of spoken language in the discourse of newspaper reports in the British tabloid press. The hypotheses stated on the grounds of secondary literature form the basis of the research. The data required for the analysis are collected from twenty articles randomly chosen from six different British tabloid newspapers. The differences between spoken and written language together with the style of newspaper reporting are taken into account. During the analysis the category of direct reported speech, indirect reported speech, and non-reported speech are taken into account. Finally, the data obtained via the means of quantitative analysis are interpreted qualitatively.

Abstrakt

Cílem této bakalářské práce je provést výzkum zaměřený na prvky mluveného jazyka v diskurzu zpráv britského bulvárního tisku. Po prostudování sekundárních zdrojů, které se týkají charakteristiky stylu britského bulvárního tisku a rozdílu mezi mluveným a psaným jazykem, jsou stanoveny hypotézy, které tvoří základ pro daný výzkum. Konkrétní autentický jazykový materiál je získán z dvaceti článků v šesti různých britských bulvárních novinách. Získaná primární data jsou poté zanalyzována z hlediska syntaktického s ohledem na zkoumané znaky mluveného jazyka. Data získaná kvantitativní analýzou budou později kvalitativně interpretována s ohledem na rozdíl mezi přímou řečí, nepřímou řečí a jazykem autora samého.

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Introduction

The aim of the bachelor paper is to conduct a research that analyses features of spoken language in the reports of the British tabloid press.

Language can be studied from different perspectives that copy the fields into which linguistics can be divided. The theoretical model of language contains the distinction between structure and form where the structure part is further divided into: text, sign, graphology, phonology, lexicon, and grammar. Given the space limitation of the bachelor paper it is not possible to embrace all the above-mentioned categories. Therefore, the decision was made to carry out the research on a grammatical level and analyse the text from a syntactic point of view.

The analysis will be based on the distinction between spoken and written variation of the English language. According to Halliday, spoken and written language can be to some extent perceived as two interrelated languages. (1989, s.92-93) It means that spoken language and written language are two different media that operate in spoken and written mode. They have their specific attributes and are used for particular purposes in diverse situations. The aforementioned attributes arise from the ways the spoken and written utterances are produced. In real life the distinction between the two modes is not so clear because majority of utterances are produced in a mixed mode.

The research is based on the presumption that newspaper reports bear the characteristics of mixed mode. It means that the features of spoken language, normally used in the spoken utterance, are present in the written text. As it can be seen further in this work, the tabloid press uses forms of spoken language in written reports to attract the audience, which it is designed for, and to persuade the readers community that they want to read the paper. Accordingly, the aim of the research is to investigate, describe and state the main features of spoken language used in news reports in the British tabloid press. The reasons and purposes for its usage will be explained. The concrete newspapers used for collecting the primary data were: The Sun, Daily Mail, Oxford Mail, The Daily Mirror, The Daily Express, and Daily Snack.

The paper is divided into two main parts, theoretical and practical. The first chapter in the theoretical part focuses on the methodology of the research, and then secondary sources are consulted. Secondary sources describe the theoretical basis for

the research. The second chapter focuses on the differences between spoken and written language in general. In the third chapter the definition of the newspaper reporting style of the tabloid press is described. The fourth chapter addresses the particular features of spoken language that will be studied in the research, together with the definition of the hypotheses. The hypotheses arise from the theoretical part and anticipate the outcome of the research. The research concentrates mainly on the complexity of the text, therefore, the features studied will be: complexity of noun phrases, the distribution of sentence types over the three stated categories, coordination within clause, parenthetical clauses. To support the idea of mixed mode of the newspaper reports other features will be studied. These will be: pronouns and deictic expressions, predominance of active voice over passive voice, usage of contracted verb forms.

The practical part of the work presents the research findings. The data obtained via the means of quantitative analysis are interpreted qualitatively, together with the verification of hypotheses stated at the end of the theoretical part of the paper. All findings are grouped according to the individual features of spoken language that are studied. Finally, in the last chapter a summary can be found where conclusions are drawn. Examples of individual sentences are presented in Appendix One. Appendix Two contains tables with the concrete figures of collected data. The excerpts of individual newspaper articles are numbered in Appendix Three.

1. Theoretical Background of the Research

1.1 Methodology and Primary Sources

As stated above, any language samples can be studied on number of levels depending on the purpose of the given research. In this research the samples collected from the primary sources will be analysed from the syntactic point of view. The research maps the occurrence of the features of spoken language in a text of newspaper reports.

Six tabloid newspapers were selected as being the most suitable language material for collecting the primary data and twenty articles were randomly chosen for the analysis. Mainly printed newspapers were consulted, even though some of the titles were used from online sources. Namely: *The Sun*, *Daily Mail*, *The Daily Mirror*, *The Daily Express*, *Oxford Mail*, and *Daily Snack*.

It is also important to emphasize that the language material selected for the research does not include newspaper headlines. Given the definition of a headline by D. Reah it is felt to be unproductive for the research. According to D. Reah headline is a very unique type of text. It has a range of functions that specifically dictate its shape, content and structure. It should summarize the story in a minimum number of words and attract the reader. The writer uses alliteration, homophones and rhyme; loaded language; ambiguity and word play; syntax via use of structures designed to focus on specific aspects of the text; non-standard structures, omission of words to create telegraphic style. (2002, s.13 and 32) The style, in which a headline is written, is unique and extremely different from the rest of the newspaper article. So it is not included in the research.

While processing features of spoken language the distinction between direct reported speech, indirect reported speech, and non-reported speech will be taken into account. It will be observed how many concrete cases of the given feature of spoken language occur in direct reported speech, indirect reported speech, and non-reported speech. The numbers of those features will be compared. Finally, the research will reveal whether the written text of newspaper reports contains features of spoken language. It is very important to explain why the distinction between direct, indirect

reported speech and non-reported speech was made and what exactly the terms denote in the context of this research.

Considering the nature of newspaper reports it should be pointed out that the language used in the press can be generally divided into reported and non-reported speech. Reported speech can be further divided into direct and indirect versions. While reporting other people's words and thoughts, the reporter uses the direct reported speech. The usage of direct reported speech in the text is indicated by quotation marks.

At this point, it may be argued that the direct reported speech in written text fails to represent all aspects of spoken discourse, given the general difference between spoken and written language that is based on the criteria of production. As Short and Semino pointed out, the discourse reports that are in different medium from the original cannot be expected to contain the features which cannot survive the medium change. For example, when recording spoken utterance in writing the quality of voice of the speaker will be omitted but the grammatical structure of the sentence will be noted down.

“What can be common to speech and writing are the words and grammatical structures used to produce some propositional structure, and so it is not surprising that more carefully-worded distinction between the direct and indirect forms refer specifically to these two linguistic levels.” (2002, s. 488)

The research takes into account the above-mentioned. Only the aspects of spoken language that can survive the medium change, and therefore, are present in the written text of newspaper reports will be studied in the research. In order to be able to quantify the findings it is necessary to make the distinction between the direct and indirect variety of spoken discourse.

As Short and Semino declare, writers of newspaper articles attempt to quote accurately and to acknowledge direct quotation. The choice to use direct or indirect reported speech in their writing is based on the decision how important it is for them to be loyal to the original utterance. (2002, s.491) Of course, it would not be right to suspect that the newspaper reports contain only quotations of spoken utterance that can be classified as clear category of direct or indirect speech because real language contains mixed cases of direct and indirect variety.

Even though Short and Semino acknowledge the presence of mixed variety in the language, they also point out that it would not serve any purpose to abandon the clear canonical categories because, logically, the mixed categories can only be accounted for through the means of theoretical non-mixed categories. (2002 s. 494 and 507) Short and Semino also state that generally, it can be said that when people report someone else's speech or thoughts in written text, they either report it, using direct reported speech in quotes, or they merely present it, using indirect reported speech, and that is usually clear from context which activity they are involved in. (2002, s. 489)

In this research, 300 sentences were analysed, out of which only 12 were the mixed cases of direct and indirect reported speech. It was decided that within the framework of this research these sentences will be included in the category of indirect reported speech. The decision is supported by the fact that the number of sentences in question is very low and to create a separate category would reduce the validity of the data collected.

Short and Semino further distinguish between direct speech and direct writing. They introduce categories of direct writing and indirect reported speech. "Direct writing" refers to sentences in which spoken utterance is quoted and the term "indirect reported speech" refers to the cases where the author quotes written text. (2002, s.497) In news reports, the frequency of quotes of written text is much lower than the quotes of originally spoken utterance. This research encountered only one case of direct writing and the sentence was included under the category of direct reported speech. It can be argued that because the "direct writing" reports an originally written text it cannot be included in the category of direct reported speech, which records an originally spoken utterance. The writer quotes the originally written text accurately and acknowledges the quotation in the same way as he/she would do when quoting spoken utterance. Therefore, it was included in the category of direct reported speech.

The data obtained from the quantitative analysis will be later interpreted qualitatively regarding the function and purpose of the specific features of spoken language in newspaper reports in the British tabloid press.

1.2 Spoken Versus Written English

Before starting the discussion concerning features of spoken language in written text, it is crucial to define the differences between written and spoken language in general. The fact that humans comprehend reality via means of language seems too obvious and general to state, but it is a key point in explaining why and how the language is used.

Crystal identifies situations in which language is used. He talks about communicating and exchanging ideas, emotional expression, social interaction, the power of sound, the control of reality, recording the fact, the instrument of thought, and the expression of identity. (1991, s. 10-13) Even though, as previously stated, there are seven other functions to which language can be put, it is generally agreed that language is most commonly and widely used as a way of communicating ideas in order to exchange facts and opinions. Furthermore, Crystal states that speaking and writing are seen as two different ways of communicating and expressing thoughts. (1991, s.178)

Naturally, the approach towards the two means of communication and their study has been evolving throughout the history. Crystal describes various approaches to spoken and written language. At first, the written language was felt as prominent, more important, and was given the label of high style medium because it was the language of literature and it provided a sense of authority. The second approach pointed out that speech is prior to writing because it is centuries older and written form evolved from spoken language. Hence, it was taken more seriously and written form was felt to be of secondary importance. Finally, the third approach used nowadays does not make a difference between spoken and written language because these are seen as two means of communication that complement each other. (1991, s. 178)

Usually, the decision to choose the particular means of communication is determined by the context. The term “context” is one of the most widely used terms in linguistics. According to K. Wales, “context” has two main meanings. It denotes the immediate discourse situation of “here and now”, in which an utterance is produced. Or it refers to the text that surrounds a lexical item and helps to determine its form and function; also called co-text. (1990, s. 81-83, 88) On the basis of Wales’ definitions, this research operates with the terms “extralinguistic context” and “linguistic context”. The term extralinguistic context indicates the circumstances and conditions in which the

utterance is produced. The term linguistic context denotes a discourse that surrounds a lexical item and helps to determine its meaning. As was stated above, the decision to use spoken or written form of communication is based on the extralinguistic context. People do not write to each other when they have the chance to speak, but on the other hand, there are some situations, defined by the social standards, when written form is required.

As is often pointed out by various scholars, spoken and written language contain a number of important differences. Crystal begins with stating the most obvious ones that arise from the physical form of a given type of communication.

Speech, using the medium of “phonic substance”, is a sound produced in the oral cavity and is heard by the ear, whereas writing is a medium of “graphic substance” produced as marks made by hand using an implement and is perceived by the eye. He continues by saying that there are other more significant differences in the function and structure of these two forms of language. These arise from the fact that speaking and writing are used in different communicative situations. In the modern society where the functions of speech and writing are usually said to complement each other, it is also important to realise that writing is no substitute for speech, nor does it work vice versa. The usage of an appropriate medium is defined by distance, time or it can be derived from the social stereotypes. (2002, s. 291).

Traditionally, when the distance between two people allows them to hear each other, they would speak; when they are separated by greater distance, they would write to each other. The typical characteristics of speech and writing determine the concrete features of the two media.

According to Crystal, speech is time bound, dynamic, transient, and interactive. The speaker has a particular addressee in mind and, typically, the participants are engaged in face-to-face interaction. There is no delay between production and perception. In general, speech can be labelled as spontaneous and can be given the quality of speed. Writing is space bound, static, and permanent. The producer is distant from the recipient and usually does not know who the reader is. Also the lack of visual contact makes it impossible to rely on extra linguistic context. There is also a delay between production and reception. (2002, s. 291)

Typical vocabulary and certain grammatical structures are characteristic for speech and the same can be said about writing, but these will be discussed later. Now it is essential to realise that in a real life the distinction between speech and writing cannot be clearly defined.

Crystal explains that there are very special circumstances which motivate people to write, what they would normally say. For example, when children are passing secret messages in class, or person who loses his voice writes on a piece of paper, when a teacher uses a black board while talking to the students, and so on. He further points out the impact of technology on language. Even though speech is an interactive medium, it is not true when talking on the telephone. In the same way, writing is not an interactive medium but it can be when using emails and faxes. (2002, s.291 and 292) Moreover, the 21st century allows communication not only via the telephone, but also more frequently people use Skype or ICQ. The two participants are separated from each other by distance but can exchange written messages in real time by ICQ or via cell phone text messages.

There are also social conventions that require written language (legal documents) and by the same conventions there are situations when the usage of spoken language is appropriate (conversation).

For understanding the differences between spoken and written discourse, it is not enough to base the distinction only on the presumption that speech and writing are two different media as was outlined above. Medium is only one dimension, in which a concrete text can be defined. Crystal and Davy speak about the need for other dimension, particularly, modality to make a clear distinction between spoken and written language.

“The distinction that we are seeking to make here are best seen as referring to given, fundamental features of language in use,...by referring to the linguistic differences associated with these distinctions we may be able to explain more adequately the characteristics of certain varieties. This happens, for example, when a specimen of written language shows a number of features that would usually be associated only with informal speech, or when a specimen of spoken language is found to contain constructions typical of writing...” (1969, s. 68-71)

Therefore, the question of mode is very important for the given research because the majority of utterances occur in a mixed mode. For defining the mixed mode, it is important to begin with the difference between medium and mode. The medium, also called channel, can be spoken or written. According to Wales, language is primarily transmitted via the medium of speech and secondary via the medium of writing. The mode of a discourse is more complicated to define. Mode can be associated with register, it covers the medium of communication, and the rhetorical mode is the format or genre (dialogue X monologue; letter X report). (1990, s. 246-247, 257)

This research operates with two media, spoken and written. If strictly distinguished, the spoken medium works in spoken mode, and written medium operates in written mode. The newspaper reports in tabloids combine “features of pro-written mode” with the ones that can be called “pro-spoken mode”; and therefore, bear the characteristics of mixed mode.

This research uses the term mixed mode in the same sense as it is used by Crystal. He describes mixed mode as a situation when an excerpt of written language shows a number of features that would usually be associated only with informal speech, or when the specimen of spoken language contains structures typical for written text. (1969, s.68)

There are several reasons for the mixed mode in newspaper reports. Firstly, newspaper article is a written piece of text, hence bears the characteristics typical for written mode. The purpose of the text is informative. The writer is restricted by the limited space given to the article, which results in condensation of the text and creation of more complex structures typical for written mode. Secondly, in the newspaper articles direct and indirect reported speech is used that quotes the originally spoken utterance, hence it bears its features. Also the relationship between participants, the writer and the audience, tends to be less formal and the choice of topic results in dependence on a shared context, which is typical for spoken mode.

Moreover, Biber introduces a scale measuring the level of dependence on situational reference where written variants should be above zero and spoken below zero. The newspaper reports are situated below zero. (1988, s. 143) That proves the relevance of the research and also supports the idea of mixed mode in news reports

because the dependence on the extra linguistic situation is the highest in the medium of conversation and here it occurs in the written text.

1.3 Style of Newspaper Reporting

This chapter will explain why the decision was made to conduct the research in the language material of newspaper reports. Before the main features of newspaper reports are introduced, it is crucial to say something about newspapers in general.

As is commonly known, the British newspapers can be divided into three groups. D. Reah follows Tunstall's distinction: the broadsheet newspaper, e.g. *the Telegraph* or *The Times*; the middle range tabloids, e.g. *the Daily Mail*; and the tabloids, e.g. *the Sun* or *the Mirror*. (Reah, Tunstall 2002, s. 2) It is said that the broadsheets and tabloids are intended for diverse audience and are, therefore, written in different styles. The common belief sees the broadsheets as a quality type paper focusing on reporting facts. That is why the broadsheets are understood to be a more reliable source of information. On the other hand, the tabloids are perceived as less reliable but more entertaining.

To briefly describe the most fundamental differences between the broadsheets and the tabloids, Crystal and Davy begin with the most striking difference that can be found on the graphetic and graphological level of analysis. Tabloids use greater variety, size, shapes and colours of letters and usually contain more pictures, photographs and their headlines are bigger in size. There is also a difference in the lexical and semantic level. Tabloid newspapers contain a wide range of vocabulary; phrasal verbs are used and even nonce-words are invented by writers to achieve originality. Even though the tendency to use features of spoken language can be found in both types of the press, it is still predominant and stronger in the tabloid newspapers. (1986, s.173-180) In addition, Crystal and Davy point out that there is also a difference at the grammatical level, stating that the style of broadsheets is closer to the academic style of writing, whereas the tabloid press tends to be more informal bearing many similarities to the spoken utterance. (1986, s.180- 191)

The above-mentioned differences between tabloid and broadsheet papers determine tabloids as a suitable material for the research. It is felt that for the purpose of the research there is no reason to make a distinction between tabloids and middle range

tabloids; consequently, both are presented in the research as tabloid press. The occurrence of the features of spoken language in tabloids is greater than in broadsheets. The reason for that arises from the purpose of tabloid newspaper and will be explained later in more detail.

Now it is essential to define the style of writing. The style of writing used in newspapers is sometimes referred to as “Journalese”. According to Crystal and Davy the term is, however, felt to be offensive and does not categorize the language used in newspapers from the stylistic point of view. Even though the word “newspaper” implies that the press contains mostly news, it is not so. The style of writing in the press is not homogenous because apart from newspaper reports newspapers contain many styles of writing, such as articles, reviews, imaginative writing, advertising, and competitions. (1986, s. 173).

Nevertheless, Crystal says that the language in the press has its specific features shaped by the nature of the medium. And the communication and presentation of news is dominant and the newspapers maintain a certain image. The need for image exists because the press has to be sold and it will sell well only if the potential reader wants to buy it.

Crystal says that at this point a favoured conception of audience comes into play. An awareness of what “the readership” wants includes not only judgement about what should be reported and exactly how much should be said about it, but also how it should be written. (2002, s. 380) Because the relationship between the audience and the paper forms the kind of language the paper uses and the kind of stories it writes about.

Even though D. Reah points out that there is no such thing as a typical reader, she also admits that the press always acts like there is one. By the means of lexical and stylistic devices the writer achieves not only the readability of the article, but he or she also tries to affect the outcome of the story by affecting how the reader will feel and think about what he/she has just read. The means used on the level of word choice and syntax allow the newspaper text to communicate with the audience at the level of spoken language using shared knowledge and other devices from the field of spoken language. (2002, s. 35-40).

The devices make the story or news report more interesting and appealing to the audience. The text is constructed to arouse and hold the interest of the reader. Tabloids

are papers designed for audience that want to be entertained, want information about celebrities and soap-opera characters, and do not want their received ideas challenged. Therefore, reading of a newspaper has to be made as smooth, quick, and easy as possible. The word “designed” is very appropriate in this context because the writer will give the readers what they want.

It can be asked why it is so that the static written text can be so related to the non-linguistic context. The answer is based on the extralinguistic situation that accompanies the production of the text. D. Reah introduces her writing about newspapers by saying: “Who wants yesterday’s paper?” Newspapers are cultural artefacts. They provide a series of snapshots of our life and our culture often from specific point of view. The printed newspapers from different countries and cultures often differ in a variety of ways.

(2002, s. 1 and 54)

From this quote, it can be seen that even though the text in the press is written, the news reports are, to some extent, interactive. The text is related to the extra linguistic context and from this point of view, it carries some attributes of spoken language. Therefore, the newspapers are considered to be produced in mixed mode. It arises from the effort to establish a relationship with the reader. The quotation of D.Reah was chosen as the most appropriate form how to summarise this chapter. D. Reah closes her work with restating that patterns of word choice and syntax not only can carry an ideological slant through a text, but also, and more importantly for this work, create a personal relationship with the audience. The newspaper text then communicates with the reader at a level that is most common in spoken language, using the concept of shared knowledge. (2002, s. 109)

In this sense a newspaper text becomes a conversation between individuals who have shared knowledge. It applies to the tabloid press the most.

1.4 Features of Spoken Language and Hypotheses

Prior to the analyses of the concrete samples from the respective newspapers, it is essential to identify and describe more closely the grammatical features of spoken language that will be studied. To every feature of spoken language a separate subchapter is devoted and at the end of every subchapter a concrete hypothesis is stated.

Given the characteristics of spoken language, explained above, and the fact that as Biber et al. says the western grammatical tradition is found almost exclusively on the study of written language, it can be asked whether the distinctive grammar of spoken language does not operate by laws different from those of written language. Biber et al. answers that the same “grammar of English” can be applied to both, spoken and written language. (1999, s.1038)

Furthermore, it could be also asked why in this chapter the grammatical rules of conversation are outlined, when not only dialogue but also monologue is a type of spoken language. As Crystal points out, the clear distinction between monologue and dialogue is based on the number of participants. Two participants create a dialogue and one monologue. Additionally, monologue is associated with the activity of writing and reading, whereas dialogue with speaking and listening. (2002, s. 294)

The decision to use the grammatical features of conversation is based on the presumption that conversation is the most commonly used, everyday variety of spoken language. Conversation also lies opposite to written forms of language on the scale of typically used grammatical features. Additionally, as outlined above, the text in newspaper reports can be to some extent perceived as conversation.

1.4.1 Parenthetical Clause

According to Biber et al. one of the fundamental features of spoken language is a so called add-on strategy. This strategy results from the fact that speech is produced in real time and there is a limitation to the working memory of the speaker. In contrast to the writer, who can rewrite the text, the speaker has to add things when he/she wants to reformulate the utterance. (1999, s.1066)

That is why, some elements, for example afterthoughts, which logically would be placed earlier if the utterance was written, are “tagged on” to the end of the sentence in the spoken form of an utterance. That results in a usage of parenthetical structures. In the written text, the parenthetical structures are incorporated in the sentence, whereas in the spoken utterance these are usually “added on” to the end of the sentence. (1999, s.1067) In real conversation it is difficult to continue the speech after parenthetical clause given the memory limitations, so it results in false starts. In the written text of news

reports the frequency is thought to be the lowest in the category of direct reported speech and highest in non-reported speech.

1.4.2 Coordinated Sentence Elements within a Clause

“Add-on strategy” of conversation can also be observed in a form of loosely coordinated sentences together with various types of coordination that occur at a group level, within a clause. (Crystal and Davy; 1986, s. 1986) Biber et al. postulates that whereas in written prose clause structures predominate, the conversation composes of one third of so called non-clausal units. (1999 s.1069-1070) Due to the fact that the “add-on strategy” of conversation cumulates sentence elements during the production of a speech, the highest number of coordinated sentence elements within a clause is expected to be found in the category of direct reported speech.

Furthermore, the research focuses on phenomena of sentence types. Minor sentences, simple sentences, compound and compound complex sentences will be observed during the research. These are presented in the following subchapters.

1.4.3 Minor Sentence

To be able to distinguish a minor sentence in the text, it is important to define it. Minor sentence is classified as a sentence type where either subject or verb is omitted.

According to Crystal and Davy, minor sentences are extremely frequent in spoken utterance. (1986, s.111) It is presupposed that the number of minor sentences in the text will be the lowest compared to the all other sentence types. The reason for that arises from the difference between spoken and written language. In conversation minor sentences are frequent and are usually used as a response to a question or for expressing emotions of the speaker. Minor sentences are supposed to be less frequent in written text of news reports because there is a need for condensation and that requires more complex sentence structures.

1.4.4 Simple Sentence

Quirk describes simple sentence as a sentence that consists of a single independent clause where a verb element is always a finite verb form. (1990, s.204)

Before the hypotheses about the occurrence of a simple sentence are stated, it is important to explain how the sentences of direct reported speech, where the writer directly quotes the originally spoken utterance, will be perceived and analysed. When an actual spoken utterance is quoted in news reports, the writer uses a reported clause that introduces a reporting clause. An example follows. *She said: "I've reached the point where I don't think anything could hurt me any more."* (Excerpt 6, Article 11)

The analysis approaches cases like the one, just mentioned, as two separate sentences. Consequently, *She said* is included in the category of non-reported speech, used by the author and *"I've reached the point where I don't think anything could hurt me any more"* is seen as direct reported speech.

The fact that the reporting clause will be analysed as a simple sentence, will affect the out come of the research. So the number of simple sentences in non-reported speech is expected to be higher than the number of simple sentences in direct reported speech. The category of direct reported speech is thought to contain the highest number of simple sentences opposed to the other sentence types. This presumption is again based on the fact that the category of direct reported speech resembles the most spoken utterance.

1.4.5 Compound, Complex, and Compound-complex Sentences

A complex sentence, according to Quirk et al., is a sentence that consists of only one main clause and it has one or more subordinated clauses functioning as an element of the sentence. Compound-complex type of sentence is a sentence consisting of at least two main clauses and one or more subordinated clauses. A compound sentence consists of two coordinated clauses. (1990, s.283)

When dealing with the frequency of compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences, it might be thought that the writer will use compound-complex sentence structures the most frequently in order to condense as much information as possible into the limited space of newspaper article. This research presupposes that it will not be so. The crucial thing here is the pace of the text that can be maintained by usage of less elaborated sentence structures. Therefore, in the category of non-reported speech it is presupposed that the highest number might be of the complex sentences.

As for the number of compound sentences, it is expected that the highest number might be again in the category of non-reported speech. This prediction is based on the fact that the highest number of sentences in general is also of non-reported speech. The reason for that arises from the style of newspaper reporting. In tabloid press the author of the text presents his or her ideas and uses other peoples' thoughts only to support them.

The complexity of the written text is achieved not only by the sentence types, but also by the types of phrases used in the text. Since this research is concerned with the degree of complexity in news reports, the next feature studied is a complexity of noun phrases.

1.4.6 Noun Phrase

Definition of a noun phrase taken from the Huddleston and Pllum says: "Prototypical NPs...are phrases headed by a noun and able to function as complement in clause structure." (2002, s.54) To be more precise, Biber et al. gives detailed description saying that noun phrase is a term covering noun-headed phrases as well as pronoun headed phrases. In a wider sense the term *nominal group* is used to describe a noun phrase. The basic canonical structure of a non-headed phrase includes: determiner + (premodification) + head noun + (postmodification and complement).(1999, s. 574) To make it clear, Biber et al. sets the complex noun phrase in contrast with a simple noun phrase that consists of determiner + head or it is a single noun or pronoun. (1999, s. 230) Given the aforementioned descriptions, it can be said that noun phrases can be found in the complex or simple form. Simple noun phrase consists of a single noun or a single pronoun or a determiner plus a head. A complex noun phrase is realised by a head in the form of a noun and it is pre-modified by determiners, adjectives or nouns; the noun phrase is also post-modified by prepositional phrase, non-finite clause, and relative clause.

Crystal and Davy say that in conversation the nominal groups tend to be uncomplicated, (1986, s.112) which basically means that conversation prefers simple noun phrases. When focussing on the number of simple noun phrases, it is presupposed to be the highest in the category of direct reported speech because in the environment of

mixed mode of newspaper reports this category resembles spoken language. Complex noun phrases are supposed to predominate in the category of non-reported speech because it is the language of the author of the text, and as such bears the characteristics of written text regarding its complexity.

To support the idea of mixed mode of newspaper reports, further attributes of spoken language are taken into account, these are: pronouns, deictic expressions, contracted verb forms, active and passive voice.

1.4.7 Pronouns and Deictic Expressions

Generally, in the medium of conversation, a relatively high number of pronouns is used and also deictic expressions are very common. This is supported by the following quote.

“The reference of certain kinds of expression is determined in relation to features of the utterance-act: the time, the place, and the participants, i.e. those with the role of speaker or addressee. This phenomenon is known as deixis and the expressions concerned are called deictic.” (Huddleston and Pllum, 2002, s. 1451)

It is clear from the definition that the following word classes function in the text as deictic expressions. Those are particularly: pronouns (personal, reciprocal, reflexive, demonstrative), various types of reduced NP, VP, comparatives, spatial location, and temporal deixis.

Via the means of deixis the text keeps its coherence and the reader is able to understand it. Also the choice of respective deictic expressions is very important for the tone of the message and the impact it may have on the reader. For example, phatic structure is used to establish a personal relationship with the reader. Mainly personal pronouns: *I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they, me, him, her, us, them, my, your, her, our, your, their, his, its, mine, yours, hers, ours, yours, theirs, myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.* (Huddleston and Pllum, 2002, s. 426)

For that reason, it is presupposed that the number of deictic expressions will be higher in the category of direct reported speech than in non-reported speech. Deictic expressions are used by the author, for example, when his or her idea is presented and is introduced by personal pronoun. Even though deictic expressions are used in the

category of non-reported speech, their frequency is expected to be lower than pronouns used for endophoric reference. The lowest number of deictic expressions is expected to be found in the category of indirect reported speech. From the whole number of pronouns used in the text, there will be a higher number of pronouns that are used for endophoric reference than the number of deictic expressions that are used for exophoric reference.

Within the category of verb two features are observed in the research (contracted verb forms and voice).

1.4.8 Category of Voice

Quirk et al. explains that the distinction between active and passive voice applies to the transitive verb. The passive voice adds a form of the auxiliary *be* followed by the *-ed* participle of the main verb. For example: *kisses* – active voice / *is kissed* – passive voice.

In sentences where there is a choice between active and passive form the active voice is preferred. Active voice is also preferred in the medium of conversation. There are, however, reasons why the speaker or writer chooses to use passive. (1990, s. 44-46)

Furthermore, Biber et al. points out that there are number of factors that influence the choice between passive voice and active voice. These are discourse factors, register, and lexico-grammatical factors. (2005, s. 476) The presupposed hypotheses are based on these three mentioned factors. It is predicted that active voice is thought to predominate in the category of direct reported speech because, by its characteristics, it bears the most resemblance to the real spoken language. And as Biber et al. says, conversation has a human-centred concern with people's actions. This concern is the reason why the subject, which is the speaker, is not omitted; hence the usage of passive is the lowest here. Biber et al. also points out that passive voice accounts for only 15 per cent of all finite verb forms in news; therefore, the prevalence of active voice in the whole text of newspaper reports is expected. (2005, s.477)

1.4.9 Contracted Verb Forms

The last feature that the research is going to concentrate on is the usage of contracted verb forms. Un-contracted verb forms are those forms where the complete verb is spelled out, whereas contracted forms are those in which one or more letters are deleted and the verb is joined to another word. The contracted verb forms carry the quality of informality and are used mainly in spoken utterance. Therefore, the number of contracted verb forms is thought to be the highest in the category of direct reported speech.

There are other grammatical features of spoken language, Biber et al. talks about ellipsis with the relation between the clausal and non-clausal units in the conversation. Ellipsis is highly characteristic for spontaneous speech because of the need to reduce the syntactic complexity due to real time pressure. (2005, s. 441) The research will not study the element of ellipsis. Even though it is one of the features of spoken language, it is not so common in the environment of mixed mode of newspaper reports, where the research is carried out. Also the limited space of this work will not allow concentrating on all features of spoken language.

In this part of the paper, it was explained on what basis the research stands. Features of spoken language that occur in the mixed mode of press reports were explained and the style of newspaper reporting was classified. Theory was used to state the hypotheses upon which the research was done. The following part of the work will present the findings of the research.

2. Practical Part

The object of this chapter is to present the outcome of the research. The results are presented in the same order as the hypotheses stated above. To every feature of spoken language that is studied, a separate chapter is devoted. The over all summary of the research outcome is presented at the end of this work, in the final chapter. The sentences studied are presented in Appendix One and the tables that show the exact number of features in question, can be found in Appendix Two. The newspaper articles, out of which the example sentences were taken, are presented in Appendix Three.

2.1 Coordination within a Clause

To support the idea of occurrence of features of spoken language in news reports, the phenomenon of coordination within the clause was included. The coordination of clauses will be discussed later in the chapter that is devoted to sentence types. This chapter concentrates on coordination of elements within the clause. Spoken language is an interactive medium and lack of planning results in a usage of loosely coordinated elements, for example, phrases are coordinated and loosely coordinated structures are commonly used. Even though in written text this type of coordination is not so common, it is still present. The research revealed that in newspaper reports coordination exists in a very low frequency compared to complex structures. In written text of newspaper reporting, the planning is crucial and because there is a demand for condensation of a message, coordination of sentence elements within the clause is used. Excerpt 50 represents a coordinated object in the category of non-reported speech. Excerpt 51 illustrates a coordinated premodification in direct reported speech and in this sentence the speaker deliberately uses the coordinated premodification for emphasis.

*Britain's hater of the trend began when many **banks, insurers and other firms** switched to foreign call centres to save money.* (Excerpt 50, Article 15)

*"He has the capacity to be one of **the big, big, big ones.**"* (Excerpt 51, Article 8)

As it can be seen in Table 8 in Appendix Two, the highest number of coordinated sentence elements is in the category of non-reported speech, followed by direct reported

speech, 37:12. This is mainly due to the fact that the amount of text produced is higher in the category of non-reported speech than in the category of direct reported speech. Therefore, the prediction concerning the number of coordinated elements within the clause was not confirmed.

2.2 Parenthetic Clause

Parenthetic clauses in non-reported speech are used for the same reason as in spoken language to add extra information or explanation. The research revealed that in newspaper reports the frequency of usage in direct reported speech is lower than in non-reported speech. The examples of usage in non-reported speech are documented below.

*But unknown to the council, the Methodist church – **built in the 1830s by local people on a hill near Stibb Cross and Holsworthy** – had been granted Grade II-listed status in the 1980's.* (Excerpt 56, Article 6)

*At first Liam, **who has already won £ 10,000**, tired to laugh off the comments.* (Excerpt 58, Article 11)

In spoken utterance, the parenthetic clauses tend to be short because more complex structures result in false starts. That again arises from the memory limitations of the speaker and also the inability to plan ahead. These limitations do not apply to the writer of newspaper reports therefore; parenthetic clauses are mostly used in non-reported speech. On the other hand, their number in all articles studied is low due to the need to make the text swift and keep its pace. High frequency of parenthetic clauses would break the flow of the text and make the text difficult to read. In the 300 sentences studied only 15 parenthetic clauses were found. The number of parenthetic clauses is the highest in non-reported speech and the lowest in direct reported speech. The prediction concerning the parenthetic clauses was confirmed. For detailed figures see Table 10, Appendix Two.

2.3. Sentence Types

Naturally, the newspaper reports contain all types of sentences. Their exact number across the given categories can be seen in Appendix Two, Table 7. The examples of all sentence types discussed in this chapter can be found in Appendix One.

2.3.1. Minor Sentence

When comparing the sentence types in the newspaper reports, it cannot be unnoticed that the lowest number of sentences used is the one of minor sentences. From Table 7 in Appendix Two, it can be seen that minor sentences are rare in news reports and the number is low even in the category of direct reported speech. It is due to the fact that in the spoken language the minor sentences are usually used in reaction to the external reality, and are also more emotional and less informative, therefore, they are not very frequently used in the medium of written utterance of news reports. They are, however, used in situations where the writer of the article quotes, using direct reported speech. As documented in Excerpt 45.

“Absolutely!” (Excerpt 45, Article 8)

Or it can be used by the author in non-reported speech when he or she feels it is appropriate and wants to sound casual as in Excerpt 47.

Happy reading! (Excerpt 47, Article 3)

The writer there created an informal, friendly tone of the article and also established a relationship with the reader by addressing the readers and wishing them happy reading. There is no example of a minor sentence used in the category of indirect reported speech because the nature of indirect reported speech does not allow it. It will be explained in the next chapter. It can be stated that the predictions concerning the frequency of occurrence of minor sentence were confirmed.

2.3.2. Simple Sentence

When considering the total number of simple sentences in the language material studied, there were 98 simple sentences compared to 202 non-simple sentence types. These results correspond with the complexity of a written text of newspaper reports. (See Table 7 in Appendix Two) On the other hand, in the category of direct reported speech when comparing the number of simple sentences to non-simple sentences the ratio is almost 1:1, 45:50. An example follows. *“The family is heartbroken.”* (Excerpt 28, Article 14) The other examples of simple sentences in direct reported speech are the Excerpts 30-32 in Appendix One. The number of simple sentences in direct reported speech corresponds with the fact that simple sentences are very frequent in spoken utterance, therefore, are used when speech is quoted.

When comparing the number of simple sentences in non-reported speech to non-simple sentences, 53: 121, it is obvious that in the language of the author non-simple sentence types predominate. Out of 98 simple sentences in total 45 are in direct reported speech, it is nearly 50 per cent and out of 121 non-simple sentences in total only 50 are in direct reported speech. So it can be said that even though the newspaper reports are complex, the direct reported speech contains higher percentage of simple sentences than non-simple sentences; and therefore, contributes to the lower degree of complexity of newspaper reports. These findings support the idea of mixed mode of newspaper reports.

It is also important to explain why, when focusing only on the simple sentence, its highest number can be found in the category of non-reported speech; 53 out of 98 simple sentences. There are several reasons for that. Firstly, the author uses simple sentence to imitate the informal style of speech and also to keep the pace of the text. The sequence of simple sentences is easy to follow and flows. So the report is readable and interesting. Secondly, the distinction between reporting clause and reported clause was taken into account, when analysing sentences in direct reported speech. These were analysed as two separate simple sentences (reporting clause as a simple sentence in non-reported speech, and reported clause as a simple sentence in direct reported speech). Therefore, considering that in the newspaper reports most space is devoted to the author's voice (non-reported speech), the number of simple sentences in non-reported speech is higher than in direct reported speech. Example of a simple sentence in non-reported speech is represented by Excerpt 29.

Noel was divorced with no children. (Excerpt 29, Article 8)

The absence of simple sentences in indirect reported speech is natural and it is happening for the same reason as the absence of minor sentences in indirect reported speech. Simple sentence consists of only one clause and in the indirect reported speech there have to be at least two clauses; one that introduces the message and the message itself. Further more, even though the direct reported speech is analysed as two separate simple sentences, indirect reported speech is seen as one sentence consisting of several clauses. Therefore, simple sentence cannot be found in the category of indirect reported speech.

2.3.3. Complex, Compound, and Compound-complex Sentences

Compound sentence requires two main coordinated clauses. This requirement, however, cannot be fulfilled in the category of direct reported speech because the reporting clause and the reported clause are subordinated. Therefore, there are no compound sentences in the category of indirect reported speech. From Table 7 it is obvious that the highest number of compound sentences is in the category of non-reported speech. Comparing this result to the figures in Table 6, it can be said that it is because the highest amount of sentences in all articles studied is of non-reported type. The author uses compound sentences to imitate the informality of spoken language; see Excerpt 37.

United we stand, divided we're fined. (Excerpt 37, Article2)

The research revealed that in the category of direct reported speech the number of compound sentences is lower than of complex sentences, 15:27, and the highest number of compound sentences is in the category of non-reported speech, 26. Following example shows a compound sentence in direct reported speech.

"She gave the world so much and did not take it with her."(Excerpt36, Article5)

In the category of non-reported speech and indirect reported speech complex sentence type predominates. It proves that the mixed mode of newspaper reports favours the complex sentences, whereas the spoken language prefers coordination of sentences.

From Table 7, it can be seen that complex sentence type predominates over all other sentence types. That is because the message that the writer wants to present to the audience has to fit into the limited space of the report. That is why the condensation of the message is crucial. The best way to achieve it is the usage of complex sentences because too complicated structures discourage the reader. The following example demonstrates complex sentence type in indirect reported speech. It is a relative clause, where a relative pronoun is omitted.

Channel 4 claimed it was just to make way for fresh new ideas. (Excerpt 39, Article10)

In addition, the number of complex sentences is higher than the number of compound-complex ones. The reason is that even though the condensation of information is crucial in the press, the text has to be fluent and swift, therefore, the compound-complex structures are used less. It is connected with the purpose of the

paper. As it was pointed out in the theoretical part, the style of tabloid press is designed for the audience that wants to be entertained. It means that the reader does not want to be challenged not only by the topic, but also by the grammar. Reader wants to consume the article passively and does not want to be thinking too much about it. Easy, smooth and simple syntax helps to create this illusion. The research confirmed the predictions concerning the frequency and occurrence of sentence types within the discourse of newspaper reports.

2.4. Noun Phrase

It is generally known that whereas in the medium of spoken utterance simple noun phrases are used the most, in the written utterance the complex types predominate. Considering all articles studied, the research revealed that the number of complex noun phrases outweighs the simple noun phrase. On the other hand, when focussing only on the category of direct reported speech it was found out that in this category simple noun phrases predominate.

The following example demonstrates a simple noun phrase in the category of direct reported speech.

*“...it’s a serious indictment of parking controls in **this country**.”* (Excerpt 19, Article 2)

this country is a simple noun phrase incorporated in the prepositional phrase; the noun phrase is realised by demonstrative pronoun as a determiner and noun as a head. Other examples can be seen in Appendix One, Excerpts 20, 24.

The previously mentioned predominance of simple noun phrases in direct reported speech, is due to the fact that direct reported speech is, by its characteristics, closer to spoken language, therefore, the number of simple noun phrases outweighs the number of complex noun phrases; 141 : 118.

Considering the other two categories (indirect reported speech and non-reported speech) they bear the characteristics of written text, therefore, complex noun phrase outweighs the simple noun phrase in these two categories; indirect reported speech 86:60, non-reported speech 352:211. Consequently, the simple noun phrase is not dominant in the all articles studied. And in the mixed mode of newspaper reporting, the complex type of noun phrase predominates; to be exact it is 412:484 in favour of complex version.

Following example illustrates a complex noun phrase realised by a noun (*decision*) as a head and pre-modified by central determiner (possessive pronoun-*his*) and post-determiner (*much*), and it is also post modified by non-finite verb structure, infinitive, in the category of non reported speech.

*his much desired **decision** to take* (Excerpt 25, Article 8)

When considering only the distribution of a simple noun phrase over the three given categories, it was presupposed that the highest number of simple noun phrases will be found in direct reported speech. Even though the research found out that the simple noun phrase outweighs the complex one in direct reported speech, the highest number of simple noun phrases occurred in non-reported speech. There were 211 cases of simple noun phrase in non-reported speech and only 141 cases of simple noun phrase in direct reported speech. (See Appendix Two, Tables 4, 5, 9)

This discrepancy can be explained by considering the total number of all noun phrases in all articles studied. Out of 968 noun phrases in total, 405 are used in reported language and 563 noun phrases in the category of non-reported language.

It means that the language of the author was given larger space in the text. This statement is also supported by the result from sentence analysis. In Table 6 it can be seen that out of 300 sentences in total, 174 are used in the category of non-reported speech, followed by the direct reported speech that counts 95 sentences and the lowest number of sentences, 31, is used in the category of indirect reported speech.

Generally, the structure of written text has the tendency to be more complex. That corresponds with the supremacy of the complex variety of a noun phrase in the whole text. Example of a complex noun phrase follows.

*...93% of people want calls to be handled **by operators in Britain**.*(Excerpt27, Article15)

Operators in Britain is a complex noun phrase realised by the head that is a noun in plural and post-modified by a prepositional phrase.

Additionally, in the newspaper reports the writer is challenged by the limited space he or she is given and has to fit the message into it. Condensation of a message is a device how to achieve the goal. It should be also pointed out that 65 noun phrases were post-modified by clause, whereas 186 by a phrase; see Table 9. The following

sentence is an example of a complex noun phrase realized by a noun (*books*). The head (*books*) is pre-modified by an adjective (*beautiful*) and post-modified by a relative clause (*which children really seemed to like very much*).

“*She wrote beautiful **books** which children really seemed to like very much.*”
(Excerpt 24, Article 5)

The postmodification by a phrase is illustrated below.

*The Queen yesterday spoke of her **pride** in Prince Harry and said...* (Excerpt 23, Article 20)

The head (*pride*) is pre-modified by a possessive pronoun (*her*) and post modified by a prepositional phrase (*in Prince Harry*).

Even though the post-modification by a clause is more complex than by a phrase, these results do not contradict the previously stated findings. The reason for using the postmodification by a phrase more frequently corresponds with the author’s intention to keep the pace of the text. On the one hand the message has to be complex and condensed, and on the other hand, it has to be light, and easy to read.

2.5. Pronouns and Deictic Expressions

To conclude the findings, as it can be seen in Appendix Two, Table 1 the usage of deictic expressions represents 33 per cent of the number of all pronouns used in the text. It corresponds with the fact that pronouns are most commonly used as pro-forms of referencing. In the mixed mode of newspaper reports, it is natural that exophoric reference is used in direct reported speech. The person quoted reacts to the immediate situation and his/her spoken utterance is noted down by the writer as accurately as possible. Also the category of non-reported speech that generally represents written utterance contains deictic expressions, and therefore, it has the attributes of spoken language. The Table 1 reads 71:46 deictic expressions in favour of direct reported speech. There are two main reasons for that. Firstly, the newspapers are printed regularly (daily press, weekly papers etc.) and affairs reported there are happening almost in real time for the reader. That is why there is no ambiguity because the newspaper readers are familiar with the external reality that the deictic expressions refer to. In this aspect, it remotely resembles conversation. Exophoric reference used in the category of non-reported speech makes the impression of immediacy, urgency and stresses the information as up to date. Secondly, the text containing such references is

not considered to be ambiguous by the audience because the reader is able to retrieve the information from his/her general knowledge. The following examples demonstrate the usage of deictic expressions in non-reported speech.

***This** week **we** met Patti Boyd, the original rock chick who was married to both George Harrison and Eric Clapton.* (Excerpt 1, Article 16)

***I** am constantly stopped by people on the street asking about the books.* (Excerpt 4, Article 3)

This is a demonstrative pronoun used in the non-reported speech as external reference. **We** is a personal pronoun as deictic expression referring to the author of the article and the press itself. **I** is a personal pronoun as deictic expression used in the category of non-reported speech. The author of a newspaper article usually uses personal pronouns to underline that the stated ideas are his/her own and again to make the text more friendly and informal. In this situation the pronoun bears the same function as in spoken language of conversation referring to the speaker, and hence, it is deictic.

The usage of deictic expressions is usually omitted in indirect reported speech because the originally spoken utterance is presented to the reader in condensed form. Or there is a shift. First person singular, **I**, that is used in the actual speech is shifted to third person singular, **he**, **she**, while being reported. There were only three cases in indirect reported speech opposed to the 120 deictic expressions in total.

The following example illustrates the shift of pronouns in indirect reported speech. In the real situation the spokesperson probably said: “*Paris, Nice and Rome are our most popular European destinations this weekend.*” The reporter wrote: *British Airways said Paris, Nice and Rome were its most popular European destinations this weekend.* (Excerpt 5c, Article 12) **This** is a demonstrative pronoun used as intensifier for endophoric reference. A possessive pronoun in first person plural (**our**) was replaced by a possessive pronoun in third person singular (**its**). This example also demonstrates that it is hard to deduce what really was the content of the original spoken utterance.

The number of personal pronouns used for endophoric reference, see Table 1, is the highest in non-reported speech and lowest in the category of indirect reported speech leaving direct reported speech in the middle of the scale.

It may seem a bit out of this world, but pop sensation Robbie Williams has revealed *his* next career move – *he* wants to become a qualified Ufologist. (Excerpt 5b, Article 19)

He is a personal pronoun of anaphoric reference. It refers back to the noun Robbie Williams and *his* is a possessive pronoun also referring back to the same noun. *It* is a personal pronoun referring forward to the whole sentence; *he wants to become a qualified Ufologist*.

Even though a coherent text does not have to be necessarily cohesive, here, in the environment of newspaper reports, pro-forms of endophoric reference contribute to the coherence of the text. The need for coherency of the text explains why the number of pronouns used for endophoric reference is higher even in the category of direct reported speech. Therefore, the predictions concerning the frequency of usage of deictic expressions and endophoric reference was confirmed.

2.6. The Category of Voice

Excerpts 11, 12 in Appendix One demonstrate the usage of passive voice in direct reported speech. Excerpts 13 and 14 illustrate the category of direct reported speech and non-reported speech is represented by Excerpts 15, 16. The active voice is represented by Excerpt 17 in direct reported speech and by Excerpt 18 in the category of non-reported speech.

Table 3 in Appendix Two shows the distribution of verbs in active and passive voice across the three given categories. There is a great difference in the number of verbs in passive and active voice in the whole number of analysed articles. The reason for that is obvious. As a general rule, in sentences, where the writer can choose between active and passive voice, the active voice is preferred. The message is more comprehensive and natural. Because the active voice is seen as unmarked compared to the passive voice, only examples of passive are presented in this chapter.

Biber et al. found out in their research that passive voice accounts for 15 per cent of all finite verb forms in newspapers. (1999, s.476) The outcome of this research counts 11 per cent of verbs in passive out of all finite verb forms. The difference can be explained by the fact that whereas the research carried by Biber et al. included broadsheet and tabloid press, the research in this bachelor paper included only tabloid press. Even though the corpus studied by this research was considerably smaller than

the one used by Biber et al., the difference proves that tabloid press contains more features of informal style, hence spoken language than broadsheet.

In the category of direct reported speech the active voice predominates. The highest number of passive voice can be found in non-reported speech. Examples follow.

*Celebrity Big Brother **has been axed** after the Shilpa Shetty race row.*
(Excerpt 15, Article 10)

*They **are thought** to have headed for Charles's nearby country home at Highgrove.*
(Excerpt 16, Article 1)

The author of the newspaper article uses passive voice, for example when describing an event that involves affected person and the agent of the action is not important or it can be retrieved from general knowledge. Or when the agent is not mentioned for legal reasons or may be unknown. In Excerpt 16, the agent can be retrieved from the linguistic context.

2.7. Contracted Verb Forms

In Appendix One, Excerpts 6, 10 there are examples of direct reported speech whereas the Excerpts 7-9 represent the language used by the author of the article. The absence of the example in indirect reported speech will be explained later.

As it can be seen from Table 2, the contracted verb forms are used most commonly in the category of direct reported speech and they are also represented in the category of non-reported speech. An example of direct reported speech follows.

*She said: "**I've** reached the point where **I don't** think anything could hurt me any more. When **I'm** at home, **I'd** never be made to feel like this at home."* (Excerpt 11, Article 1)

And the non-reported speech is represented further.

*But **you'd** better enjoy it as, true to the form, it **won't** last.* (Excerpt 12, Article 7)

The absence of contracted verb forms in the category of indirect reported speech within the research does not mean that contracted verb forms are not used in indirect reported speech in real language. They exist in real language as it is illustrated by this example: *But she said Blake has told her **he'll** harm himself if she leaves him on his own.* (Amy: I said No No No to rehab 'cos Blake will kill himself. *The Sun*. 25.8.2007, s. 16-17.)

But in the language material studied in this research no case of contracted verb form was found in indirect reported speech. The aforementioned absence of contracted verb forms only shows that the rate of occurrence of this phenomenon is the lowest in the category of indirect reported speech.

Even though, as a general rule, contracted verb forms are not used in formal written text, they are used in newspaper reports because the style of writing, particularly in tabloid newspapers, tend to be very close to informal language, which allows the usage of contracted verb forms.

The usage of contracted verb forms in direct reported speech is logical because it bears the informal characteristics of real speech. The usage of contracted verb forms in the category of the author's language gives the article a casual tone, which again creates the sense of informality. For the same reason, the contracted verb forms are used in indirect reported speech. The number is the lowest in this category because the writer usually restates and edits the message. So it would contain the maximum information and at the same time it would be short enough to fit into the limited space of newspaper article. Therefore, the sentences in indirect reported speech are more complex than the originally spoken ones. The contracted verb forms are used only rarely in the more complex sentence structures. As far as the contracted verb forms are concerned the hypothesis was confirmed.

Conclusion

This chapter is designed to summarize the findings of the research concerning the previously stated hypotheses. The aim of this bachelor paper was to study the features of spoken language in the mixed mode of newspaper reports in the British tabloid press. The hypotheses, upon which the research was built, were stated on the basis of theoretical background concerning the secondary data. The primary data were gathered from twenty articles collected randomly from the six different British tabloid newspapers.

The research confirms that the mixed mode of newspaper reports is a written utterance that contains the attributes of spoken language. The reasons for that are the circumstances of production of the newspaper articles. Firstly, the newspapers are published regularly (daily, weekly), therefore, the events reported there are happening almost in real time for the reader. In this aspect, it very remotely resembles conversation even though speech is still perceived as an interactive medium and writing is not. Secondly, the tabloid press is designed for specific audience, and therefore, the style of the text is altered to fit the taste of the audience. This is achieved not only by the choice of the topic the paper reports about, but also by the way the articles are written. The usage of features of spoken language makes the written text casual and reader-friendly. The mixed mode of newspaper reports contains not only non-reported, but also reported speech. Non-reported speech is the voice of the author of the article and bears the characteristics of a written text. The author also uses quotes of actual speech and rephrases somebody else's thoughts to support his or her opinion, using direct and indirect reported speech. It was found out, during the analysis, how many concrete cases of the given feature of spoken language occur in direct reported speech, indirect reported speech, and non-reported speech. The figures were compared.

It cannot be stated that the research proved the mixed mode aspect of newspaper reports as a whole because the scope of features studied was very narrow and the corpus used was considerably small. On the other hand, it can be said that within the individual features it was proved that newspaper reports contain features of spoken language and the research revealed the reasons for that. The research concentrated mainly on the complexity of the text, therefore, the features studied were: complexity of noun phrases,

the distribution of sentence types over the three stated categories, coordination within a clause, and parenthetical clauses. To support the idea of mixed mode, other features were included in the research, these were: pronouns and deictic expressions, predominance of active voice over passive voice, usage of contracted verb forms. The research proved that the attributes of spoken language are used in the category of non-reported speech deliberately by the writer to resemble the informality of spoken language, which is expected by the readers of the paper. The features of spoken language are also present in the category of direct reported speech and indirect reported speech. This is to be expected because direct reported speech resembles, by its character, spoken language. The most complex structures can be found in the category of non-reported speech because it is language of the author, who uses condensation. The writer has to fit as much information as possible into the limited space of the newspaper article. In the mixed mode of newspaper reports both elements are present, the complexity of a written text together with the informality of spoken utterance. A short extract of the outcome of the research is stated below.

From the sentence type point of view, the least frequent type that occurred in the text was of minor sentence. This is to be expected because in conversation the minor sentences are used in the reaction to the immediate situation or to express feelings of the speaker. Usually the minor sentences in conversation create ellipsis. The omitted elements in ellipsis and the omitted sentence elements in the minor sentences can be retrieved without difficulty from the extralinguistic context in the spoken utterance, which cannot be done so easily in the written text of newspaper reports. Therefore, this type of sentences is not widespread in the written register of newspaper reports.

The research found out that the highest number of sentences is of a complex type. The complex type of a sentence predominates in the category of non-reported speech and indirect reported speech. This is due to two factors. Firstly, there is a need for condensation in the text of newspaper reports. The maximum amount of information possible has to fit into the limited space given to the article. Secondly, whereas in the written text compound-complex sentences or more complicated structures are preferred, these structures are avoided in the news reports. The complex type of sentence is able to

condense enough information and at the same time it is easy to read, it can be understood, and it keeps the fast flow of the text. Compound-complex sentences are too complicated and break the pace of a text, hence, discouraging the reader. Simple sentences occur in both, direct reported speech and non-reported speech, and they are absent in the category of indirect reported speech. In the language material studied there were 98 simple sentences compared to 202 non-simple sentence types. It was also found out that in the language of the author the non-simple sentence type predominates. On the other hand, in the category of direct reported speech the number of simple sentences compared to non-simple sentences is 45:50, almost 1:1. So it can be said that even though the newspaper reports are complex, the direct reported speech contains higher percentage of simple sentences than non-simple sentences; and therefore, contributes to the lower degree of complexity of newspaper reports. And also it contributes to the higher degree of informality of the text.

The complex noun phrases outweigh the simple noun phrases in the articles studied. The highest number of simple noun phrases was found in non-reported speech. It is due to the fact that the language of the author was given larger space in the tabloid press. On the other hand, in the category of direct reported speech the simple type of a non-phrase predominates.

The prediction about the predominance of active voice in the whole text and in the category of direct reported speech was confirmed. Generally, when the choice can be made, active voice is preferred, therefore, there is a great difference in the number of verbs in passive and active voice across all articles analysed. The contracted verb forms give the text the impression of informality. Here, the highest number of contracted verb forms was found in the category of direct reported speech.

Pronouns are generally used as pro-forms in the text to contribute to its cohesion and coherence. Therefore, in the news reports the highest number of pronouns is the one of endophoric reference. The deictic expressions that are generally used in spoken utterances are here represented by the highest number in the category of direct reported speech.

As the coordination within the clause is concerned, the research revealed that the coordination predominates in non-reported speech followed by direct reported speech. As for the parenthetical clauses, the prognosis was confirmed. The research proved that the highest number of parenthetical clauses occurs in the category of non-reported speech. And the number of parenthetical clauses in all articles studied is low. Only 15 parenthetical clauses were found in 300 sentences studied.

Resumé

Cílem této bakalářské práce je provést výzkum zaměřený na prvky mluveného jazyka v diskurzu zpráv britského bulvárního tisku.

Práce je rozdělena na dvě části - teoretickou a praktickou. Teoretická část práce se zabývá studiem odborné literatury týkající se rozdílu mezi mluveným a psaným jazykem a charakteristiky stylu britského bulvárního tisku. Na tomto základě jsou pak stanoveny hypotézy, které tvoří základ pro daný výzkum. Konkrétní autentický jazykový materiál je získán z dvaceti článků v šesti různých britských bulvárních novinách. Získaná primární data jsou analyzována z hlediska syntaktického s ohledem na zkoumané znaky mluveného jazyka. Data získaná kvantitativní analýzou jsou později kvalitativně interpretována s ohledem na rozdíl mezi přímou řečí, nepřímou řečí a jazykem autora samého.

První kapitola v teoretické části práce se věnuje metodologii výzkumu. Jazyk jako takový se dá zkoumat z mnoha hledisek v souladu s tím, co daným výzkumem sledujeme. Tento výzkum se zaměřuje na jazyk britského bulvárního tisku z hlediska gramatického. Daný text je analyzován z hlediska syntaktického. Pro sběr primárních dat byly zvoleny následující tituly: *The Sun*, *Daily Mail*, *The Daily Mirror*, *The Daily Express*, *Oxford Mail*, *Daily Snack*. Většina novin byla použita v běžné tištěné podobě, pouze několik jich bylo použito v podobě internetových zdrojů. Jak již bylo řečeno, při analýze daných jevů je brán v potaz rozdíl mezi jazykem autora, který je brán jako jazyk nezprostředkovaný, a přímou a nepřímou řečí, které jsou chápány jako jazyk zprostředkovaný čtenáři autorem.

Druhá kapitola popisuje obecné rozdíly mezi psaným a mluveným jazykem. Přestože se přístup k nim v průběhu historie měnil, jsou dnes psaný a mluvený jazyk brány jako dva rovnocenné druhy komunikace, které se sice od sebe liší, ale zároveň se vzájemně doplňují. Dané rozdíly vyplývají z podmínek produkce. Řeč je tvořena v dutině ústní a je přijímána uchem, kdežto psaný text je zaznamenáván instrumentem na nosič a je čten. Z toho vyplývá, že řeč je věcí dynamickou, interaktivní, probíhající v reálném čase, zatímco písemný projev je statický, dochází k časové prodlevě mezi vytvořením textu a jeho čtením. Lidé volí mezi psaným a mluveným projevem na základě extralingvistické situace. Jsou-li dostatečně blízko, aby se slyšeli, mluví spolu,

nebo zvolí formu komunikace podle stanovených sociálních norem - například některé dokumenty (kupní smlouva) musí být podány v písemné formě. Existují samozřejmě i výjimečné situace z hlediska volby formy komunikace, například telefon umožňuje rozhovor na vzdálenost, která by jinak vyžadovala psaný text, stejně tak ICQ je použití psaného textu, ale v reálném čase, interaktivním způsobem, což je výsadou mluvené komunikace. Dále pak je nutné zdůraznit, že mluvený i psaný jazyk má svá specifika a liší se jak z hlediska slovní zásoby, tak z hlediska gramatického.

Třetí kapitola se věnuje stylu britského bulvárního tisku. Britský tisk se rozděluje na dvě kategorie - bulvární tisk, tzv. „tabloids” a seriózní noviny, tzv. „broadsheets”. Noviny musí být prodávány, a aby byly, musí být čteny. Proto se zaměřují na určitý typ publika a přizpůsobují mu nejen obsah, ale i styl a formu, jakou prezentují dané zprávy. Bulvární tisk používá v textu svých zpráv znaky mluveného jazyka, aby byl srozumitelnější a zároveň přitažlivější pro své čtenáře. Současně je takovýto text vnímán jako méně formální, a tím i „přátelštější“ ke čtenáři. Zároveň se atributy mluveného jazyka vyskytují v textu z nevyhnutelných důvodů, vyplývá to z toho, jakým způsobem jsou zprávy v bulvárním tisku psané. Například je-li citována přímá řeč, obsahuje znaky mluveného projevu. Psaný text, který obsahuje jevy mluveného projevu, se stává médiem, kde se oba styly komunikace mísí. Takovýmto médiem jsou právě noviny.

Čtvrtá kapitola popisuje detailně znaky mluveného jazyka, na který se výzkum soustředí a na teoretickém základě stanovuje hypotézy, které pak tvoří základ daného výzkumu. Konkrétní znaky jsou uvedeny níže.

Jedním ze základních prvků mluveného jazyka je tzv. „add on strategy“, což znamená, že myšlenky jsou napojovány jedna na druhou. Proto v mluveném jazyce převládá koordinace nad subordinací. Je to zejména v důsledku toho, že během konverzace si účastníci nemohou svůj projev připravit a zároveň musí rychle reagovat. Také jsou běžné vsuvky, které vysvětlují nebo přináší informaci navíc. Během konverzace se vsuvky většinou změní v nedokončené věty, protože si mluvčí není schopen delší a složitější konstrukce zapamatovat. Na tomto základě je založen předpoklad, že největší počet vsuvek se bude vyskytovat v jazyce autora a nejvíce koordinace na úrovni větných členů se bude vyskytovat v kategorii přímé řeči.

Pokud jde o typy vět, nejčastěji jsou v konverzaci používány věty jednoduché a věty jednočlenné. Dále pak výzkum sledoval koordinaci dvou vět hlavních a subordinaci věty hlavní a vedlejší. Předpokládalo se, že počet jednočlenných vět bude nižší v porovnání s počtem ostatních druhů vět. Největší počet jednoduchých vět se bude vyskytovat v kategorii jazyka autora. Výskyt koordinovaných vět bude nižší než subordinace.

Anglický jazyk nepoužívá výraz podstatné jméno ve smyslu slovního druhu ve chvíli, kdy se stává větným členem. Podmětem dané věty není podstatné jméno, ale celá nominální fráze. Ta je komplexní, nebo jednoduchá. V mluveném jazyce převládají jednoduché nominální fráze. Jednoduché nominální fráze se budou vyskytovat v kategorii přímé řeči, zatímco v řeči nepřímé a v řeči autora budou převládat komplexní nominální fráze.

U slovesa je všeobecně (nejen v mluvené řeči) upřednostňován rod činný. Trpný rod slovesný se používá pouze ve specifických případech. Angličtina u sloves používá tzv. stažené tvary, které jsou nejčastější v mluveném projevu a u neformálního textu. Proto hypotéza předpokládá, že činný rod slovesný bude dominantní v kategorii přímé řeči. Dále pak hypotéza předpokládá, že nejvíce stažených tvarů slovesných se bude vyskytovat v kategorii přímé řeči.

Pro zajištění koheze a koherence textu se používají zájmena, která referují k jevům v textu již zmíněným nebo odkazují na jevy, které se vyskytují dále v textu. Stejnou funkci mají tzv. „deictic expressions“, což jsou zájmena, která referují mimo text. V konverzaci jsou výrazy „deictic expressions“ velmi běžné, neboť odkazují k situaci, v níž je daný rozhovor veden. Proto bylo předpokládáno, že počet „deictic expressions“ bude větší v kategorii přímé řeči než v jazyce autora a nejnižší počet se předpokládá v kategorii nepřímé řeči. Z celkového čísla zájmen v textu bude více těch, které odkazují v textu.

Praktická část práce přináší výsledky výzkumu, které jsou prezentovány v pořadí podle dříve stanovených hypotéz. Konkrétní počet daných jevů je uveden v tabulkách v příloze „Appendix Two“ a příklady vybraných vět jsou v příloze „Appendix Two“, příloha „Appendix Three“ obsahuje dané články ze kterých byla data čerpána.

Co se týče výsledků provedeného výzkumu, byla dokázána přítomnost vybraných znaků mluveného jazyka v diskurzu britského bulvárního tisku. Bylo zjištěno, že největší počet daných znaků je obsažen v kategorii přímé řeči, protože ta se svou charakteristikou nejvíce podobná mluvenému projevu. Autor textu používá při psaní znaky mluveného jazyka, protože se tím způsobem nejvíce přiblíží neformálnímu stylu, který je srozumitelnější pro čtenáře a zároveň je čtenáři vyžadován a očekáván.. Co se týče komplexnosti textu, je známo, že psaný text se vyznačuje komplexnějšími strukturami než řeč. Proto v textu novinových zpráv byly nejkompexnější struktury nalezeny v kategorii autorova jazyka a znaky mluveného jazyka byly nejvíce obsaženy v přímé řeči. Předpoklady stanovené na začátku práce se výzkumem potvrdily, a proto můžeme tedy říci, že se v psaném textu novinových zpráv vyskytují znaky mluvené řeči.

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Appendix One

Pronouns and Deictic Expressions

- **This** week **we** met Patti Boyd, the original rock chick who was married to both George Harrison and Eric Clapton. (Excerpt 1, Article 16)
- Imagine how gorgeous **you** would have to be, to be the inspiration for three historic songs. (Excerpt 1b, Article 16)
- “But **they** are all absolutely true and while **it**’s laugh-out stuff, **it**’s a serious indictment of parking controls in **this** country.” (Excerpt 2, Article 2)
- On **our** show on Thursday, **he** told **us** **he** had so many bizarre but true stories on **his** website to help motorists contest unfair tickets that the book virtually wrote **itself**. (Excerpt 3, Article 2)
- **I** am constantly stopped by people on the street asking about the books.(Excerpt 4, Article3)
- **He** said: “ **We** are encourage to hear that reports about **her** condition are better and **she** will be leaving hospital soon, and **I** and **others** wish her well in a very speedy recovery.” (Excerpt 5, Article 18)
- It may seem a bit out of **this** world, but pop sensation Robbie Williams has revealed **his** next career move – **he** wants to become a qualified Ufologist. (Excerpt 5b, Article 19)
- British Airways said Paris, Nice and Rome were **its** most popular European destinations **this** weekend.(Excerpt 5c, Article 12)

Analysis

(See Excerpt1) **This** – a demonstrative pronoun used in non-reported speech as external reference. **We** – a personal pronoun, deictic expression, external reference, refers to the tabloid newspaper. **You** – is a personal pronoun, deictic expression, refers to the reader.

(See Excerpt 1b) **You** – personal pronoun, deictic expression, external reference, refers to the reader of the text, used in the non-reported speech.

(See Excerpt 2) **They, it**, - pronoun used as anaphoric reference in direct speech. **This** - demonstrative pronoun used as the mean of exophoric reference.

(See Excerpt 3) **Our** – possessive personal pronoun, external reference, deictic expression; **he** – personal pronoun, anaphoric reference; It is used twice. First case is in the non-reported speech and then in the indirect reported speech. **Us** – personal pronoun, exophoric reference, deictic expression. **His** – personal pronoun, anaphoric reference, in the indirect reported speech;

(See Excerpt 4) **I** – personal pronoun, deictic expression, used in the non-reported speech; **our, us** – personal pronouns, deictic expression, used in the non-reported speech;

(See Excerpt 5) Personal pronouns used in direct reported speech as anaphoric reference are *he, her, she*; Pronouns as *I, we, others* are of exophoric reference.

(See Excerpt 5b) *This*- demonstrative pronoun, used as intensifier, endophoric reference; *his, he*- personal pronouns, anaphoric reference in indirect reported speech;

(See Excerpt 5c) *its* – possessive pronoun, anaphoric reference; *this*- demonstrative pronoun, used as intensifier, endophoric reference in direct reported speech;

Contracted Verb Forms

- She said: “**I’ve** reached the point where I **don’t** think anything could hurt me any more. When **I’m** at home, **I’d** never be made to feel like this at home.” (Excerpt 6, Article 11)
- But **you’d** better enjoy it as, true to the form, it **won’t** last.(Excerpt 7, Article12)
- Hero **Harry’s** home. (Excerpt 8, Article1)
- **Summer’s** here at last. (Excerpt 9, Article 12)
- She told ITV1’s The Orange Playlist: “His band the Boomtown Rats **weren’t** that good.” (Excerpt10, Article 13)

Analysis

Contracted verb forms in direct reported speech are represented by Excerpts 6 and 10. Excerpts 7, 8, 9 illustrate the usage of contracted verb forms in non-reported speech.

Voice

- The flight had earlier touched down in Birmingham so that two soldiers –one very seriously injured and one seriously injured – **could be taken** to Selly Oak Hospital where British military casualties **are treated**, the Ministry of Defence said. (Excerpt 11, Article 1)
- In an interview with The Sunday Telegraph, he insisted that it was “inconceivable” that the defence budget **could be cut** while the forces were still fighting a war in Afghanistan. (Excerpt 12, Article 7)
- “I’m disappointed our invitation **has been rejected** and concerned that the Home Secretary says a review isn’t needed now,” Mr MacAskill said. (Excerpt 13, Article 4)
- The Prime Minister Gordon Brown said: “I think the whole country is going to be delighted that Prince Harry has come back safely, that his security **has been protected.**” (Excerpt 14, Article1)
- Celebrity Big Brother **has been axed** after the Shilpa Shetty race row. (Excerpt 15, Article 10)
- They **are thought** to have headed for Charles’s nearby country home at Highgrove. (Excerpt 16, Article 1)
- “As a result it **feels like it has never been** away so it **is** particularly apt to rest it.” (Excerpt 17, Article 10)

- Research last month **found** almost one in five people **have ditched** a company solely because of a bad experience with foreign workplace.(Excerpt18, Article15)

Analysis

Excerpts 11, 12 demonstrate the usage of passive voice in the direct reported speech. Excerpts 13 and 14 illustrate the category of direct reported speech and non-reported speech is represented by Excerpts 15, 16. Active voice is represented by Excerpt 17 in the direct reported speech and by Excerpt 18 in the category of non-reported speech.

Noun Phrase

- "...it's a serious indictment of parking controls in **this country**." (Excerpt 19, Article 2)
- ...**Liam** asked twins **Sam** and **Adam**: "Do you hate **Kerla-Louise**?" (Excerpt 20, Article11)
- **Will** and **comrades** cross **tarmac**. (Excerpt 21, Article1)
- **A gambler** told yesterday how he blew a £ 11,000 bank loan in just four hours at **the bookies**.
- (Excerpt 22, Article20)
- **The Queen** yesterday spoke of her pride in Prince Harry and said... (Excerpt 23, Article 20)
- "**She** wrote beautiful books which **children** really seemed to like very much."(Excerpt 24, Article 5)
- "She wrote **beautiful books which children really seemed to like very much**."(Excerpt 24, Article 5)
- ...**his much desired decision to take**... (Excerpt 25, Article 8)
- "...because he was in **good shape**" (Excerpt 26, Aarticle 8)
- The Queen yesterday spoke of **her pride in Prince Harry** and said (Excerpt 23, Article 20)
- ...93% of people want calls to be handled by **operators in Britain**. (Excerpt27, Article15)

Analysis

(See Excerpt 19) **this country**- simple noun phrase incorporated in the prepositional phrase; realised by demonstrative pronoun as determiner and noun as head in the category of direct reported speech.

(See Excerpt 20) **Liam, Sam, Adam, Kerla-Louise** are simple noun phrases realised by proper nouns in the non-reported speech. **You** is a simple noun phrase realised by single pronoun in direct reported speech.

(See Excerpt 21) **Will** – simple noun phrase realised by proper noun in non-reported speech; **comrades** – simple noun phrase realised by noun in plural; **tarmac** – simple noun phrase, single noun.

(See Excerpt 22) **A gambler** – simple noun phrase realised by indefinite article as determiner and noun as a head of the phrase in indirect reported speech; **the bookies** – simple noun phrase realised by definite article as determiner and noun as a head.

(See Excerpt 23) **The Queen** – simple noun phrase in non-reported speech realised by definite article as determiner and noun as a head;

(See Excerpt 24) **She** – simple noun phrase represented by single pronoun in direct reported speech; **children** – simple noun phrase represented by noun in plural in direct reported speech; **beautiful books which children really seemed to like very much.** – Complex noun phrase represented by noun as a head pre-modified by adjective and post-modified by relative clause.

(See Excerpt 25) **his much desired decision to take** – complex noun phrase created by a noun (decision) as a head pre-modified by central determiner (possessive pronoun-his) and post-determiner (much) and is also post modified by non-finite verb structure (infinitive) in non-reported speech.

(See Excerpt 26) **good shape** – complex noun phrase realised by a noun as a head that is pre-modified by adjective in direct reported speech

(See Excerpt 23) **her pride in Prince Harry** – complex noun phrase realised by a head (noun) pre-modified by central determiner and it is post-modified by prepositional phrase in non-reported speech.

(See Excerpt 27) **operators in Britain** – complex noun phrase where head is a noun in plural pos-modified by prepositional phrase in non-reported language.

Sentence Types

Simple Sentences

- “The family is heartbroken.” (Excerpt 28, Article 14)
- Noel was divorced with no children. (Excerpt 29, Article 8)
- Her best friend, Kellen Fisher, said: “Her death has stunned the town.” (Excerpt 30, Article 14)
- “But was it the right moment to take him?” (Excerpt 30, Article 8)
- “I’ve no grade from one to 10.” (Excerpt 31, Article 8)
- “His England record was very good.” (Excerpt 32, Article 8)
- “I expect a very difficult game again.” (Excerpt 33, Article 8)
- They installed uPVC double glazing. (Excerpt 34, Article 6)
- Ms Dowd was married to librarian Geoff Morgan. (Excerpt 35, Article 5)

Compound Sentences

- “She gave the world so much and did not take it with her.” (Excerpt 36, Article 5)
- United we stand, divided we’re fined. (Excerpt 37, Article 2)

- The embarrassed house mates laughed at Liam’s remark but later told him of. (Excerpt 38, Article11)

Complex Sentences

- Channel 4 claimed it was just to make way for fresh new ideas. (Excerpt 39, Article10)
- He was reached first by a warden who wrote out a ticket. (Excerpt 40, Article2)
- “Maybe he wants to show people how good he is.” (Excerpt 41, Article 8)
- “The expectation is that you are going to win every game.”(Excerpt 42,Article 8)

Compound-complex Sentences

- The Queen yesterday spoke of her pride in Prince William and said he had performed a good job in very difficult circumstances. (Excerpt 43, Article17)
- “She was such a bright, charismatic, talented person and lifted the lives of everybody she met.” (Excerpt 44, Article14)

Minor Sentences

- “Absolutely!” (Excerpt 45, Article 8)
- “On my life” (Excerpt 46, Article 19)
- Happy reading! (Excerpt 47, Article 3)
- I still do. (Excerpt 48, Article16)
- Probably both at once. (Excerpt 49, Article16)

Analysis

The Excerpts 28 and 30-32 illustrate the simple sentences used in direct reported speech, whereas simple sentences in non-reported speech are illustrated by Excerpts 29 and 33-35.

Compound sentences in non-reported speech can be seen in Excerpts 37, 38 and in direct reported speech Excerpt 36.

Complex sentence in non-reported speech is represented by Excerpts 39, 40. Excerpts 41, 42 stand for the complex sentence in direct reported speech. Excerpt 43 represents compound-complex sentence in indirect reported speech and Excerpt 44 stands for direct reported speech.

Examples of minor sentences are presented in the following order Excerpts 45, 46 in direct reported speech and Excerpts 47-49 in non-reported speech.

Coordination within a Clause

- Britain’s hater of the trend began when many **banks, insurers and other firms** switched to foreign call centres to save money. (Excerpt 50, Article 15)
- “He has the capacity to be one of **the big, big, big** ones.” (Excerpt 51, Article8)
- ...was told it must reinstate **frames and glass** like the originals – at a cost of £ 30,000. (Excerpt 52, Article 6)

- “...will be leaving hospital soon, and **I and others** wish her well in a very speedy recovery.” (Excerpt 53, Article 18)
- “She left behind **a sad husband, her family and many lovely books** – some yet to be published.” (Excerpt 54, Article 5)
- “It was like you go to the party and your dad **is dancing and singing** karaoke.” (Excerpt 55, Article 13)

Analysis

Excerpt 50 represents coordinated object in the non-reported speech. The category of direct reported speech is presented by Excerpt 51 and it is coordinated premodification. In addition coordinated subject is in Excerpt 53. Coordinated object in the indirect reported speech is in Excerpt 52 and in direct reported speech coordinated noun phrases as object Excerpt 54. Further more there is coordinated verb in direct reported speech in Excerpt 55.

Parenthetical Clauses

- But unknown to the council, the Methodist church – **built in the 1830s by local people on a hill near Stibb Cross and Holsworthy** – had been granted Grade II-listed status in the 1980’s.
- (Excerpt 56, Article 6)
- Nationwide, **which committed the survey**, said it was committed to having British call centres. (Excerpt 57, Article 15)
- At first Liam, **who has already won £ 100,000**, tired to laugh off the comments. (Excerpt 58, Article 11)
- But you’d better enjoy it as, **true to the form**, it won’t last. (Excerpt 59, Article 12)

Analysis

The parenthetical sentences are present in non-reported speech in Excerpts 56, 57, 59. Indirect reported speech is represented by Excerpt 58.

Appendix Two

Table 1				
	direct reported speech	indirect reported speech	non-reported speech	in total
pronouns as endophoric reference	75	61	106	242
deictic expressions	71	3	46	120

Table 2			
contracted verb forms			
direct reported speech	indirect reported speech	non-reported speech	in total
31	2	17	50

Table 3				
	direct reported speech	indirect reported speech	non-reported speech	in total
active voice	163	110	216	489
passive voice	12	7	45	64

Table 4	
simple noun phrase	
direct reported speech	141
indirect reported speech	60
non-reported speech	211
in total	412

Table 6	
sentences	
direct reported speech	85
indirect reported speech	41
non-reported speech	174
in total	300

Table 5		
complex noun phrase		
premodification	direct reported speech	67
	indirect reported speech	42
	non-reported speech	196
	in total	305
postmodification	direct reported speech	6
	indirect reported speech	11
	non-reported speech	24
	in total	41
pre/post modification	direct reported speech	45
	indirect reported speech	33
	non-reported speech	132
	in total	210

Table 7		
sentences		
	direct reported speech	45
simple sentence	indirect reported speech	0
	non-reported speech	53
	in total	98
compound	direct reported speech	15
	indirect reported speech	0
	non-reported speech	26
	in total	41
complex	direct reported speech	27
	indirect reported speech	28
	non-reported speech	85
	in total	140
compound-complex	direct reported speech	5
	indirect reported speech	3
	non-reported speech	6
	in total	14
minor	direct reported speech	3
	indirect reported speech	0
	non-reported speech	4
	in total	7

Table 8	
coordination within clauses	
direct reported speech	12
indirect reported speech	4
non-reported speech	37
in total	57

Table 9	
postmodification of a NP	
by phrase	168
by clause	
direct reported speech	13
indirect reported speech	8
non-reported speech	44
in total	65

Table 10	
parenthetic clauses	
direct reported speech	2
indirect reported speech	4
non-reported speech	9
in total	15

Table 11	
noun phrases in total	
reported speech	405
non-reported speech	563

Appendix Three

Article 1

Hero Harry's home

By STAFF REPORTERS

Published: 29 Feb 2008

HERO Prince Harry touched down on British soil today after he was dramatically pulled out of Afghanistan. The Prince, 23, arrived at RAF Brize Norton in Oxfordshire at 11.29am on an RAF Tristar troop transporter plane. Looking sunburnt and tired, Harry was seen chatting with fellow soldiers as he walked down the steps carrying his backpack on one shoulder and crossed the tarmac.

Wills and comrades cross tarmac.

Harry was one of about 170 soldiers who arrived back from Afghanistan this morning. He then made his way to the arrivals hall to complete the formalities after which he had a private meeting with dad Charles and brother William, who arrived at the base shortly before the Tristar touched down. They then climbed into an Audi estate with William helping a smiling Harry load his kit in the back before driving off. They are thought to have headed for Charles's nearby country home at Highgrove.

Family ... Harry loads car

The flight had earlier touched down in Birmingham so that two soldiers - one very seriously injured and one seriously injured - could be taken to Selly Oak Hospital where British military casualties are treated, the Ministry of Defence said. Harry, a Blues and Royals "Cornet" or Second Lieutenant in the Household Cavalry, was flown out from Afghanistan last night for his own safety and that of others. The move came after a media blackout preventing details of his deployment to Helmand Province broke down following reports on foreign websites.

Off to fight ... Wills

Harry was picked up at a grid reference yesterday in the desert where he had been on manoeuvre with a squadron of tanks and flown to a Nato base to join his flight home. Prime Minister Gordon Brown said: "I think the whole country is going to be delighted that Prince Harry has come back safely, that his security has been protected. "We are very grateful to him for all the work he has done in Afghanistan - very grateful to all the soldiers in Afghanistan." As Harry flew back to the UK, The Sun revealed Wills is to serve on the front line aboard a Royal Navy warship. Detailed plans are being drawn up for the future King to fight for his country at his own request — like his war hero brother Harry.

Army officer brother Wills, 25, will be commissioned into the Navy and serve on a frigate or destroyer in one of the world's trouble spots for at least 30 days later this year. The Sun knows exact details of where and when Navy top brass are considering sending William. But we have agreed to withhold key information to protect him and his sailor comrades.

Philip ... warship service

His service will earn him an operational medal — like the one Harry will receive for his ten weeks fighting the Taliban. When Wills joins the Navy he will have the lowest officer's rank of Sub-Lieutenant, sources said. He will be treated like any other junior officer and given tasks such as helping to keep watch on the bridge.

Wills' grandad Prince Philip fought with distinction on battle ships during World War Two. His father Charles served in the Navy for five years and his uncle Prince Andrew put in 22 years, flying helicopters in the Falklands War and rising to the rank of Commander. A Navy spokesman said last night: "It's our intention to give Prince William as full a taste of life in the Royal Navy as possible — which may include time on board a warship. "It's the Ministry of Defence's policy not to discuss details of any individual's deployment or service." (Hero Harry's home. *The Sun* [online]. 2008 [cit. 2008-03-08]. Dostupný z WWW: <<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royals/article858482.ece>>.)

Let's wage war on the wardens

R HEARD the one about the traffic warden who slapped a ticket on a hearse? Or the farmer who came to collect a dead cow that had collapsed at the roadside and found a penalty notice stuck on its head?

Then there's the lorry driver waiting to be rescued from a road washed away in a flood. He was reached first by a warden who wrote out a ticket.

Don't laugh - it's all true, horribly true, and just a sample of the stories in Barrie Segal's wonderful compendium *The Parking Ticket Awards: Crazy Councils, Meter Madness And Traffic Warden Hell*.

Segal has seen them all, from traffic wardens ticketing a rabbit hutch on a double yellow line to others struggling to



find somewhere to slap penalties on a stolen burned-out wreck.

On our show on Thursday, he told us he had so many bizarre but true stories on his website to help motorists contest unfair tickets that the book virtually wrote itself.

"Some of the situations are so absurd they beggar belief," he said. "But they are all absolutely true and while it's laugh-out-loud

stuff, it's a serious indictment of parking controls in this country."

I've long believed that the system is one of the most corrupt, incompetent and possibly illegal scams in our post-war history. It's a sign of our society's browbeaten, supine acceptance of rank injustice - be it inheritance tax or the disgusting health postcode lottery - and I sometimes wonder if Britain's proud spirit has been terminally broken by the petty bureaucrats who have stealthily, imperceptibly, gained ascendancy over us.

We should cherish the Barrie Segals of this world. They are the new resistance. His website, www.appealnow.com, is the rallying point for anyone who wants to fight back against unfair tickets.

United we stand,
divided we're fined.

Here's our list of essential reading

R IT WAS a pretty rubbishish June, July and August (although this Bank Holiday weekend should be fine and warm). But the sun shone on the chosen few this summer - our book-club authors, whose novels we nominated as recommended holiday reads. The last one in the list of eight, reviewed on Wednesday's show, was *The Other Side Of The Bridge* by Mary Lawson. It may well be the best of a very fine bunch.

I am constantly stopped on the street by people asking about the books - which were our favourites, which we'd recommend, what the plotlines are... I don't mind but it doesn't half take up time. So in an attempt to get my Saturday shopping done before the sun sets, here's my personal cut-out-and-keep guide to Richard & Judy's Summer Reads 2007.

We'll tell you which book was voted best of the lot by our viewers on next Wednesday's show. Happy reading!

Article 4

Smith rejects firearms review call

02/03/08

Home Secretary Jacqui Smith has rejected Scottish Government calls for a review of firearms laws, it was revealed. She has also declined an invitation to co-host a national firearms summit along with Scottish justice secretary Kenny MacAskill. He accused Mrs Smith of "complacency" on the issue, but pledged to press ahead with plans for a summit. "I'm disappointed our invitation has been rejected and concerned that the Home Secretary says a review isn't needed now," Mr MacAskill said. "The most recent figures revealed that firearms casualties in Scotland rose by 25% in a year - one in three of them children. "Communities across Scotland, indeed across the UK, will be alarmed by the apparent complacency. The response is worrying for those of us who sought a partnership approach."

Firearms control is reserved to Westminster, but a series of high-profile shootings have given the issue growing prominence in Scotland. The death of two-year-old Andrew Morton in Easterhouse in Glasgow three years ago met with widespread public shock after he was hit in the head by an airgun pellet. Mark Bonini, 27, was jailed for his murder and the youngster's mother, Sharon McMillan, 36, has campaigned for a change in the law. And two years ago in East Calder 32-year-old Graeme Baxter was killed when an air pellet pierced his heart. Mr MacAskill wrote to the Home Secretary in January inviting her to join the Scottish Government in gathering police, gun control campaigners and shooting interests for a summit on firearms misuse.

Replying last week, she said she did "not believe it would be timely to hold a joint national firearms summit" and dismissed calls for an immediate review of the 1968 Firearms Act.

(Smith Rejects Firearm Review Call. *Daily Snack* [online]. 2008 [cit. 2008-03-08]. Dostupný z WWW: <http://www.dailysnack.co.uk/news_article_pa.html?sku=12044455805337488-H6>

Article 19

'I've seen UFOs three times' claims Robbie Williams

By DEBRA KILLALEA

It may seem a bit out of this world, but pop sensation Robbie Williams has revealed his next career move - he wants to become a qualified Ufologist. The Angels singer claims he has seen UFOs three times and plans to study alien and extra-terrestrial life forms once he quits pop music. Robbie Williams claims he has seen UFOs and also believes in ghosts. The 34-year-old also revealed on the Jeremy Kyle show that he believes in ghosts which he said are "from another world."

Robbie said his first UFO sighting was when he was a child in Britain while he spotted his second in Beverly Hills. He said the third sighting was just after he had written a song about alien contact. Interviewed on the show by Devon soul sensation Joss Stone, Williams said: "This big ball of gold light turned up. On my life." As for ghost sightings he goes on to say: "People will think I'm mental, which I am."

('I've seen UFOs three times' claims Robbie Williams. *Daily Mail* [online]. 2008 [cit. 2008-03-08]. Dostupný z WWW: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/pages/live/articles/showbiz/showbiznews.html?in_article_id=528670&in_page_id=1773>

CANCER VICTIM TIPPED AS MAJOR AUTHOR ATALENT LOST

By Fran Bardsley

AN OXFORD writer who has died of cancer had been predicted to become one of the biggest authors in the UK.

As reported in yesterday's *Oxford Mail*, Siobhan Dowd, who lived in West Oxford, died at Sobell House hospice on Tuesday, aged 47.

Her best-known work was her teen/adult crossover book *A Swift Pure Cry*, which tells the story of a pregnant girl in Ireland in 1984.

The novel won the Ellis Dillon award in Ireland for a debut children's author, was nominated for the *Guardian* Children's Book Prize and short-listed for the Booktrust Teenage Fiction Prize and the Waterstones Children's Book Prize.

Ms Dowd was married to librarian Geoff Morgan. They had no children.

Neighbour Fiona Hedges said: "She was a lovely, bubbly sort of woman and we liked her very much."

"She wrote beautiful books which children really seemed to like very much."

"She was very friendly and had a lovely sense of humour and she and Geoff used to do amazing Christmas cards with CDs. We shall miss her."

Tributes to Ms Dowd are being left on her website — www.siohandowd.co.uk

A statement read: "Siobhan passed away on Tuesday, August 21. She left behind a sad husband, her lovely family and many lovely books — some yet to be published. She gave the world so much and did not take it with her."

The youngest of four daughters, she began writing poems and stories at the age of seven and finished her first novel at nine years old.

She had a degree in Classics from Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford University, and an MA from Greenwich University.

In May, she was included in Waterstones' list of the authors predicted to make a hit in the next few years, after being nominated by publishers, editors and agents as one of the top 25 writers of the next quarter century.

Ms Dowd co-founded a programme to take authors into schools in deprived areas, as well as prisons, young offenders' institutions and community projects.

Her second novel, *The London Eye Mystery*, was published in June. Two more are due to be published next year — *Bog Child* in February, and *Solace of the Road* at a date to be confirmed.

f.bardsley@ngo.com



'LOVELY' Siobhan Dowd, pictured last year

Picture: Richard Cave Order No. 260706949 oxfordmail.net/photosales

What a pane! The wrong windows cost a church £30,000

Daily Mail Reporter

WITH the old wooden windows on their tiny church worn and rotten, the rural congregation of Thornhillhead decided on what they saw as the most practical – and cheap – solution.

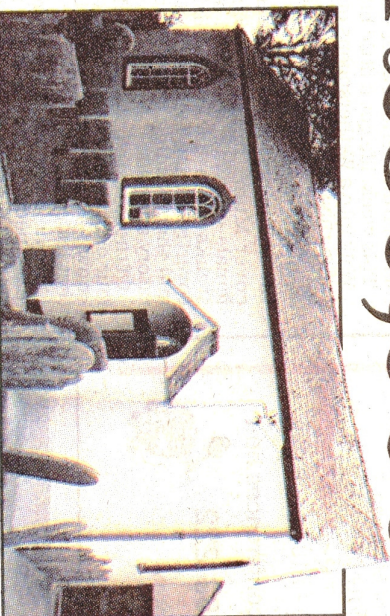
They installed uPVC double glazing. What they didn't realise, however, was that the 19th century building was listed as being of special architectural or historical interest, and the local planning authority would not look kindly on plastic windows on a structure of such status.

Yesterday, after a wrangle lasting more than a decade, the church with a congregation of just 15 was told it must reinstate frames and glass like the originals – at a cost of £30,000.

The decision was met with outrage by Methodist churchgoers in the small Devon community, who say the building is unremarkable and should never have been listed in the first place.

The furor dates back to 1996, when the council of Thornhillhead church decided that uPVC was the best-value solution to the problem of leaking windows.

But unknown to the council, the Methodist church – built in the 1830s by local people on a hill near Stubb Cross and Holsworthy – had been



Glass divide: Thornhillhead Church with its original windows and one of the uPVC replacements

granted Grade II-listed status in the 1980s. The church's present minister, the Reverend David Wheeler, 60, said: 'No one had any idea it was listed.'

'There is no real intrinsic value in the church being listed in the first place – it is in the middle of nowhere and if you take out the pews you are left with a barn with windows.'

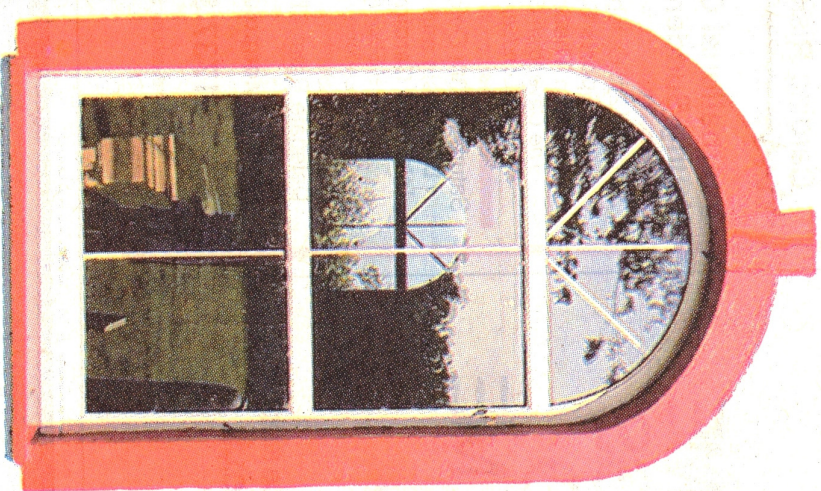
'It is absurd. Not everything can be listed otherwise we would end up living in a museum.'

Rose Wooldridge, of the church's council, added: 'We do not think the uPVC windows have had any detrimental effect on the building, quite the opposite, in fact. The windows

have allowed the church building to be kept warm and dry at a reduced cost, have stopped the ingress of water through deteriorating frames and has reduced substantially the cost of maintenance.'

Soon after the windows were replaced, the local authority received an anonymous tip-off and later told the church that they contravened planning regulations.

That triggered a row which was settled only yesterday following talks involving the Methodist Church's property office and English Heritage. The £30,000 cost of the new windows is expected to be met by central Methodist funds. A church



spokesman said: 'This has been a lengthy process, but a decision has been made that the new windows are inappropriate.'

'Mr Wheeler has been told they must be replaced to preserve the integrity of the building.'

John van de Laarschot, chief executive of Torrington District Council, said: 'The suggestion that the council should allow the church to retain the unauthorised windows, means that both the council and the Methodist Synod would be committing a criminal offence, subject to severe penalties, as we would be endorsing the retention of work which was illegal.'

Article 7

Tories make defence spending pledge

02/03/08

A Tory government will maintain current spending levels on the Armed Forces, shadow defence secretary Liam Fox said.

In an interview with The Sunday Telegraph, he insisted that it was "inconceivable" that the defence budget could be cut while the forces were still fighting a war in Afghanistan.

Dr Fox spoke out amid signs of tensions within the shadow cabinet after shadow health secretary Andrew Lansley promised spending on the NHS would increase under the Conservatives.

He suggested that the health budget could rise by 2% as a proportion of gross domestic product - an increase of £28 billion.

With shadow chancellor George Osborne committed to sticking to Labour's existing spending plans for the next three years, that would mean deep cuts elsewhere.

Asked about Mr Lansley's comments, Dr Fox said: "I just think it is a timely reminder of the need to be very disciplined and careful when discussing any spending plans."

At the same time, he made clear that he was determined to ensure that any cuts did not fall on defence.

"We will deal with these problems when we have an idea of what the public finances look like when we come to power," he said.

"But I find it inconceivable that the Conservatives would cut the defence budget while we are still fighting a war. There is no question of cutting defence."

(Tories make defence spending pledge. *Daily Snack* [online]. 2008 [cit. 2008-03-08]. Dostupný z WWW: <http://www.dailysnack.co.uk/news_article_pa.html?sku=12044431805286873-H4>.)

Article 9

PAGE 23

DAILY MIRROR, Saturday, August 25, 2007

£82M NHS PAYOFFS

By OONAGH BLACKMAN
Political Editor

THE NHS has shelled out a staggering £82million in redundancy – to get rid of workers at health authorities it set up just five years ago.

More than 700 Strategic Health Authority staff were axed, including 61 senior managers who were given an average pay-off package of £350,000.

The SHAs were set up in 2002 to supervise care and deliver policy as part of high-profile government reforms.

Fortune goes to fat-cat bosses given posts just five years ago

But ministers last year decided to slash the 28 SHAs to just 10.

Opposition MPs said the redundancy figures, revealed under the Freedom of Information Act, showed the government was wasting money on pointless reorganisation. Lib Dem health

spokesman Norman Lamb said: "This is the price we are paying for botched reforms."

And shadow health secretary Andrew Lansley said: "These are the

ANGRY: Lib Dem Norman Lamb

kind of costs resulting from endless reorganisation. Not one penny contributes to the health of patients."

The Mirror has already revealed how David Johnson of the North and East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire SHA was handed a package worth nearly £900,000 – enough for 46 frontline NHS nurses a year.

The Health Department said of the redundancies: "Inevitably there will be short-term costs. However the long-term benefits far outweigh them."



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Theo was no gamble says Sven

By PETER FERGUSON and MATT BARLOW

SVEN Goran Eriksson meets up again today with Theo Walcott insisting that his much-derided decision to take the untried Arsenal youngster to the World Cup in Germany was correct.

And just to show that he is in no way on the defensive over that controversial selection, Manchester City's new manager defiantly claims: 'They should send me flowers for the next World Cup!'

Eriksson is adamant that Walcott's surprise inclusion at just 17 was of great benefit to the teenager, even though he did not play despite taking a squad place that could have gone to a proven striker.

Eriksson said: 'I don't regret taking him to Germany, I just regret that he couldn't play

because he was in good shape. I had other players to play as well, not only Theo Walcott.'

It was not the right moment to pick him, unfortunately. But was it right to take him? Absolutely, I don't think that the alternatives to Walcott at the time would have changed anything in Germany.

And for the next World Cup, they should send me flowers. He has the capacity to be one of the big, big, big ones.'

The decision was judged to have backfired as Walcott was not used even when Michael Owen injured his knee and Wayne Rooney struggled after recovering from a broken foot. There were no bouquets for Sven back then, and Arsenal



Finding his feet: Walcott is improving fast

Picture: GETTY IMAGES

boss Arsene Wenger has again underlined that it was Eriksson's decision alone as the pair prepare to cross swords at the Emirates today.

'Everybody is responsible for the choice he makes,' said the Arsenal boss.

Walcott, now 18, is blossoming, as an eye-catching performance at Blackburn last week testified in front of an approving Eriksson, but the future damaged England's outgoing boss as much as his results.

But Wenger remains a self-professed admirer of Eriksson and was not surprised to see the Swede take a job in the Premier League.

'He wanted to go back to work and the best place to work in football is in England,' said the Frenchman. 'Maybe he also wants to show people how

good he is. I've no grade from one to 10. It's not for me to judge people but I think he's a very good manager. His England record was very good.'

His Eastlands record is impeccable. Sunday's derby win over United has already assured him a place in City folklore, but Eriksson refuses to allow the euphoria to mist his glasses.

He said: 'In the space of seven days we play two of the best clubs in the world. I expect a very difficult game again. They don't have another Thierry Henry but Wenger is famous for playing very good football.'

'The pressure is in the next game. The expectation is that you are going to win every game. We won't but fans pay a lot and can criticise. I've been booed a lot of times...'

Article 11

Meanwhile in the Big Brother houzzz..

LIAM poked fun at unpopular Kara-Louise yesterday and upset her just hours before last night's double eviction.

As the housemates prepared their weekly podcast, Liam asked twins Sam and Amanda: "Do you hate Kara-Louise?"

It was only a day since she had burst into tears after being ranked the "nastiest" and "worst" of the BB contestants.

The embarrassed housemates laughed at Liam's remark but later told him off.

Ziggy said: "That was so bad, it went down like a lead balloon. You just annihilated Kara, not cool."

Brian added: "That was an awful question. Who hates Kara? You've got someone

By **FIONA CUMMINS**
Showbiz Reporter

who is pretty fragile at the moment. She's up for eviction for the fourth week running."

At first Liam, who has already won £100,000, tried to laugh off the comments.

He said: "Listen, in my heart of hearts...there was a side of that that was funny."

But he later admitted he had been thoughtless. He confessed: "There was also a side

that was hideously insensitive and not cool. It was pretty out of order. I am a bit insensitive at times."

However, Kara-Louise seemed beyond consolation. She said: "I've reached the point where I don't think anything could hurt me anymore."

"When I'm at home, I'd never be made to feel like this."

Tracey and Kara-Louise attracted the most ever bets for a Big Brother double eviction, with 80 per cent of viewers backing them to go.

Jonty also faced the public vote, the third time he has been up for the chop.

The housemates had no idea two of the three would be going home last night.



UPSET: Unpopular Kara-Louise

BBS ODDS

To win: Twins, 9-4; Brian, 9-4; Liam, 13-1; Jonty, 74-1; Ziggy, 99-1; Carole, 199-1; Tracey, 539-1; Kara-Louise, 999-1.

Article 13

Bob girl
in rant at
the Rats

PEACHES Geldof has branded dad Bob an **EMBARRASSMENT** and slagged off his band as **DINE**.

Ripping in to the 55-year-old charity hero's performance at Live 8, Peaches, 18, sniped: "You weren't really note perfect."

"It was like if you go to a party and your dad is dancing and singing karaoke."

She told ITV1's The Orange Playlist: "His band the Boomtown Rats weren't that good." She also slated "scabby" Pete Doherty.

Do you agree with Peaches? Tell us at mysun.co.uk

Article 20

DAILY MIRROR
Saturday, August 25, 2007
PAGE 28

I blew £11k loan in 4hrs

A GAMBLER told yesterday how he blew an £11,000 bank loan in just four hours at the bookies.

Abdul Elshughyer, 45, was supposed to use the money to visit his sick mum in Tunisia.

He started off placing small cash bets. But he then switched to £2,000 wagers on his credit card.

Abdul of South Shields, South Tyneside, warned: "I just lost my mind. When I switched to the card I lost the value of the money I was betting."

Bookies William Hill said: "There is information to help people with a gambling problem."

Article 12



STAND by your sun-loungers and grab the lotion — summer's here at last.

Skies will be cloudless for most of us this Bank Holiday weekend and temperatures are expected to hit 26°C (79°F).

But you'd better enjoy it as, true to form, it won't last.

Forecaster Gareth Harvey said: "It'll be the best weather we've had all summer. It will cool off a bit, but should stay fine in England and Wales into Monday."

It's a welcome respite after a rain-wrecked August so far and last month's devastating floods.

Another expert warned of more

By LUCY HAGAN

"unpredictable weather" in autumn but that didn't worry the millions who headed off yesterday.

Blonde beauty Sarah-Louise Hardy, 21, above, couldn't wait to take a dip in Bournemouth, Dorset. But others faced jams after the M5 was shut in both directions when a cop car was shot at near Gloucester.

As millions also headed overseas, Eurostar forecast a record weekend, while Virgin Atlantic's passenger numbers are a quarter up on last August Bank Holiday.

British Airways said Paris, Nice and Rome were its most popular European destinations this weekend.

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Article 14

Daily Express - Saturday August 25 2007 19

Ruthie's heartbreak tribute to sister in drugs tragedy

SINGER Ruthie Henshall will pay a heartbreaking tribute to her sister who died from a drugs overdose.

The emotional West End star revealed yesterday she will dedicate a performance this weekend to the memory of tragic Noel Henshall.

Prince Edward's former lover said she was going to "sing my heart out" at one of Wales's biggest music festivals.

Ruthie has just returned from America where she kept vigil at 49-year-old Noel's bedside as she died of liver failure after taking an overdose of painkillers. "It is

By Martyn Brown

going to be very hard because we are endlessly in tears, but I'm going to sing my heart out for Noel," she said.

She is due to perform in front of 35,000 fans with opera star Bryn Terfel, singer Michael Ball and TV Maria winner Connie Fisher at the Faenol Festival in North Wales.

Noel's parents David and Gloria Henshall and sisters Ruthie and Abigail flew to the US to be at Noel's hospital bedside. She died on Sunday after taking the

painkillers for a back injury. Ruthie, 40, said journalist Noel collapsed at her apartment at Grass Valley, 180 miles north of San Francisco.

"She had been suffering from severe back trouble and had taken too many painkillers," she added. "The family is heartbroken."

"She was such a bright, charismatic, talented person and lifted the lives of everybody she met."

Noel was divorced with no children. Her best friend, Kellen Fisher, said: "Her death has stunned the town. She was so popular."

Call centres abroad are driving us up the wall

By **Graham Hiscott**
Consumer Editor

MORE than nine out of 10 Britons hate dealing with foreign calls centres, research has revealed.

And over half claim they would ditch a company if it announced plans to move its call-centre work abroad.

Britain's hatred of the trend began when many banks, insurers and other firms switched to foreign call centres to save money.

The move has infuriated customers who complain about having to deal with staff with a poor command of English.

Research found an overwhelming 93 per cent of people want calls to be handled by operators in Britain.

And almost eight out of 10 say they would be less likely to deal with a company that used overseas call centres.

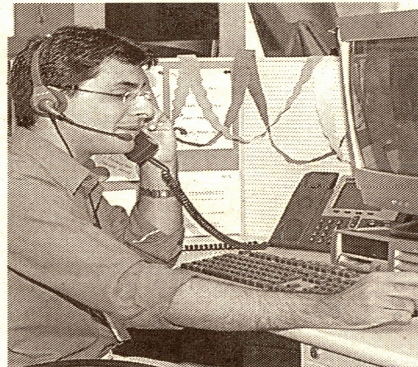
Those who said they preferred dealing with British centres cited better service as a major reason. Others liked the fact they contributed to the country's economy.

A recent report estimated there are around 17,000 foreign call centre staff working for British firms in the financial sector.

Nationwide, which commissioned the survey, said it was committed to having British call centres. It has opened three new sites and refurbished two more since 2002.

Graham Beale, the building society's chief executive, said: "Nationwide's call centres handle over a million inquiries each month and we are committed to retaining them in the UK.

"While many of our competitors see their overseas call centres as successful, and often more cost effective, some have brought their functions



CHEAPER: A call centre in India

back to the UK as they believe customer service may improve."

Insurance giant esure is among those which have done a U-turn. In January it began winding down its operation in India where it employed around 300 staff. And energy supplier Powergen said it was scrapping its centre in India because of a flood of complaints.

The move against foreign centres coincided with a report which warned firms they face problems by moving workplaces abroad.

The report from management consultancy CM Insight says they risk a "sting in the tail" with staffing problems including dramatically higher rates of absenteeism and "employee friction".

Research last month found almost one in five people have ditched a company solely because of a bad experience with foreign workplaces. A further 69 per cent said they would consider doing so.

OPINION: PAGE 14

HET DOWN



Celeb Big Brother axed after Shilpa race row disaster

By NICOLA METHVEN, TV Editor and MARK JEFFERIES at Edinburgh TV Festival
CELEBRITY Big Brother has been axed after the Shilpa Shetty race row.

Channel 4 claimed it was just to make way for "fresh new ideas".

But programming chief Julian Bellamy admitted: "I think the format will benefit from having some breathing space."

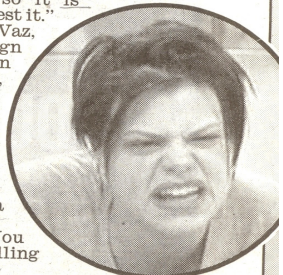
This year's series led to a police probe after thousands of complaints to watchdog Ofcom about racist bullying of Bollywood actress Shilpa Shetty by Jade Goody, Danielle Lloyd and Jo O'Meara.

Mr Bellamy said: "One of the consequences of the race row was it felt that Big Brother was part of a national conversation when it was off our screens."

"As a result it feels like it has never been away so it is particularly apt to rest it."

Labour MP Keith Vaz, who led the campaign to stop the attacks on Shilpa in January, welcomed the decision yesterday. He said: "The great offence caused should never be repeated. I hope C4 has learned the lessons of the Shilpa Shetty affair."

You Are What You Eat, Brat Camp, Selling Houses Abroad and It's Me or the Dog have also been



ROW: Jade Goody

dumped to "make space" for new programmes. Mr Bellamy said TV was "increasingly predictable, samey and obsessed with revisiting and reheating past glories".

He hinted that CBB might return in 2009. C4 last year signed a £120million deal with makers Endemol for Big Brother and the celebrity version until 2010. Endemol will instead make an "experimental" reality show for E4 in January.

Axing CBB frees 30 hours of air time in January to be filled with drama, comedy, campaigns, history and documentaries. To help pay for them £10million less will be spent on buying American shows.

One new programme commissioned for the 9pm slot is The Family, a fly on the wall show described by Mr Bellamy as "one of the most ambitious documentary projects ever undertaken by the channel".

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45,000
Record number of complaints to TV watchdog OFCOM over bullying in Celebrity Big Brother

Article 16

REAL-LIFE LAYLA WAS SOMETHING WONDERFUL

J THIS week we met Patti Boyd, the original rock chick who was married to both George Harrison and Eric Clapton.

Clapton stole her from Harrison. Obsessively in love with her for years, he wrote two of his best songs about her - Layla and Wonderful Tonight. Harrison wrote The Beatles' haunting track Something about her. Imagine how gorgeous you would have to be, to

be the inspiration for three historic songs.

She was. I saw her for the first time when I was about 17 in The Beatles' movie *A Hard Day's Night*. She had long blonde hair, a sweet gap between her two front teeth and a heartbreakingly pretty little face.

For a long time I couldn't decide whom I wanted to be most like - Patti or Marianne Faithfull. Probably both at once. I still do.



Article 17

The Queen speaks of her pride at Prince Harry's bravery

THE PRINCE AT WAR

The Queen yesterday spoke of her pride in Prince Harry and said he had performed "a good job in a very difficult climate". The Queen, a strong supporter of her 23-year-old grandson's desire to serve on the front line, was asked about Harry by a care home resident. John Cooke, 81, reminded the Queen that during the Second World War he had guarded her while she was still Princess Elizabeth and then praised Harry's work for the Army. She happily chatted about Harry's deployment and also remarked on an injury suffered by another member of his regiment. But the Queen, who was opening a care home in Windsor, avoided newsstand pictures of the prince in a later tour of Waitrose - after the manager put newspapers away to clear a path.

(The Queen speaks of her pride at Prince Harry's bravery . *Daily Snack* [online]. 2008 [cit. 2008-03-08]. Dostupný z WWW: <<http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/topstories/2008/03/01/the-queen-speaks-of-her-pride-at-prince-harry-s-bravery-89520-20336176/>>)

Article 18

THATCHER LEAVES HOSPITAL

By Jack Teague for express.co.uk

BARONESS Thatcher has left hospital and returned home after she was admitted last night when she fell ill at a House of Lords dinner.

Speaking outside the hospital, Mark Worthington, Baroness Thatcher's private secretary, said: "She's very comfortable and she had a comfortable night. She's feeling a lot better, much revived."

He said she was at a dinner with a group of friends in the Lords when she started feeling unwell, "slightly nauseous and faint". He said: "Her legs gave way a little bit under her." "We thought it safest to be sure about these things." He added that she had not fainted.

Ms Thatcher had a series of strokes in 2002 and was previously advised by doctors to stop making public speeches. Speaking earlier in the day Prime Minister Gordon Brown said today he was sorry to hear that Baroness Thatcher had been ill. He said: "We are encouraged to hear that reports about her condition are better and that she will be leaving hospital soon, and I and others wish her well in a very speedy recovery."

(THATCHER LEAVES HOSPITAL, *Daily Express* [online]. 2008 [cit. 2008-03-08]. Dostupný z WWW: <<http://www.dailyexpress.co.uk/posts/view/37410/Thatcher-leaves-hospital>>

