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English Sentence Adverbials in Newspaper Reports

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

V této bakalářské práci se autorka věnuje výskytu dvou typů příslovečných určení, tzv. konjunktů a disjunktů v diskurzu novinových článků. Nejprve krátce popíše jazyk novinových článků ze stylistického hlediska, pak se již zaměří na výše zmíněné typy příslovečných určení. Dané typy příslovečného určení charakterizuje z hlediska funkce a formy, sémantických a syntaktických vlastností a pozice ve větě. Tato kritéria také aplikuje při samotné analýze; výsledky analýzy zpracuje statisticky a interpretuje je na stylistické rovině, zejména s ohledem na jejich funkci ve zkoumaném typu diskurzu.

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ANNOTATION

This bachelor paper deals with sentence adverbials in newspaper reports. The theoretical part defines the concept of sentence adverbials and particularly concentrates on stance adverbials and linking adverbials. Furthermore, it focuses on characteristic features of individual sentence adverbials, their semantics, form and position. In the practical part, knowledge from the theoretical part is applied to the analysis with regard to functions of sentence adverbials in the surveyed type of discourse. The intention is to state the frequency of occurrence of selected adverbials in newspaper reports.

KEYWORDS

Sentence adverbials; stance adverbials; linking adverbials; newspaper reports

ABSTRAKT

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá příslovečnými určeními v novinových zprávách.

V teoretické části práce je definováno pojetí příslovečných určení, zvláště je pozornost věnována tzv. disjunktům a konjunktům. Následně se tato část zaměřuje na typické znaky jednotlivých příslovečných určení, sémantické vlastnosti, formu a pozici ve větě.

V praktické části jsou poznatky z teorie aplikovány na samotnou analýzu s ohledem na funkce příslovečných určení ve zkoumaném typu diskurzu. Účelem je stanovit četnost výskytu vybraných příslovečných určení v novinových zprávách.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

Příslovečná určení; disjunkty; konjunkty; novinové zprávy

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1. INTRODUCTION

This bachelor paper concentrates on the use of sentence adverbials in the discourse of newspaper reports. The main attention is paid to a specific phenomenon of the English language, namely, stance and linking adverbials. The intention of this paper is to observe the occurrence of particular sentence adverbials in a specific type of register. The theory is applied to the analysis itself to state the frequency of occurrence of sentence adverbials with respect to the style of discourse.

The thesis is divided into two main parts, a theoretical and an analytical part. The theoretical part further consists of three main chapters and several subchapters. Firstly, it is concerned with the general concept of adverbials as such. Consequently, different views and approaches on the classification of adverbials are introduced. Although this paper is dedicated to sentence adverbials, circumstance adverbials (adjuncts) are defined as well for the purpose of differentiating between sentence adverbials and adjuncts. They are contrasted and the distinction is demonstrated in sentence examples.

Further, emphasis is given to sentence adverbials. First of all, stance adverbials are described in detail. Their functions, semantic features, form and positions are discussed. Semantically, various divisions into categories are compared, on the one hand, Biber's classification and on the other hand, different classes according to Quirk et al. Also, comment clauses and their features are mentioned. Their meanings in a sentence are illustrated and furthermore, this chapter explains what role they play in newspaper reports. After that, subchapters focus at some length on Biber's semantic categories – epistemic, attitude and style adverbials. Individual categories are commented on on the basis of their features and what meaning they convey in a sentence. The last chapter of the theoretical part concentrates on linking adverbials. Also, for this type of adverbials the attention is paid to the meaning, form and positions of linking adverbials in a sentence as well as in the chapter about stance adverbials.

The fourth chapter of this paper is the practical part. The first subchapter is concerned with the stylistic point of view, i.e. the discourse of newspaper reports. The hypotheses and expectations regarding the role of stance and linking adverbials in newspaper reports are discussed. It comments on why these adverbials are an important phenomenon in news. The analysis is carried out from selected articles from the online

version of some British broadsheet newspapers. After that, the occurrence of the individual stance and linking adverbials is examined with regard to their form, meaning and position in a sentence in the newspaper discourse.

2. ADVERBIALS

2.1 OVERVIEW OF ADVERBIALS

First of all, it may be convenient to begin with an introduction to the general concept of adverbials. From general overview, adverbials are elements of clauses. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 762) Quirk et al. state that “the adverbial element differs considerably from the other elements of clause structure (subject, verb, object, complement)”. They differ, for instance, in “range of semantic roles”, “range of realization forms”, “range of possible positions in the clause”, “distinctive grammatical functions”, etc. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 478) As regards the position of adverbials in a sentence, it is generally mobile, that is the adverbials are “capable of occurring in more than one position in the clause”. Adverbials are optional elements to a clause which means that they may be added and as well as they may not be included in the sentence at all. (Čáňová, 2001, p. 13) Adverbials are used very frequently. Moreover, Quirk et al. mention that the vast majority of clauses contain at least one adverbial. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 478) That is why this work is dedicated to adverbials and is focused on their features and differences with the other elements of clause structure. This paper pays attention to sentence adverbials which are explained in the following chapter 2.2.

2.2 CLASSIFICATION OF ADVERBIALS – COMPARISON OF SOURCES

It is noteworthy to compare views and approaches of two different grammar books written by two different authors. The main sources, which have been chosen for comparison, are: *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* which was written by Quirk et al., and *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* written by Biber et al. These authors offer different approaches and classifications of adverbials. These sources contain relevant information about the topic of this paper. Both of these authors include the meaning and form of sentence adverbials which is crucial for this work. However, both offer different viewpoints and attitudes toward these adverbials.

Adverbials can fall into two classes. This division depends on whether or not they are integrated to some extent into the structure of the clause. Those that are *integrated* to some extent are termed ‘adjuncts’. Those that are *peripheral* to clause structure are subdivided into ‘disjuncts’ or ‘conjuncts’. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 421) These adverbials, ‘disjuncts’ and ‘conjuncts’, are sometimes called ‘sentence

adverbials' by grammarians because they can concern a sentence as a whole (rather than a particular part of a sentence such as the predication). Conjuncts can also relate one sentence to another. On the other hand, both disjuncts and conjuncts can also relate to quite specific units within sentences, as in the example:

I object to his hearty and, *frankly (above all)*, crude behaviour.
(Quirk et al., 1985, p. 632)

Biber et al. observe that adverbials perform a variety of functions. Hence, they divide adverbials into three major classes based on their grammatical functions. Firstly, some adverbials “add circumstantial information about the circumstances of an activity or state described in a clause” (e.g. *here, usually*). This class is called ‘**circumstance adverbials**’. Other adverbials “give a speaker’s comment on the proposition of a clause” (e.g. *unfortunately*). These adverbials “express speaker/writer stance towards the clause”. That is why this category of adverbials is known as ‘**stance adverbials**’. Finally, the aim of adverbials which have “connective functions” (e.g. *as I say*) is “to link the clause (or some part of it)”. Therefore, this group of adverbials is called ‘**linking adverbials**’. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 762-763)

In contrast with Biber, Quirk et al. state four grammatical functions of adverbials within a sentence – ‘**adjuncts**’, ‘**subjuncts**’, ‘**disjuncts**’, and ‘**conjuncts**’. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 440) Adjuncts are similar to Biber et al.’s term ‘circumstance adverbials’. Disjuncts are Biber’s ‘stance adverbials’ because stance adverbials as well as disjuncts “comment on the content or style of a clause or a particular part of a clause”. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 853) Quirk’s conjuncts are likened to Biber’s ‘linking adverbials’ because their function is that they “explicitly signal the connections between passages of a text”. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 875) Biber et al. do not have Quirk et al.’s category of subjuncts. However, to some extent, some subjuncts can belong to Biber et al.’s stance adverbials. Namely, some of Quirk’s subjuncts can be included in Biber’s subcategory of ‘attitude adverbials’ such as viewpoint subjuncts which tell a writer’s or speaker’s attitude. Furthermore, certain adverbials can have ambiguous functions and can be blended. For instance, the ambiguity can concern whether an item is a stance adverbial or a circumstance adverbial. For example, the adverb *really* is particularly difficult to analyse, especially in medial positions with gradable propositions. In the following

examples, *really* could have the stance meaning of ‘in reality’ or it could be interpreted as intensifying a verb or adjective, with the approximate meaning ‘very (much)’. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 856-858)

It’s *really* wonderful.

Susie’s *really* excited about that backyard.

(Biber et al., 2006, p. 858)

Quirk and also Biber mention seven main semantic categories of circumstance adverbials. However, they differ in the names of two types out of seven roles. Biber states these semantic categories: **place** (distance, direction, position), **time** (position in time, duration, frequency, temporal relationship), **process** (manner, means, instrument, agent), **contingency** (reason/cause, purpose, concession, condition, result), **extent/degree** (amplifier, diminisher), **addition/restriction**, **recipient** and other. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 776) Quirk also describes these types of semantic roles but the names of some categories are different. He uses the categories of **respect** and **modality** (emphasis, approximation, restriction) instead of recipient and addition/restriction. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 479)

The function of linking adverbials (conjuncts), in comparison with stance adverbials (disjuncts), is to conjoin independent parts of a discourse, whilst stance adverbials “contribute another facet of information to a single integrated unit”. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 631) Biber et al. mention other functions of stance adverbials. They state that these adverbials “can be multi-functional in discourse”. Stance adverbials not only convey the speaker’s attitude to the content of an utterance or the way he/she is speaking, but also they may perform a cohesive role. Some of them are significant to “the interactive nature of conversation”, the category of epistemic stance adverbials can also be used for emphasis. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 874-875) Hůlková states that ‘disjuncts’ “may not have a direct connective function” as in the case of ‘conjuncts’, but “by stating explicitly how the speaker views the content of what he/she is saying or the way he/she is talking,” ‘stance adverbials’ “help the receiver decode the message appropriately”. According to Hůlková, ‘disjuncts’ also “contribute to the coherence of discourse” by these features. (Hůlková, 2008, p. 51)

According to the previous paragraph, which mentioned the features of stance adverbials, the term ‘disjuncts’ may be inappropriate because the word ‘disjunct’ suggests properties it does not actually possess. Hůlková states that the definitions for

the adjective ‘disjunctive’ found in the *Oxford English Dictionary Online* include “having the property of disjoining or disconnecting; characterized by or involving disjunction or separation”, and “opposed to joining or uniting” (<http://dictionary.oed.com/>). The term ‘disjunct’ used as an adjective describes something “disjoined, disconnected, separated, separate, distinct; distant” (<http://dictionary.oed.com/>). (Hůlková, 2008, p. 51)

Hůlková claims that labels such as ‘stance adverbials’ (introduced by Biber et al., 2006) are more appropriate, “for they do not exclude the cohesive function of these adverbials, whereas the term ‘disjuncts’ may be rather contradictory in this respect”. (Hůlková, 2008, p. 51) Thus, the term ‘stance adverbials’ is better to use rather than the class ‘disjuncts’ because in fact, the label ‘disjunct’ does not really correspond to the real grammatical properties of this category. That is why this paper prefers the usage of Biber et al.’s term ‘stance adverbials’ and his classification.

2.3 SENTENCE ADVERBIALS VS. CIRCUMSTANCE ADVERBIALS (ADJUNCTS)

In the previous section sentence adverbials and circumstance adverbials were introduced. In this part, the two will be contrasted and the distinction will be demonstrated in sentence examples.

To begin with, “adverbials may be integrated to some extent into the structure of the clause or they may be peripheral to it.” (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1973, p. 207-208) Adjuncts and subjuncts are relatively integrated in clause structure. On the other hand, disjuncts and conjuncts have a more peripheral relation in the sentence. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 440) An adverbial is integrated within the structure of a clause if it is affected by such clausal processes as negation and interrogation. It is illustrated in the following examples. It is an adjunct if

either (a) it cannot appear initially in a negative declarative clause:

**Quickly* they didn’t leave for home

or (b) it can be the focus of a question or of clause negation:

Does he write to his parents *because he wants to* (or does he write to them *because he needs money*)?

We didn’t go to Chicago *on Monday*, (but we did go there *on Tuesday*)

(Quirk, Greenbaum, 1973, p. 208)

By comparison, Quirk and Greenbaum state that a disjunct or a conjunct is not affected by either of these clausal processes. They give the example that the disjunct, *to my regret*, can appear at the beginning of a negative declarative clause:

To my regret, they didn't leave for home

and cannot be the focus of a question or of clause negation:

*Does he write to his parents, *to my regret*, (or does he write to them, *to my relief*)?

*We didn't go to Chicago, *to my regret*, (but we did go there, *to my relief*)

(Quirk, Greenbaum, 1973, p. 208)

In some cases, certain stance adverbials (disjuncts) can have ambiguous functions and they can overlap with other adverbials. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 857) It is important to bear in mind that items can belong to more than one class and even to more than one subclass within a class. Quirk et al. use the example *naturally*. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 424)

Naturally, they are behaving ('of course') – *naturally* as a disjunct

They are behaving *naturally* ('in a natural manner') – *naturally* as an adjunct
(Quirk et al., 1984, p. 424)

3. STANCE ADVERBIALS

As mentioned above, Biber et al. state 'stance adverbials' as one of the grammatical functions of adverbials. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 763) As compared with other grammatical functions of adverbials, stance adverbials have a superior role. Syntactically they are more detached, "they seem to have a scope that extends over the sentence as a whole". (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 613) The primary function of 'stance adverbials' (based on Quirk et al.'s terminology – 'disjuncts') is to "comment on the content or style of a clause or a particular part of a clause". (Biber et al., 2006, p. 853) Stance adverbials "express the attitude or assessment of the speaker/writer with respect to the proposition contained in the main clause". For instance: *Obviously* your parents don't care what you do. *Unfortunately* it's true. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 966) Similarly, Crystal claims that disjuncts enable people "to make a comment, or express an attitude, about what they are saying or the way they are saying it". (Crystal, 2003, p. 229) These adverbials are significant for newspaper reports where authors of these reports convey

their attitudes and opinions. To express their individual opinions and stances towards the content of the message, the journalists use 'stance adverbials'. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 764)

3.1 SEMANTICS/MEANING OF STANCE ADVERBIALS

Having discussed the features and properties of stance adverbials, we now turn to their semantic categories. According to Biber et al., stance adverbials can be divided semantically into three major categories: 'epistemic', 'attitude', and 'style'. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 854) On the other hand, Quirk et al. distinguish two main classes of disjuncts: STYLE disjuncts and CONTENT disjuncts. Quirk divides content disjuncts into two categories, the categories 'degree of truth' and 'value judgment'. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 615-621)

Also Crystal states that "some disjuncts convey the speaker's comment about the style or form of what is being said", and "other disjuncts make an observation about the truth of a clause, or a value judgment about its content". (Crystal, 2003, p. 229) Biber et al. argue that epistemic stance adverbials and attitude stance adverbials comment on the content of a proposition. Epistemic adverbials are divided into other groups. They can express the speaker's judgment about doubt and certainty, actuality, reliability, and limitations of the proposition; they can also indicate the source of knowledge. Attitude stance adverbials convey the speaker's attitude or value judgment about the content of proposition. Analogically, attitude stance adverbials have the same properties as Quirk et al.'s content disjuncts. In contrast, style stance adverbials describe the manner of speaking and they are likened to Quirk et al.'s style disjuncts. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 854) Quirk et al. claim that "semantically, disjuncts express an evaluation of what is being said either with respect to the form of the communication or to its meaning". (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 440) Downing and Locke claim that "disjuncts represent a comment by the speaker or writer on the content of the clause as a whole". (Downing, Locke, 1995, p. 62) They distinguish three main types of comment and give examples:

a) the subjective or objective attitude of the speaker:

Broadly speaking, the Health Service is satisfactory.

b) the speaker's opinion regarding the validity of the content:

Undoubtedly, he is the finest pianist alive today.

c) the relation of the clause with something outside it:
Medically, it has little to recommend it.

(Downing, Locke, 1995, p. 62)

The category that is called ‘comment clauses’ belongs to stance adverbials as well. Comment clauses are primarily a spoken feature, being especially common in conversation. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 972) However, the expression *it seems* (and occasionally *it appears*) is used as a comment clause in the expository written registers. For instance: *Neither, it seems, does it believe in newfangled technology.* (Biber et al., 2006, p. 983) In speech, they often have a parenthetical role, with “increased speed” and “decreased loudness”. (Crystal, 2003, p. 229)

For example: The rest, *I suppose*, will never be known., *You know*, it’s time you paid me back. (Crystal, 2003, p. 229)

According to Crystal, comment clauses express several types of meaning:

- Tentativeness: *I think, I assume, I suppose, I’m told, it seems.*
- Certainty: *I know, I’m sure, it transpires, I must say, it’s true, there’s no doubt.*
- Emotional attitude: *I’m pleased to see, I’m afraid, I hope, I’m delighted to say, to be honest, frankly speaking.*
- Asking for attention: *you know, you see, mind you, as you may have heard.*

(Crystal, 2003, p. 229)

Leech and Svartvik explain that “comment clauses are so called because they do not so much add to the information in a sentence as comment on its truth, the manner of saying it, or the attitude of the speaker”. They can express an emotional reaction or judgement. (Leech, Svartvik, 1975, p. 138, 216) Comment clauses are only loosely added into the sentence where they introduce a parenthetical role and operate as sentence adverbials. They are often detached from the clause, by commas in writing, by separated tone unit in speech. Comment clauses can be freely placed in the initial, medial, or final position in the clause. They appear at the end of the clause especially in informal speech and conversation. (Leech, Svartvik, 1975, p. 216-217)

Interestingly, to some extent, comment clauses in conversation are considered to be “a sign of unclear or evasive thinking”. It can be the wriggling in the case of “a

politician faced by an aggressive interviewer – the ‘*yes, well, you know, to be honest about this, putting it in a nutshell*’ response”. This can lead to criticise and condemn comment clauses. However, on the other hand, comment clauses are significant and “they play an important role in conversation, argument, and spontaneous monologue, helping speakers to ‘think on their feet’, and giving listeners a chance to grasp what is being said”. (Crystal, 2003, p. 229) Newspaper discourse can use comment clauses to show the source of information, sometimes vaguely and sometimes specifically. The comment clauses *it seems* and *it appears* can also express some evidence supporting the proposition, however, they can also introduce a certain level of doubt. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 865) Furthermore, in informal writing, comment clauses can add personal perspective and attitude and improve the understanding of a dense piece of text. Especially in newspapers, where articles are intended for readership and journalists try to attract readers, the right use of comment clauses and disjuncts can strengthen writer-reader rapport, give a friendly tone, and contribute to smooth reading. (Crystal, 2003, p. 229)

3.1.1 EPISTEMIC STANCE ADVERBIALS

According to Biber et al., “epistemic adverbials are the most diverse category of stance adverbials”. In this chapter, areas of epistemic stance adverbials will be described in detail. Typically, these adverbials fall into six major classes on the basis of what meaning they convey: (Biber et al., 2006, p. 854)

A) Doubt and certainty

This category of adverbials “shows the speaker’s certainty or doubt about the proposition in the clause”. They mark “both absolute judgments of certainty and indication of belief in various levels of probability”. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 854)

For instance, adverbials such as *no doubt, certainly, undoubtedly, probably, perhaps, maybe, arguably, decidedly, definitely, incontestably, most likely, of course, I guess, I think*, belong to this category. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 854)

The adverbials *perhaps* and *probably* are used commonly in both spoken and written language. This confirms that one of the most important functions of stance adverbials is to show the doubt or certainty of the proposition or part of the proposition. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 868)

B) Actuality and reality

Biber et al. state that “actuality and reality adverbials comment on the status of the proposition as real-life fact”. They mention *in fact*, *actually*, *really*, *in actual fact*, *for a fact*, and *truly* as typical stance adverbials of actuality and reality. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 854-855)

C) Source of knowledge

These adverbials show the source of information and may identify a specific source. Adverbials such as *evidently*, *apparently*, *reportedly*, *reputedly* are included in this category. *According to* + NP also belongs to this class. This adverbial is used very frequently in news. It shows the source of information which is very crucial in newspaper reports. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 855-871) In news, it often indicates and refers to the stance of some third person (rather than the writer). (Biber et al., 2006, p. 980) Thus, it identifies the source as a specifically named person or publication. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 871)

D) Limitation

According to Biber et al., another class which epistemic stance adverbials can indicate is the limitation of the proposition. They state adverbials which are used to show limitation as: *generally*, *largely*, *in general*, *in most cases*, etc. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 855)

E) Viewpoint or perspective

Biber et al. claim that this category of epistemic adverbials “can mark the viewpoint or perspective from which proposition is true”. This category includes for instance: *in our view*, *from our perspective*, *in my opinion*. These adverbials often include a possessive pronoun, as in the previous examples. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 855-856)

F) Imprecision

These adverbials show what is being said is somehow vague, for example: *like*, *sort of*, *about*, *kind of*, *roughly*, *so to speak*. The proposition with these adverbials can express some level of hesitation and uncertainty. This class of epistemic stance adverbials is used commonly in conversation. In British conversation, the adverbial *sort*

of is frequently used. American conversation commonly uses *like* and *kind of*. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 856-871)

3.1.2 ATTITUDE ADVERBIALS

According to Biber et al., “attitude adverbials tell of the writer’s or speaker’s attitude toward the proposition typically conveying an evaluation, value judgment, or assessment of expectations”. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 856) In contrast with Biber, Quirk et al. call this category of adverbials ‘content disjuncts’. Quirk et al. state that content disjuncts express “the speaker’s comment on the content of what he is saying”. They also “make observations on the actual content of the utterance and its truth conditions”. Quirk divides content disjuncts into two categories, ‘degree of truth’ and ‘value judgment’. Quirk’s category ‘degree of truth’ overlaps with Biber’s class of epistemic stance adverbials conveying ‘doubt and certainty’. Content disjuncts conveying ‘value judgment’ can be likened to Biber et al.’s category of attitude adverbials. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 615-623)

Further, Huddleston and Pullum use completely different terminology. They use the term ‘modal adjuncts’ for the category of content disjuncts expressing degree of truth and ‘evaluative adjuncts’ for Quirk et al.’s content disjuncts commenting on value judgment or for Biber et al.’s attitude adverbials. (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002, p. 767-771)

Biber et al. mention that attitude adverbials “can be restated as *to*-clauses or *that*-clauses with adjectives describing attitude”. They give the examples: *It is fortunate/unfortunate that ...*, *I think it is sensible that ...*, *It is surprising that ...*. Attitude adverbials can convey attitudes, judgments, expectations, and evaluations. Biber et al. also state the adverb *hopefully* as sometimes being an attitude stance adverbial. They claim that this adverb appears both in more formal registers, such as news and academic prose, and in conversation and fiction as well. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 856-857)

3.1.3 STYLE ADVERBIALS

As mentioned above, style adverbials describe the manner of speaking, it means how the author of an utterance is speaking. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 854) Thus, style adverbials “not only draw attention to what is being said but to how it is being said, it is

often an implicit comment on language itself”. Hereby, they incorporate metalinguistic comment into a sentence. In most cases, style adverbials “can be expressed by a clause in which the style disjunct is a process adjunct, with a verb of speaking, the subject of which is ‘I’”. Thus, for instance, the ‘disjunct’ *frankly* actually means *I tell you frankly* or *I say frankly*. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 615-618) Style adverbials “comment on the manner of conveying the message”. They convey a speaker’s or writer’s stance as well as epistemic and attitude adverbials. However, the difference is that style adverbials are more focused on the speaker than epistemic and attitude adverbials.

Biber et al. state typical style adverbials as: *frankly, honestly, truthfully, confidentially, figuratively speaking, in a word, in short, strictly, technically speaking*, etc. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 857)

Huddleston and Pullum use different terminology for style adverbials. They use the term ‘speech act-related adjuncts’. According to them, ‘speech act-related adjuncts’ are in fact style disjuncts. Speech act-related adjuncts can relate to the situation described in the clause, specify the way it has been said or describe the speech act. (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002, p. 773)

3.2 FORM OF STANCE ADVERBIALS

As regards the syntactic realizations of stance adverbials, disjuncts may be words or phrases, and they may even have a clausal character. For instance, *to my regret* and *I regret to say* are clauses. When disjuncts are clausal, they are called ‘comment clauses’. (Crystal, 2003, p. 229) Comment clauses are covered in detail in chapter 3.1.

Biber et al. state that stance adverbials are realized by a variety of syntactic forms. As has already been mentioned, they can be single word adverbs or may even be clauses, namely finite clauses or non-finite clauses. When non-finite clauses appear as stance adverbials, they tend to be style adverbials conveying how the speaker/writer is communicating. Some examples of style adverbials are *to tell you the truth, comparatively speaking, to put it bluntly, generally speaking*. Stance adverbials can also be realized in the form of phrases, adverb phrases, prepositional phrases or noun phrases. Biber et al. also mention that stance adverbials can be realized as adjectival phrases, however, this structure is very rare. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 861-866) Quirk and Greenbaum state that most disjuncts are prepositional phrases or clauses. (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1973, p. 242) Biber et al. observe that in news, single adverbs are the most

common structural form of stance adverbials and prepositional phrases are the second most common form. In newspapers, prepositional phrases are often used to convey the source of information, mainly with the preposition *according to*, which occurs in news very frequently. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 862-863) In news, it often indicates and refers to the stance of some third person (rather than the writer). (Biber et al., 2006, p. 980) Thus, it identifies the source as a specifically named person or publication. News also uses prepositional phrases for style adverbials, for instance *in short*, *in a word*, *in brief*. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 864, 871)

Concerning adverb phrases, they are a combination of an adverb such as *quite*, *rather*, or *most* modifying an adverb of attitude or likelihood, for example *most likely*, *quite honestly*, *rather surprisingly*. Biber et al. mention that noun phrases are uncommon as stance adverbials, with the exception of the phrase *no doubt*. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 866)

3.3 POSITIONS OF STANCE ADVERBIALS

Generally, three main positions of adverbials are distinguished, initial, medial, and final. (Leech, Svartvik, 1975, p. 197) Initial position means before the subject. Medial position can be either immediately before the operator, or between two auxiliaries, immediately before the verb, or before the complement in intensive clauses. End, or final, position is either after an intransitive verb or after an object or complement. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 426) Most adverbials are mobile, that is they do not have fixed positions and they can come at different places in the sentence. (Leech, Svartvik, 1975, p. 197) Concerning stance adverbials, Downing and Locke claim that “disjuncts are optional additions to a clause or sentence”. (Downing, Locke, 1995, p. 62) Quirk et al. state that disjuncts “have a superior role as compared with the sentence elements”. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 613) Syntactically, they are more detached from the clause. “Their message refers to the whole of the clause or sentence.” This implies that they are usually found before the clause or after it. Downing and Locke state the example:

Naturally, he spoke to me when he saw me.
He spoke to me when he saw me, *naturally*.

(Downing, Locke, 1995, p. 62)

However, they also mention that these adverbials can be placed parenthetically or between commas, within a clause or sentence:

He *naturally* spoke to me when he saw me.
He spoke to me, *naturally*, when he saw me.

(Downing, Locke, 1995, p. 62)

Biber et al. state that the position of stance adverbials in a sentence depends on the preferences of specific types of registers. They claim that stance adverbials in news appear with high frequency in medial and also initial position. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 872)

According to Quirk and Greenbaum, “style disjuncts normally appear initially”. (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1973, p. 242) Biber et al. mention that stance expressions, such as *in fact*, *in short*, *in brief*, and even *in a word* commonly occur in initial position. These adverbials have a secondary role as linking adverbials and their initial placement thereby highlights their role as conjuncts. Bear in mind that adverbials not only mark the nature of the clause, but they also mark its connection to the previous discourse. This relates to the adverbials mentioned above and adverbials which have a secondary role as linking adverbials. “These adverbials serve to introduce a condensation or reinforcement of previous statements.” (Biber et al., 2006, p. 874) Concerning attitudinal disjuncts, they can occur in almost any position in a sentence, but the normal position for most of these disjuncts is initial. However, some attitudinal disjuncts can also appear in medial position, either immediately before the lexical verb or before the complement. (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1973, p. 209, 245)

4. LINKING ADVERBIALS

As has been already mentioned, ‘linking adverbials’ represent one of the grammatical functions of adverbials. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 763) A defining general feature of linking adverbials, in contrast with other grammatical functions of adverbials, is that linking adverbials have a relatively detached and ‘superordinate’ relationship with other clause elements. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 631) Crystal defines conjuncts, in other words linking adverbials, as “a group of words whose function is to relate (or ‘conjoin’) independent grammatical units, such as clauses, sentences, and paragraphs”. (Crystal, 2003, p. 207) A similar definition is applied by Quirk and Greenbaum. They state that “conjuncts express the speaker’s assessment of the relation between two

linguistic units”. (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1990, p. 149) According to Čáňová, these adverbials “introduce a new sentence in a series and link it logically with what has been said before”. (Čáňová, 2001, p. 16) Linking adverbials (based on Quirk et al.’s definition – conjuncts) have a connective role, they “explicitly signal the connections between passages of a text”. They are a significant means of textual cohesion which is crucial for newspaper discourse where the main attention is paid to the reader. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 875) Eastwood states that these adverbials relate to the previous clause or sentence. (Eastwood, 2002, p. 276) Linking adverbials show how the speaker or writer understands the connection between utterances, or parts of utterances. These adverbials are connectors of structure and they express textual relationships, in contrast with coordination which expresses a logical relationship. The difference between linking adverbials (conjuncts) and conjunctions is in the position. Because “most conjuncts, unlike conjunctions, are not tied to a fixed position in relation to the units they conjoin”. They can be placed in any position in the sentence. (Downing, Locke, 1995, p. 63) Halliday and Matthiessen claim that these adverbials may be used within clause complexes or they may indicate relationships that obtain between two clause complexes or they can even mark the connection to part of an earlier clause complex. (Halliday, Matthiessen, 2004, p. 539)

Linking adverbials are labelled differently. What is called a linking adverbial by Biber et al., is described as a conjunct by Quirk et al. However, there are also other sources which use different terms for linking adverbials. For instance, Huddleston and Pullum use the definition ‘connective adjuncts’. (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002, p. 775) Further, Halliday and Hasan prefer the usage of the terms ‘conjunctives’, ‘conjunctive adjuncts’, and ‘discourse adjuncts’ for linking adverbials. (Halliday, Hasan, 1976, p. 228)

4.1 SEMANTICS/MEANING OF LINKING ADVERBIALS

Concerning linking adverbials, classification of this kind of adverbials is quite identical. Biber et al. distinguish six general categories of linking adverbials. These adverbials can be used for the **enumeration** and for the **addition** and they can mark **summation**, **apposition**, **result/inference**, **contrast/concession**, and **transition**. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 875-879) Quirk divides linking adverbials into seven conjunctive roles, in some cases with fairly clear subdivisions. He distinguishes the same types of

conjuncts as Biber. However, Quirk defines seven types of linking adverbials because he divides the result and inference into two classes. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 634) On the other hand, Biber describes the result/inference as one group.

Linking adverbials can be used for the **enumeration** of pieces of information in an order chosen by the speaker/writer and for the **addition** of items of discourse to one another. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 875) Enumerative conjuncts “indicate a cataloguing of what is being said”. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 662) These adverbials include ordinal numbers such as *first* and *second*, and adverbs such as *finally* and *lastly*, as well as other structures such as prepositional phrases. Other enumerating adverbials can be: *firstly*, *secondly*, *thirdly* (etc.), *in the first/second place*, *first of all*, *for one thing*, *for another thing*, *to begin with*, *next*. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 875) The relationship of addition comprises both reinforcement (which includes confirmation) and equation, where there is an indication of the similarity with what has preceded. For instance: *The public can see the paintings the whole of next week. **What is more**, they can buy them for as little as ten dollars upwards.* (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 664-665)

Summation is another category which can be expressed by linking adverbials. This means that “the final part of a unit may consist of a generalization or summing-up based on what preceded”. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 667) Summative adverbials can include: *in sum*, *to conclude*, *all in all*, *in conclusion*, *overall*, *to summarize*. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 876)

Adverbials of apposition can be used to refer back to previous sentences. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 668) They give additional clarification of information in news. Typical linking adverbials conveying apposition: *which is to say*, *in other words*, *namely*, *specifically*, *for instance*. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 876-882)

Result conjuncts express the consequence or result of what was said before. For instance: *therefore*, *consequently*, *as a result*, *hence*. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 669)

The category of contrast/concession is broader than many other categories of linking adverbials. They are adverbials that in some way mark incompatibility between information in different discourse units, or that signal concessive relationships. They are items that can express contrast: *conversely*, *instead*, *on the contrary*, *in contrast*, *by comparison*. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 878-879) Concessive conjuncts “signal the unexpected, surprising nature of what is being said in view of what was said before

that". (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 674) Concessive items include: *anyhow, besides, nevertheless, in spite of that, after all, at any rate.* (Biber et al., 2006, p. 878-879)

Linking adverbials which express transition include, for example: *by the way, incidentally, meanwhile.* They mark the insertion of an item that does not follow directly from the previous discourse. The new information is not incompatible with what it is linked to but rather it is signalled as only loosely connected, or unconnected. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 879)

As regards the function of linking adverbials, Leech and Svartvik state the most important functions of these adverbials as follows: making a new start, listing and adding, reinforcement, summary and generalisation, explanation, and reformulation. (Leech, Svartvik, 1975, p. 156-158)

4.2 FORM OF LINKING ADVERBIALS

Linking adverbials can be realized by a variety of syntactic forms as well as stance adverbials. They can be single adverbs, for example *anyway, however, nevertheless, so* and *therefore.* They can also be realized in the form of clauses, finite and non-finite clauses. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 884) Finite clause:

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

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

Non-finite clause:

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

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

They can be realized in the form of phrases, adverb phrases such as *first and foremost* and *even so,* noun phrases, and prepositional phrases (*in addition, for example, on the other hand*). (Biber et al., 2006, p. 884-885) Prepositional phrases:

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

*When glucose is metabolized, **for example** to produce energy, it is converted to lactate or pyruvate.*

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

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

Quirk and Greenbaum claim that most conjuncts appear in the form of adverb phrases or prepositional phrases. (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1973, p. 246) Biber et al. state that single adverbs are the most numerous and semantically varied structure that realizes linking adverbials. Every semantic category can be realized by a number of adverbs. Moreover, the most common linking adverbials are almost exclusively adverbs. It is thus not surprising that adverbs account for the vast majority of linking adverbials. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 884)

4.3 POSITIONS OF LINKING ADVERBIALS

As regards the position of linking adverbials in a sentence, Eastwood states that these adverbials are often placed at the beginning of the sentence, however, medial or final position is also possible. (Eastwood, 2002, p. 276) Certain 'conjuncts' are restricted to initial position, these adverbials are labelled as 'immobile', according to Greenbaum. The only representatives of this category, he enumerates, are *yet*, *so*, *besides* and *hence*. (Greenbaum, 1969, p. 25) Biber et al. claim that the initial position can be regarded as "the unmarked position for linking adverbials". The use of linking adverbials in initial position allows them "to mark explicitly the connection between units of discourse at the point when the connection is usually being made, that is between clauses or units larger than clauses". Thus, linking adverbials help the reader or listener to perceive and identify what has been said before and this contributes to better understanding of a text. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 890-891) Also Quirk and Greenbaum mention that the normal position for most conjuncts is initial. At the beginning of the sentence, "they are usually separated from what follows by a tone unit boundary in speech or a comma in writing". Medial positions are not so common for most linking adverbials, and final position even rarer. (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1973, p. 248) However, Halliday and Matthiessen claim that if conjunctive adjuncts, by another name linking adverbials, occur at the end of the sentence, they are considered to be afterthoughts and in this position they can never carry the only intonational prominence in the clause. (Halliday, Matthiessen, 2004, p. 132)

5. ANALYSIS

From the practical point of view, the analysis performed in this section specialises in the usage and occurrence of two types of adverbials, stance adverbials and linking adverbials, in the discourse of newspaper reports.

This practical part focuses both on the qualitative and the quantitative aspects of the analysis. The main purpose of the qualitative analysis is to prove whether the features and properties of sentence adverbials (stance and linking adverbials) discussed in the theoretical part correspond to the adverbials detected in chosen newspaper articles. Furthermore, hypotheses and expectations in chapter 5.1 are based on the theoretical background with respect to a chosen register. The major aim of quantitative analysis is to state the frequency of occurrence of individual adverbials in the discourse of newspaper reports.

As the source of the primary data for the analysis, newspaper reports from British broadsheets have been used, namely, *The Times*, the *Guardian*, the *Observer*, the *Independent* and the *Telegraph*. These articles are available on the Internet. The analysis is provided with concrete example sentences found in the examined articles. For the analysis to have validity, the data corpus consists of 149 tokens of the surveyed phenomenon (149 examples of sentence adverbials) which were chosen and analysed in the newspaper articles. The data corpus is attached in Appendix 1.

In this section, we turn to the examination of occurrences of sentence adverbials in newspaper discourse. The object of this chapter is to present the outcome of the research. In the following discussion of the findings, the main attention will be paid to the nature of the examples found in the newspaper reports and the usage, occurrence, frequency and positions of the stance adverbials (disjuncts) and linking adverbials (conjuncts). The primary goal of this work is to present authentic examples of English sentence adverbials, show which of the types are used the most frequently in terms of semantic categories, their forms and positions in the sentence. The results of the analysis are elaborated statistically into tables.

5.1 NEWSPAPER DISCOURSE

Having discussed the theoretical background of stance and linking adverbials semantically and syntactically, before moving on to the analysis itself, we now turn to

hypotheses and expectations regarding the role of stance and linking adverbials in news. In this chapter, it is necessary to describe and define the stylistic point of view, i.e. the discourse of newspaper reports.

Generally, newspapers are intended for readership. (Reah, 2003, p. 35) Crystal mentions that journalists should be aware of what ‘the readership’ wants. (Crystal, 2003, p. 380) Every reader has different needs and also different preferences. That is why newspaper articles try to attract readers, arouse the reader’s interest and curiosity. Newspapers try to present facts in an interesting way. (Reah, 2003, p. 10) To present facts is the crucial intention of news reports. The category of attitude adverbials is important in news because they are significant means for presenting facts. They tell of the writer’s or speaker’s attitude toward the proposition. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 856) This makes the statement more intriguing, and thus attitude adverbials hold the reader’s attention.

Newspaper reports should have a logical structure, they should be coherent, and link the constructions of a text together. (van Dijk, *The interdisciplinary study of news as discourse*, website) Grammar provides three main ways of putting information or statements together, namely coordination, subordination, and adverbial link. Adverbial link means that you can connect ideas by using a linking sentence adverbial. (Leech, Svartvik, 1975, p. 158) This leads to the point that sentence adverbials are significant for press.

First and foremost, the presence of linking adverbials in news comes from the fact that these adverbials create textual cohesion. They signal some connection between passages of a text and that provides smooth reading and understanding of the story for the potential reader of newspaper articles. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 875) They connect text, make and keep it coherent. Thus, the flow of the text is continuous. Halliday and Matthiessen claim that “the cohesive system of conjunction has evolved as a complementary resource for creating and interpreting text”. (Halliday, Matthiessen, 2004, p. 538) The cohesive role of linking adverbials is emphasized by Leech and Svartvik who liken sentence adverbials to “signposts on a journey”. They claim that these words or phrases are used to help readers or listeners understand “how one idea leads on from another”. (Leech, Svartvik, 1975, p. 156) These features and properties of sentence adverbials are significant for newspaper reports. Furthermore, in newspaper

reports there is the need to express words clearly and accurately. There is “the need for clarity” connected to “the avoidance of ambiguity”. It is expected that the discourse of newspaper reports be well organised and defined and that no disjointedness appears in news. (Crystal, Davy, 1997, p. 174-184) For this reason, linking adverbials, otherwise conjuncts, appear in newspaper discourse.

However, more commonly in news the relationships between ideas are expressed in other ways besides linking adverbials. Reports of events are more common while arguments are rarer in news. Consequently, fewer linking signals are needed in news than in other registers. “Sequences of events are reported with respect to their relationship in time, not with linking adverbials.” It is expected that in news, there will be used more disjuncts than conjuncts. The usage of linking adverbials is not very frequent in newspaper reports. However, when the conjuncts are used in news, it tends to emphasize the relationships between ideas and also present and support arguments. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 880 - 882)

In news, sentence adverbials such as stance adverbials, in other words disjuncts, “convey speaker’s comments on what they are saying (the content of the message) or how they are saying it (the style)”. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 764) As regards the significance of stance adverbials in press, they signify personal, subjective attitude or the opinion of the author. Therefore, a news report is ‘biased,’ because the journalist expresses his opinion and viewpoint which give “a specific ideological perspective on an event”. (van Dijk, The interdisciplinary study of news as discourse, website) It is expected that news will contain a lower frequency of stance adverbials than other registers. *According to* + NP is the only adverbial used with a higher frequency in news than in other registers. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 853-868) The reason is that news reports include direct or indirect quotations. (Crystal, 2003, p. 382) This stance adverbial shows the source of the information. According to Biber’s division of stance adverbials into three major semantic categories – **epistemic**, **attitude**, and **style**, it is interesting that attitude adverbials appear slightly more in news than in other registers. Many of these adverbials occur in newspaper reviews, where the point of the text is largely to convey the attitude of the author. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 854-868)

5.2 STANCE ADVERBIALS IN THE ANALYSED TEXTS

5.2.1 FORM VS. SEMANTICS

Concerning the semantic category of stance adverbials, on the basis of the outcomes of the analysis it has been found that the category of doubt and certainty represents the most used class. See *Table 1* below. Proportionally, about 43 % of the stance adverbials in the analysed articles are adverbials showing doubt and certainty (31 occurrences). The usage of adverbials expressing doubt and certainty, such as *of course*, *perhaps* and *probably* is noteworthy. These adverbials have appeared very frequently in the analysed texts. This finding acknowledges Biber et al.'s statement that stance adverbials such as *perhaps* and *probably* are commonly used in news to show doubt about the proposition and both of them express predictions, suppositions, explanations, and interpretations that have not been clearly proven. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 868) Examples of *perhaps* and *probably* expressing doubt from the analysed texts:

1. Thanks to a rare Federer error – **perhaps** even distracted by his opponent – Haas actually won the point, but 20 minutes later a white flag was reluctantly hoisted with the Swiss maestro through to his seventh successive Wimbledon final by 7-6, 7-5, 6-3. (Appendix 1, example 21)
2. Haitian officials have already said that the death toll from the Americas' deadliest quake on record would **probably** reach 200,000. (Appendix 1, example 71)

Adverbials from the category of doubt and certainty are most often realized by single word adverbs. It has been found 28 examples of single adverbs out of 31 adverbials expressing the class of doubt and certainty. There was 1 example of an adverb phrase (3). The remaining 2 occurrences were finite clauses (4) and (5).

3. But the track never appeared then, **almost certainly** because it is nothing special. (Appendix 1, example 36)
4. And so, **it seems**, Angelina Jolie's five-year relationship with Brad Pitt might finally be over. (Appendix 1, example 89)
5. This, **I believe**, is in part because the public are so attached to Aniston and Pitt as a couple — we like it, it makes sense to us, and we would like it to be true again — but partly because there's veracity in that rumour. (Appendix 1, example 100)

The first case (3) is an example of an adverb phrase. It has been mentioned at the end of chapter 3.2. The adverb *almost* is modifying an adverb of likelihood (*certainly*). (Biber et al., 2006, p. 866)

In the last two cases (4) and (5), the examples are comment clauses which have been discussed in chapter 3.1. Although comment clauses are used commonly in conversation, the expression *it seems* is used as a comment clause in the expository written registers. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 983)

According to the results of the analysis, attitude adverbials are used quite frequently in news. A possible explanation for this might be that the writer of a newspaper report wants to express his/her attitude toward the proposition by means of these adverbials. With its 16 samples found in the analysed newspaper reports, it represents 22 % of all the stance adverbials (72 cases). The majority of these adverbials appeared as single word adverbs, 15 cases out of 16 attitude adverbials. There was only 1 occurrence of an attitude adverbial realized as a non-finite clause in the analysed texts:

6. **Needless to say**, a soundtrack album to go with the film, based on the concerts' planned playlist, is also being produced. (Appendix 1, example 32)

Attitude adverbials are covered in detail in chapter 3.1.2.

The category source of knowledge is worth paying attention to. In the analysed newspaper reports, 15 stance adverbials from the class source of knowledge were found. The prepositional phrase *according to* + NP is especially noteworthy. This adverbial is used very frequently in news. It shows the source of information which is very crucial in newspaper reports. In news, it indicates and refers to the attitude of some third person. Thus, it identifies the source as a specifically named person or publication. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 871) Because one of the features of news reporting is direct or indirect quotations, this analysis found that from the category source of knowledge, the prepositional phrase *according to* + NP was used with high frequency, 14 occurrences out of 15 cases of stance adverbials expressing source of knowledge. (Crystal, 2003, p. 382) For instance:

7. **According to** the department, a quarter of people in England aged 16 and over can now be classified as hazardous drinkers. (Appendix 1, example 137)

Only 1 example of a single word adverb conveying the source of knowledge appeared, according to the outcome of the analysis. Here is the case:

8. His current song was **apparently** recorded in sessions for the 1991 album *Dangerous*. (Appendix 1, example 35)

As regards the category of actuality and reality, only 6 adverbials from this class were found in the analysed texts. All of these cases were single word adverbs. For example:

9. "They think that pensions are very complicated. **Actually**, pensions in many ways are quite simple. Once you've made the initial decision you can let it run." (Appendix 1, example 125)

Style adverbials describe the manner of speaking. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 854) This category of adverbials has been discussed in chapter 3.1.3. With only 4 examples out of the 72 stance adverbials found in the newspaper reports, it represents almost the least used class of stance adverbials. The analysis shows that style adverbials can be realized in the form of non-finite clauses. As non-finite clauses, 2 occurrences of style adverbials were found in the analysed texts:

10. The rollercoaster ride of what magazines and newspapers perceive as the "Jolie-Pitt-Aniston love triangle" has proved incredibly fertile, **journalistically speaking**, for my team at *Grazia*. (Appendix 1, example 95)
11. "**Generally speaking**, if the sponsoring company stays in business there's time to work this out." (Appendix 1, example 128)

A style adverbial in the form of a single word adverb was found in 1 case. And 1 occurrence appeared as a prepositional phrase, the example (12).

12. "Very soon we will become undetectable," he said. **In short**, in space no one will hear us at all. (Appendix 1, example 104)

However, (12) is an example of unclear classification because, on the one hand, it can be classified as a style adverbial because it comments on the manner of conveying the message while, on the other hand, it can also be a linking adverbial in the category summation because it summarises a statement from the previous sentence. Biber et al. include this adverbial in the class stance adverbials and state that it has a secondary role as a linking adverbial. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 874) That is why this adverbial is statistically reckoned and included in tables as a stance adverbial as well.

According to the results, there were also categories of stance adverbials which have not appeared at all in this analysis. Those are the classes of limitation, viewpoint or perspective, and imprecision. The reason the class of imprecision was not identified might be the type of discourse. This category of adverbials is typical of spoken language. They mark that the proposition is somehow vague. These markers of imprecision can be considered to be hedges, to avoid answering a question. Expressions

used as stance adverbials of imprecision include: *sort of*, *about*, *kind of*, *roughly*, and *so to speak*. *Sort of* is mainly a spoken expression, used in conversational discourse. The adverbials from the category of imprecision show inaccuracy in word choice. The proposition can express some level of hesitation and uncertainty. This is not typical of news reports because news contains verifiable facts, not imprecise words. For instance, *like* can be used in the function of an approximator (e.g. *I looked for **like** three weeks.*) or it can introduce direct speech (e.g. *We're **like** I wonder what he meant by that?*). An expression *kind of* can serve as a diminisher. The categories of limitation and viewpoint or perspective were not found in the analysis either. A possible explanation for this might be that stance adverbials from these classes are more common in academic prose rather than in newspaper reports. In addition, the purpose of news is to present information as a simple fact. As regards the subcategory of viewpoint or perspective, these epistemic adverbials show the viewpoint from which a proposition is true. They often include expressions with possessive pronouns, for example *in my opinion*, *in our view*, *from our perspective*. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 855-871) These markers are not common in newspaper reports because news reports facts about events that happened.

Overall, most stance adverbials are realized in the form of single word adverbs, according to the results of this analysis. With its 51 occurrences, it constitutes about 70 % of all stance adverbials analysed (72 samples). Stance adverbials realized in the form of prepositional phrases represent about 20 % of all stance adverbials, i.e. 15 examples of prepositional phrases. On the other hand, the usage of noun phrases is very rare in news and in this analysis there were no occurrences. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 866) According to the outcomes of the analysis, there was only 1 occurrence of a stance adverbial as an adverb phrase. As regards the stance adverbials realized in the form of clauses, there were 2 occurrences of finite clauses and 3 cases of non-finite clauses. The reason why single adverbs represent the most used form for stance adverbials might be that the information in newspapers has to be compressed into “a limited space”. (Crystal, Davy, 1997, p. 174) Thereby, single adverbs are used more frequently because they occupy less space than clauses. Further, they express exactly what they mean whereas clauses can have inexplicit meanings because clausal disjuncts are comment clauses which are considered to be “a sign of unclear or evasive thinking”. (Crystal, 2003, p. 229) Moreover, clausal disjuncts are less frequent because they are comment

clauses which often include personal pronouns and they are mainly a spoken feature, being especially common in conversation. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 972)

Table 1: Occurrences of detected stance adverbials – form vs. semantics

STANCE ADVERBIALS - Form vs. Semantics							
Semantic category	Form						Total
	Single word adverb	Adverb phrase	Prep. phrase	Noun phrase	Finite clause	Non-finite clause	
Epistemic stance adverbials							
Doubt and certainty	28	1	0	0	2	0	31
Actuality and reality	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Source of knowledge	1	0	14	0	0	0	15
Limitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viewpoint or perspective	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imprecision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attitude adverbials	15	0	0	0	0	1	16
Style adverbials	1	0	1	0	0	2	4
Total	51	1	15	0	2	3	72

5.2.2 FORM VS. POSITION

As mentioned above, in chapter 3.3, in general, three main positions of adverbials are distinguished, initial, medial, and final. (Leech, Svartvik, 1975, p. 197) According to the outcomes of the analysis, stance adverbials appeared with high frequency in initial position. See *Table 2* below. About 53 % (38 cases) of all stance adverbials (72 examples) were placed at the beginning of a sentence. With 22 occurrences, medial position constituted about 30 % of all stance adverbials. This confirms Biber's predication that stance adverbials in news will appear with high frequency in medial and also initial position. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 872) Final position appeared in 12 occurrences of stance adverbials, it means 16 % of all stance adverbials.

Most single adverbs were placed at the beginning of the sentence, before the subject. With its 29 single adverbs in initial position, it constitutes about 57 % of all single adverbs (51 examples). For instance:

13. Ulster Unionist MLA Danny Kinahan said: "**Unfortunately**, we are here again - standing at the scene of a murder attempt on a member of the PSNI. (Appendix 1, example 2)
14. "**Sadly**, Heathrow remains firmly entrenched as the airport the world loves to hate." (Appendix 1, example 26)

15. **Of course**, this particular inquiry is severely hampered by the passage of time. (Appendix 1, example 77)

On the other hand, out of 51 cases only 1 stance adverbial realized in the form of a single adverb appeared in final position.

16. I bought the paper, **of course**; and then spoke to my deputy news editor Jessica Barrett, who'd received a phone call from her best-briefed and most reliable Hollywood contact at 11 on Sunday morning — or 3am Los Angeles time. (Appendix 1, example 94)

In this case (16), the stance adverbial is found after the clause. The single adverb *of course* is placed after an object.

According to the results of the analysis, 21 cases of single word adverbs were placed in medial position. For instance:

17. The theory is that elsewhere in the galaxy other civilisations would **probably** be doing the same. (Appendix 1, example 103)
18. And there could, **of course**, be forms of intelligence beyond human capacity – beyond as much as we are beyond a chimpanzee." (Appendix 1, example 106)

As regards prepositional phrases, most of them were placed in final position. There were 10 occurrences out of 15 prepositional phrases found at the end of the sentence. For instance:

19. Private sector pay, especially in industry, is under more pressure than in the public sector: more than four out five manufacturers are freezing pay, **according to** the EEF. (Appendix 1, example 54)

The remaining 5 prepositional phrases out of 15 were placed in initial position.

20. **According to** IMF data, Greece's average total indebtedness, private and public, is about 179% of GDP. The EU's average is 175%; Belgium's 219%; Ireland's 222%; Italy's 194%; the Netherlands' 234%; Portugal's 197%; and Spain's 207% – all well above Greece's figure. (Appendix 1, example 114)

Concerning stance adverbials in the form of non-finite clauses, 3 occurrences were found in the analysis of the newspaper reports.

21. The rollercoaster ride of what magazines and newspapers perceive as the “Jolie-Pitt-Aniston love triangle” has proved incredibly fertile, **journalistically speaking**, for my team at *Grazia*. (Appendix 1, example 95)
22. **Needless to say**, a soundtrack album to go with the film, based on the concerts' planned playlist, is also being produced. (Appendix 1, example 32)
23. "**Generally speaking**, if the sponsoring company stays in business there's time to work this out." (Appendix 1, example 128)

The first case (21) is a style adverbial which is found in final position. Examples (22) and (23) are placed initially, before the clause. They refer to the whole of the clause or sentence.

According to the results of the analysis, there were 2 occurrences of stance adverbials realized in the form of finite clauses.

24. This, **I believe**, is in part because the public are so attached to Aniston and Pitt as a couple — we like it, it makes sense to us, and we would like it to be true again — but partly because there's veracity in that rumour. (Appendix 1, example 100)

25. And so, **it seems**, Angelina Jolie's five-year relationship with Brad Pitt might finally be over. (Appendix 1, example 89)

In the first case (24), it is a comment clause which is parenthetically placed between commas. It is in medial position between subject and verb. In the second example (25), it is also a comment clause which is inserted between commas, however, in this case it is placed in initial position, before the subject. This finding differs from the literature where Biber et al. state that comment clauses typically occur in final position. However, in this case it is caused due to the type of register. Comment clauses appear in final position especially in spoken language where the speaker adds a hedging comment clause such as *I think* or *I guess* at the end of the clause. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 972)

A stance adverbial realized in the form of an adverb phrase was found in initial position.

26. But the track never appeared then, **almost certainly** because it is nothing special. (Appendix 1, example 36)

Stance adverbials can express “the attitude or assessment of the speaker/writer with respect to the proposition contained in the main clause”. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 966) There can be a structural relation between the constituent showing the stance of the author and the constituent presenting the qualified proposition. In many cases, the proposition is given in the main clause, with the stance marker occurring in some peripheral or embedded structure. Stance adverbials appear in initial position, before the presentation of new information because they refer to the whole of the clause, and thus to the new fact in the clause. In these cases, there are two distinct structural components: one expressing the stance, the other is a clause that presents the proposition framed by the stance expression. This ordering of constituents reflects the primary function of stance markers as a frame for the interpretation of the propositional

information. The propositional information is given in the core of the main clause, while the stance is expressed by a more loosely attached clause element. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 970-971)

Table 2: Occurrences of detected stance adverbials – form vs. position

STANCE ADVERBIALS - Form vs. Position				
Form	Position			Total
	Initial	Medial	Final	
Single word adverb	29	21	1	51
Adverb phrase	1	0	0	1
Prepositional phrase	5	0	10	15
Noun phrase	0	0	0	0
Finite clause	1	1	0	2
Non-finite clause	2	0	1	3
Total	38	22	12	72

5.2.3 SEMANTICS VS. POSITION

Concerning this chapter, attention will be paid to the semantics (meaning) of stance adverbials and positions in which they typically appear. See *Table 3* below for results.

As regards the category expressing doubt and certainty, adverbials in this class appear most frequently in initial position. With 17 occurrences, they constitute about 54% of all adverbials from the category doubt and certainty (31 examples). This finding confirms Biber’s statement that news has a particularly high percentage of stance adverbials in initial position. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 872) For instance:

27. **Of course**, America has a long history of exploiting its celebrity icons, especially those who died prematurely. (Appendix 1, example 39)
28. **Certainly**, there are no signs of any injuries, but we have also been unable to get any DNA from the remains. (Appendix 1, example 74)
29. “There are so many possibilities — the mother could have been unmarried, the baby could have been the result of an affair; **perhaps** it was stillborn,” continued DI Fitzpatrick. (Appendix 1, example 84)

Examples (27) and (28) express certainty about the proposition. On the other hand, the third case (29) shows a certain level of doubt and hesitation.

Stance adverbials from the category of doubt and certainty were often found in medial position as well. Medial position for this class was identified in 13 cases (42 %). This is illustrated in the following examples:

30. Haitian officials have already said that the death toll from the Americas' deadliest quake on record would **probably** reach 200,000. (Appendix 1, example 71)
31. And there could, **of course**, be forms of intelligence beyond human capacity – beyond as much as we are beyond a chimpanzee." (Appendix 1, example 106)
32. Indeed, the cashing in on Jackson's body of work **certainly** does not require quality to sell in large numbers. (Appendix 1, example 34)

Medial position can be represented in several ways. It can be either immediately before the operator, or between two auxiliaries, immediately before the verb, or before the complement in intensive clauses. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 426) According to Biber et al., stance adverbials conveying certainty and likelihood are often placed immediately before or after the operator. In this position, the adverbial emphasizes its relationship to the state or action described by the verb or sometimes, the negator *not*. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 872) Biber's prediction was also proven in this analysis. The third case (32) is placed before the operator and it expresses certainty. In this example, the adverbial *certainly* emphasizes the relationship to the state described by the verb and the negator *not*. In the first two examples (30) and (31), stance adverbials are placed after auxiliary verbs. The case (30) expresses doubt, the example (31) shows certainty and it is placed between commas.

Final (end) position constitutes the least used position for the category doubt and certainty. Only 1 example out of 31 adverbials from doubt and certainty was placed at the end of the clause.

33. I bought the paper, **of course**; and then spoke to my deputy news editor Jessica Barrett, who'd received a phone call from her best-briefed and most reliable Hollywood contact at 11 on Sunday morning — or 3am Los Angeles time. (Appendix 1, example 94)

In this case (33), the adverbial is placed after an object, it is found after a clause. This disjunct put in the final position can be considered to be an afterthought of the author.

As regards attitude adverbials, they can occur in almost any position in a sentence, but the normal position for most of these disjuncts is initial. (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1973, p. 245) This statement was confirmed in the analysis because 13 adverbials out of 16 were found in initial position.

34. **Fortunately**, the shark stayed away and Lydia was able to scramble on to the beach, near Invercargill, where the margin of her escape became apparent. (Appendix 1, example 110)

35. **Needless to say**, a soundtrack album to go with the film, based on the concerts' planned playlist, is also being produced. (Appendix 1, example 32)

A possible explanation for why most attitude adverbials were found in initial position might be that, first and foremost, speakers and authors try to attract the reader's attention, they intend to identify and express their personal perspectives, their attitudes towards the proposition. Putting these adverbials at the beginning of the clause makes the text more intriguing. Authors emphasize their attitudes thereby persuading and encouraging readers of newspapers to see the following propositional information from the same perspective. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 971)

However, some attitudinal disjuncts can also appear in medial position, either immediately before the lexical verb or before the complement. (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1973, p. 209, 245) There were 3 cases of attitudinal disjuncts placed in medial position.

36. "The victim has, **not surprisingly**, been left very traumatised." (Appendix 1, example 141)
37. "The remains are currently with a forensic anthropologist and pathologist and they are trying to ascertain the sex of the baby. Once we know that, we will **hopefully** be in a position to register the birth and then the death." (Appendix 1, example 76)

Examples (36) and (37) occurred in medial position, after an operator. The first case (36) is placed between commas.

Final position was not detected for attitude adverbials in this analysis. The reason why these adverbials were not found in final position might be the type of discourse. Newspaper reports belong to written language; the style of writing is more structured, well organised, elaborate and planned beforehand. Authors first identify their personal attitude which is why most attitude adverbials appear in initial position. In contrast to written language, spoken language is spontaneous and unprepared. It involves on the spot production, when the speaker, after presenting a proposition, may realize that his attitude needs to be stated. Thus, attitude adverbials in speech can occur in final position as afterthoughts. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 971-972)

As mentioned in chapter 5.1, one of the features of news reporting is direct or indirect quotations. (Crystal, 2003, p. 382) Indirect quotations can be expressed by the prepositional phrase *according to* + NP. The occurrence of this adverbial is noteworthy in news. It was hypothesized that this adverbial would appear often in newspaper reports. This adverbial, which shows source of knowledge, was used in the analysed

reports with high frequency. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 855) There were 15 examples of adverbials from the category source of knowledge. *According to* + NP was used in 14 cases. The most frequently used adverbials from this class were placed in final position (10 examples). For instance:

38. Private sector pay, especially in industry, is under more pressure than in the public sector: more than four out five manufacturers are freezing pay, **according to** the EEF. (Appendix 1, example 54)

There were 4 cases of adverbials from source of knowledge placed in initial position, before the clause. For example:

39. **According to** IMF data, Greece's average total indebtedness, private and public, is about 179% of GDP. (Appendix 1, example 114)

Only 1 occurrence of this type of adverbial was placed in medial position.

40. His current song was **apparently** recorded in sessions for the 1991 album *Dangerous*. (Appendix 1, example 35)

Example (40) is a sentence in passive voice. The stance adverbial is placed between the auxiliary verb *be* and the past participle of a transitive verb.

Concerning the category of stance adverbials conveying actuality and reality, most of these adverbials were found in medial position (5 examples out of 6 adverbials from this category). A possible explanation for this might be that in medial position, the adverbial emphasizes its relationship to the state or action described by the verb. The finding that most of the adverbials from this class are placed in medial position acknowledges Biber's statement that adverbials expressing actuality are often placed in medial position, immediately before or after the operator. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 872) Here are selected examples of adverbials conveying actuality and reality placed in medial position:

41. But business secretary Lord Mandelson claimed cuts could **actually** improve the institutions. (Appendix 1, example 132)
42. "But Angelina will **actually** be the one who lives with them full-time." (Appendix 1, example 18)

There were no occurrences of adverbials from this category in final position detected in this analysis. Only 1 occurrence of an adverbial expressing actuality and reality was placed in initial position, before the clause. Here is this case:

43. "They think that pensions are very complicated. **Actually**, pensions in many ways are quite simple." (Appendix 1, example 125)

As mentioned in chapter 3.3, according to Quirk and Greenbaum, “style disjuncts normally appear initially”. (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1973, p. 242) Also, in this analysis out of 4 style adverbials 3 examples were placed in initial position.

44. "**Generally speaking**, if the sponsoring company stays in business there's time to work this out." (Appendix 1, example 128)
45. "Very soon we will become undetectable," he said. **In short**, in space no one will hear us at all. (Appendix 1, example 104)

Both examples are placed before the clause and they are separated by a comma. The second case (45) is an example of unclear classification as was explained above in example (12). As discussed in chapter 3.3, Biber et al. mention that stance expressions, such as *in fact*, *in short*, *in brief*, and even *in a word* commonly occur in initial position. Case (45) confirms this statement. Biber et al. state that these adverbials have a secondary role as linking adverbials and their initial placement thereby highlights their role as conjuncts. These adverbials also mark its connection to the previous discourse. “They serve to introduce a condensation or reinforcement of previous statements.” (Biber et al., 2006, p. 874)

There was only 1 occurrence of a style adverbial placed in final position. No style adverbials were used in medial position. Here is an example of a style adverbial in final position:

46. The rollercoaster ride of what magazines and newspapers perceive as the “Jolie-Pitt-Aniston love triangle” has proved incredibly fertile, **journalistically speaking**, for my team at *Grazia*. (Appendix 1, example 95)

Table 3: Occurrences of detected stance adverbials – semantics vs. position

STANCE ADVERBIALS - Semantics vs. Position				
Semantic category	Position			Total
	Initial	Medial	Final	
Epistemic stance adverbials				
Doubt and certainty	17	13	1	31
Actuality and reality	1	5	0	6
Source of knowledge	4	1	10	15
Limitation	0	0	0	0
Viewpoint or perspective	0	0	0	0
Imprecision	0	0	0	0
Attitude adverbials	13	3	0	16
Style adverbials	3	0	1	4
Total	38	22	12	72

5.3 LINKING ADVERBIALS IN THE ANALYSED TEXTS

5.3.1 FORM VS. SEMANTICS

As regards the semantics of linking adverbials, it has been found out that the category of contrast/concession represents the most common class of linking adverbials, according to the outcomes of the analysis. See *Table 4* below. These adverbials highlight contrasting information which often leads to main points that journalists want to make. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 881) With its 36 occurrences, it constitutes 46 % of all linking adverbials analysed (77 samples). This class of adverbials is most frequently realized in the form of single adverbs (32 examples out of 36 cases). It constitutes about 88 % of linking adverbials expressing contrast/concession. For instance:

47. European leaders are, **however**, understood to have told her that a referendum would put at risk seven years of negotiations designed to strengthen the EU's ability to make and implement policy. (Appendix 1, example 15)
48. **Nonetheless** the dole queues are still lengthening, and seem set to do so for some months, albeit at a slower pace than during the depths of the recession earlier this year. (Appendix 1, example 48)

The category of contrast/concession was also realized in the form of prepositional phrases. There were 4 occurrences of prepositional phrases showing contrast/concession. For example:

49. **In contrast**, several other countries, notably France, have begun strengthening warnings and American politicians are urgently investigating the risks. (Appendix 1, example 43)
50. **On the one hand**, the massive expansion in higher education has seen the number of undergraduate students triple since 1970, from 414,000 to 1.27 million. **On the other hand**, the collapse of the youth labour market during the 1980s has been followed by a continuation of high unemployment rates despite periods of relative economic buoyancy. (Appendix 1, example 119)

Greenbaum divides the class of contrastive conjuncts into several subcategories. One of them is called adversative conjuncts which contains the class of replacive conjuncts and antithetic conjuncts. He claims that a number of prepositional phrases indicate an antithesis. They include *on the contrary*, *in contrast*, *by contrast*, and *by way of contrast*. He states that a milder antithesis is indicated by *in comparison*, *by comparison*, and *by way of comparison*. He also includes example (50) into the category

of antithetic conjuncts. Especially when the prepositional phrase *on the other hand* is the second of a correlative pair with *on the one hand*. (Greenbaum, 1969, p. 59-62)

The category of contrast/concession was not realized in the form of an adverb phrase, noun phrase, finite and non-finite clause. Overall, the usage of these phrases and clauses in news is very rare.

According to the results of the analysis, the second most numerous category of linking adverbials was the class of enumeration and addition. A possible explanation for why these adverbials were used in news might be that this class of adverbials contributes to smooth reading and better understanding of a text and gives readers clear signposts of where they are in the text. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 881) With its 25 examples found in newspaper reports, it constitutes 32 % of linking adverbials (77 samples). This category was realized in the form of single adverbs (22 cases). Also Biber et al. confirm that single adverbs are the most common and semantically varied structure that realizes linking adverbials. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 884) Here are some examples of the class enumeration and addition in the form of single adverbs which were found in the analysed articles:

51. **Initially**, the government thought 120 million doses could be available by mid-October, but the process has been hit by delays. (Appendix 1, example 6)
52. **Furthermore**, every single company surveyed had experienced some form of cyber loss in the previous 12 months, ranging from a full-blown attack to the loss of data by employees. (Appendix 1, example 144)

The first case (51) is an example of an enumerative conjunct which indicates a cataloguing of what is being said. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 662) The second case (52) is an additive conjunct.

Enumerative and additive linking adverbials were also realized in the form of prepositional phrases (2 occurrences).

53. "**At first**, I wasn't quite sure what it was," said the 14-year-old boogie boarder. "And I was trying to say to myself it was just a piece of driftwood." (Appendix 1, example 109)
54. **In addition**, there was a 41% increase in alcoholic hepatic failure – to 1,200 cases a year. (Appendix 1, example 136)

No occurrences of noun phrases or clauses for the class of enumeration and addition were found in the analysed articles. There was only 1 case of a linking adverbial in the form of an adverb phrase. This case is illustrated below:

55. "**First of all**, I wish to extend my hope for a full and speedy recovery to this young PSNI officer and his family," he said. (Appendix 1, example 1)

Another category of linking adverbials is result/inference. Only 6 examples of this class were found in the analysis. There were 4 occurrences of these adverbials realized in the form of single adverbs and 2 cases in the form of prepositional phrases.

56. "I am **therefore** globally in agreement with the idea of restricting the use by children, though I would not go as far as banning mobile phones as they can be a very important tool, not only in emergencies, but also maintaining contact between children and their parents and thus playing a reassurance role. (Appendix 1, example 44)
57. **As a result**, mortgage affordability will remain relatively favourable. (Appendix 1, example 60)

The first case (56) is an example of a single adverb. The second case (57) is an example of a prepositional phrase.

Concerning the linking adverbials showing transition, only 4 occurrences from this category were found in the analysis. Moreover, all of these cases were realized in the form of single adverbs. For instance:

58. In Britain, **meanwhile**, 122 people have died and cases of swine flu have more than doubled in the past seven days. (Appendix 1, example 4)

In (58) the linking adverbial *meanwhile* expresses temporal transition.

Another group of linking adverbials is summation. Adverbials from this category show that "a unit of discourse is intended to conclude or sum up the information in the preceding discourse". (Biber et al., 2006, p. 876) In the analysis, there were found 3 occurrences expressing summation. For instance:

59. **Overall**, for the 12 months to the end of March, the consensus is a loss of £602 million — more than £200 million more than the record £401 million reported for 2008-09. (Appendix 1, example 115)
60. **To conclude** otherwise is really to claim a registered charity has a free ticket to ride". (Appendix 1, example 108)

The first case (59) is realized in the form of a single adverb, the second case (60) is a non-finite clause.

As regards the category of apposition, 3 examples of this category were detected in the analysis. These adverbials give additional clarification of information in news. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 882) There were 2 cases in the form of prepositional phrases and 1 occurrence realized in the form of a finite clause.

61. Stories that suggest, **for example**, that Aniston has found a new love, or that Brad and Angelina are happy, or anything that pertains to their charitable works, do not have the energy and buzz of stories that relate to domestic strife. (Appendix 1, example 101)
62. **As I've said**, what really drives our interest in these relationships is not the fact that every component of it is beautiful (although that helps!), or that we are reassured by the knowledge that even the upper echelons of the celebrity classes are subject to suffering. (Appendix 1, example 102)

Case (61) is a prepositional phrase. Example (62) is a finite clause.

Table 4: Occurrences of detected linking adverbials – form vs. semantics

LINKING ADVERBIALS - Form vs. Semantics							
Semantic category	Form						Total
	Single adverb	Adverb phrase	Prep. phrase	Noun phrase	Finite clause	Non-finite clause	
Enumeration/addition	22	1	2	0	0	0	25
Summation	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Apposition	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Result/inference	4	0	2	0	0	0	6
Contrast/concession	32	0	4	0	0	0	36
Transition	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	64	1	10	0	1	1	77

5.3.2 FORM VS. POSITION

According to the results of the analysis, initial position constitutes the most used position for linking adverbials. See *Table 5* below. The use of initial position allows them to mark explicitly the connection between units of discourse at the point when the connection is usually being made – i.e. between clauses or units larger than clauses. The adverbial identifies for the reader exactly how the subsequent discourse is to be understood in relation to the previous discourse. Thus, initial position can be considered the unmarked position for linking adverbials. (Biber et al., 2006, p. 891) With its 62 occurrences placed in initial position, it represents 80 % of all linking adverbials analysed in newspaper reports (77 samples). Final position is uncommon for these adverbials. There were only 3 cases when they occurred in this position. Medial position represents 15 % (12 cases). For more details see chapter 4.3 *Positions of linking adverbials*.

Concerning linking adverbials realized in the form of single adverbs, initial position is used most frequently. This position appeared in 49 cases of single adverbs.

This constitutes 76 % of all linking adverbials in the form of single adverbs (64 examples). For instance:

63. **Nevertheless**, Eaton and Eswaran, from the universities of Calgary and British Columbia respectively, do not believe the developed world's obsession with wealth shows any signs of abating. (Appendix 1, example 149)
64. **Furthermore**, every single company surveyed had experienced some form of cyber loss in the previous 12 months, ranging from a full-blown attack to the loss of data by employees. (Appendix 1, example 144)

As far as single adverbs placed in medial position are concerned, it has been found 12 occurrences in this position. This represents 18 % of all single linking adverbials (64 cases). For example:

65. "I am **therefore** globally in agreement with the idea of restricting the use by children, though I would not go as far as banning mobile phones as they can be a very important tool, not only in emergencies, but also maintaining contact between children and their parents and thus playing a reassurance role." (Appendix 1, example 44)

Only 3 cases of single adverbs in final position occurred. For instance:

66. Economists worry, **though**, that, in the economy as a whole, low pay rises will depress spending, growth and employment. (Appendix 1, example 55)

According to the results of the analysis, all prepositional phrases (10 cases) were placed only in the initial position.

67. "**At first**, I wasn't quite sure what it was," said the 14-year-old boogie boarder. "And I was trying to say to myself it was just a piece of driftwood." (Appendix 1, example 109)
68. **As a result**, mortgage affordability will remain relatively favourable. (Appendix 1, example 60)

Other forms of linking adverbials were placed in initial position too.

69. "**First of all**, I wish to extend my hope for a full and speedy recovery to this young PSNI officer and his family," he said. (Appendix 1, example 1)
70. **As I've said**, what really drives our interest in these relationships is not the fact that every component of it is beautiful (although that helps!), or that we are reassured by the knowledge that even the upper echelons of the celebrity classes are subject to suffering. (Appendix 1, example 102)
71. **To conclude** otherwise is really to claim a registered charity has a free ticket to ride". (Appendix 1, example 108)

The first example (69) is a linking adverbial realized in the form of an adverb phrase. The second case (70) is a finite clause. The third case (71) is an example of a non-finite

clause. The analysis detected no occurrences of linking adverbials realized in the form of noun phrases in the articles.

Table 5: Occurrences of detected linking adverbials – form vs. position

LINKING ADVERBIALS - Form vs. Position				
Form	Position			Total
	Initial	Medial	Final	
Single adverb	49	12	3	64
Adverb phrase	1	0	0	1
Prepositional phrase	10	0	0	10
Noun phrase	0	0	0	0
Finite clause	1	0	0	1
Non-finite clause	1	0	0	1
Total	62	12	3	77

5.3.3 SEMANTICS VS. POSITION

Adverbials from the most numerous semantic category of linking adverbials, contrast/concession, were placed in initial position most frequently. See *Table 6* below. With its 31 occurrences found in this position, it represents 86 % of linking adverbials expressing contrast/concession (36 samples). This position is illustrated in selected examples:

72. **In contrast**, several other countries, notably France, have begun strengthening warnings and American politicians are urgently investigating the risks. (Appendix 1, example 43)
73. **Instead**, he believes that Britain should be at the heart of Europe — a position that has been put in doubt by French and German anger over Mr Cameron’s decision to sever ties with the federalist centre right grouping in the Strasbourg Parliament. (Appendix 1, example 16)

In this analysis, 3 examples of linking adverbials from the category of contrast/concession were placed in final position. See case (74) below. Only 2 cases from this class were found in medial position, examples (75) and (76).

74. The news hasn’t come as a particular shock **though**, has it? (Appendix 1, example 90)
75. The coach will, **however**, be on the lookout for surprise candidates for inclusion against Costa Rica. (Appendix 1, example 70)
76. European leaders are, **however**, understood to have told her that a referendum would put at risk seven years of negotiations designed to strengthen the EU’s ability to make and implement policy. (Appendix 1, example 15)

The second most used semantic category of linking adverbials was found to be the class of enumeration/addition. The results of the analysis show that these adverbials are most often placed in initial position (17 cases). They constitute 68 % of the 25 linking adverbials showing enumeration/addition. The remaining 8 examples are placed in medial position. The first two cases (77) and (78) are examples of initial position. The third example (79) is placed in medial position.

77. "**First of all**, I wish to extend my hope for a full and speedy recovery to this young PSNI officer and his family," he said. (Appendix 1, example 1)
78. **Moreover**, after two years of struggle, several analysts expect further full-year losses in 2010-11. (Appendix 1, example 116)
79. He **also** spoke of the decline of generous company pension schemes, such as final salary arrangements, citing in part government rules which made them expensive to administer. (Appendix 1, example 126)

As regards linking adverbials expressing result/inference, out of 6 examples from this category 5 occurrences were placed in initial position, for example case (80). Only 1 case is in medial position, example (81). No occurrence of adverbials from this class was found in final position.

80. **As a result**, load factors have been reasonable even though yields have been poor. (Appendix 1, example 10)
81. "I am **therefore** globally in agreement with the idea of restricting the use by children, though I would not go as far as banning mobile phones as they can be a very important tool, not only in emergencies, but also maintaining contact between children and their parents and thus playing a reassurance role." (Appendix 1, example 44)

Linking adverbials conveying transition were almost all placed in initial position. There were 3 examples placed in this position in the analysis. Only 1 case was found in medial position. Final position was not detected for this class of adverbials. Initial position is illustrated in the following example (82). Medial position is seen in case (83).

82. In Britain, **meanwhile**, 122 people have died and cases of swine flu have more than doubled in the past seven days. (Appendix 1, example 4)
83. Boyd, **meanwhile**, is still exploring his options in England before giving Rangers an answer to their recent offer of a new contract. (Appendix 1, example 123)

The category expressing summation and the class showing apposition are the least used classes of linking adverbials. There were found 3 adverbials of summation in

the analysed texts. They were placed in initial position. Here are examples showing summation:

- 84. **To conclude** otherwise is really to claim a registered charity has a free ticket to ride". (Appendix 1, example 108)
- 85. **Overall**, for the 12 months to the end of March, the consensus is a loss of £602 million — more than £200 million more than the record £401 million reported for 2008-09. (Appendix 1, example 115)

Appositive linking adverbials (3 occurrences) were also only found in initial position. Medial and final position was not detected for these adverbials. Adverbials expressing apposition placed in initial position are illustrated below:

- 86. Stories that suggest, **for example**, that Aniston has found a new love, or that Brad and Angelina are happy, or anything that pertains to their charitable works, do not have the energy and buzz of stories that relate to domestic strife. (Appendix 1, example 101)
- 87. **As I've said**, what really drives our interest in these relationships is not the fact that every component of it is beautiful (although that helps!), or that we are reassured by the knowledge that even the upper echelons of the celebrity classes are subject to suffering. (Appendix 1, example 102)

To sum up the last two chapters concerning the position of linking adverbials, it is apparent from the outcomes of the analysis that initial position is very common. With 62 occurrences found in initial position, it constitutes 80 % of all linking adverbials (77 examples). This finding acknowledges Quirk and Greenbaum's statement that most conjuncts appear in initial position. As they state, and also according to linking adverbials found in the analysed texts, in initial position these adverbials are usually separated from what follows by a comma in writing. (Quirk, Greenbaum, 1973, p. 248)

Table 6: Occurrences of detected linking adverbials – semantics vs. position

LINKING ADVERBIALS - Semantics vs. Position				
Semantic category	Position			Total
	Initial	Medial	Final	
Enumeration/addition	17	8	0	25
Summation	3	0	0	3
Apposition	3	0	0	3
Result/inference	5	1	0	6
Contrast/concession	31	2	3	36
Transition	3	1	0	4
Total	62	12	3	77

6. CONCLUSION

To conclude this paper, it is necessary to summarise both the theoretical and the practical part. The purpose of this thesis was to apply the theoretical background regarding sentence adverbials to the discourse of newspaper reports, and thus the analysis was carried out. Moreover, the intention was to state the frequency of occurrence of selected sentence adverbials with regard to the type of register. On the basis of the theory, the hypotheses and expectations were defined for the purpose of comparing them with the results of the analysis.

To sum up the theoretical part, the general overview of adverbials was defined and especially, attention was paid to sentence adverbials. There is different terminology used for adverbials, on the one hand, Biber's label 'stance adverbials', on the other hand, Quirk's term 'disjuncts'. For the purpose of this thesis, the more appropriate term 'stance adverbials' was chosen and preferred in the whole paper. Not only the features of stance and linking adverbials have been described, but also circumstance adverbials have been introduced in order to recognise the distinction between them. Further, this part concentrated on sentence adverbials as such. The emphasis was put on the features, functions, meanings and forms of stance and linking adverbials.

To summarise the practical part, the findings from the theory have been applied to the analysis. The data corpus consisted of 149 tokens of the surveyed phenomenon. To sum up the results, linking adverbials appeared more frequently than stance adverbials. This disproved the expectation because it had been hypothesised that in news, more stance adverbials would be used than linking adverbials. However, it should be noted that the distinction in the frequency of occurrence of these adverbials is almost imperceptible. Linking adverbials were identified in 52 % (77 occurrences) of all the samples, whereas stance adverbials were detected in 48 % (72 occurrences). The emphasis of the relationships between ideas and presenting and supporting arguments by means of linking adverbials might be an explanation why these adverbials were used so much.

Regarding the semantic category of stance adverbials, the category of doubt and certainty was the most used class on the basis of the results of the analysis. With 31 occurrences, it constitutes 43 % of all the stance adverbials analysed (72 samples). The adverbials *perhaps* and *probably* appeared with high frequency in the analysed articles.

This finding acknowledges the theory acquired from the literature. It was expected that these adverbials, which show doubt about the proposition and express predictions and suppositions that have not been clearly proven, would occur commonly in news. Further, the category source of knowledge is noteworthy, especially the prepositional phrase *according to* + NP which is an adverbial used with a higher frequency in news than in other registers. The analysis proved the presumption that this adverbial showing the source of information would be found in newspapers very frequently. The class source of knowledge was detected in 20 % (15 occurrences) of the 72 stance adverbials. From these 15 examples, 14 were the prepositional phrase *according to* + NP. No occurrences of the classes of limitation, viewpoint or perspective, and imprecision were detected in the analysed texts. A possible explanation for this might be the type of discourse. The category of imprecision is typical of spoken language because it marks that the statement is vague. News reports contain verifiable facts, not imprecise words. Classes such as limitation and viewpoint or perspective are more common in academic prose rather than in newspaper reports. Furthermore, the category viewpoint or perspective shows the point of view from which a proposition is true. It is not common in newspapers because news presents facts as such about events that happened - what happened, who was involved, where it happened, how it happened.

As regards the semantics of linking adverbials, it has been found that the category of contrast/concession represents the most common class of linking adverbials. With 36 occurrences, it constitutes 46 % of all the linking adverbials analysed (77 samples). This proved the presumption because it had been hypothesised that these adverbials expressing contrast/concession are commonly used in news.

Concerning the form of adverbials, the vast majority of sentence adverbials were realized in the form of single adverbs. Stance adverbials realized as single adverbs were identified in 70 % (51 occurrences) of the examples and linking adverbials in 83 % (64 occurrences). The second most used form was prepositional phrases. 20 % (15 examples) of stance adverbials and 13 % (10 examples) of linking adverbials were in the form of prepositional phrases. Adverbials realized in the form of noun phrases were not detected. This finding corresponds to data gained from the literature where Biber et al. state that in news, single adverbs will be the most common structural form of

adverbials, prepositional phrases will be the second most common form and noun phrases are uncommon for adverbials.

The results of the analysis showed that initial position was the most used for both stance and linking adverbials. Stance adverbials were placed in initial position in 53 % (38 occurrences) of the examples while linking adverbials appeared at the beginning of the sentence in 80 % (62 examples). Also, the theory states that these adverbials are placed in initial position very frequently. Medial position is not so common for linking adverbials, and final position is even rarer. Also according to the analysis, they were found in medial position in 15 % (12 cases) of the examples and only 3 linking adverbials were put in final position.

Nevertheless, it should be taken into account that the data sample (149 tokens of the surveyed phenomenon) was not large enough to state definite results.

7. RESUMÉ

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá příslovečnými určeními v novinových zprávách. Konkrétně se zaměřuje na výskyt dvou typů příslovečných určení, tzv. disjunktů a konjunktů. Jedním z hlavních cílů této práce je charakterizovat výše zmíněné typy příslovečných určení z hlediska funkce a formy, sémantických a syntaktických vlastností a pozice ve větě. Tato kritéria jsou také aplikována při samotné analýze na konkrétní příklady z vybraných novinových článků. Dalším cílem je zmapovat frekvenci výskytu příslovečných určení ve zkoumaném typu diskurzu. Práce je rozdělena do dvou hlavních částí, teoretické a praktické části.

První kapitola teoretické části nejprve definuje pojetí příslovečných určení. Tato část také představuje odlišné přístupy lingvistů ke klasifikaci příslovečných určení. Ačkoliv se tato práce zabývá především disjunktů a konjunktů, přiblížení znaků příslovečných určení průvodních okolností ('circumstance adverbials') je nutné k rozpoznání rozdílu mezi příslovečnými určeními začleněnými do větné stavby ('adjunktů') a určeními, která jsou nezačleněná do větné stavby ('disjunktů', 'konjunktů').

V druhé kapitole je již pozornost věnována příslovečným určením vyjadřujícím postoj mluvčího (disjunktů). Nejprve jsou popisovány jejich charakteristické znaky a vlastnosti, dále jsou tato příslovečná určení charakterizována z hlediska sémantických a syntaktických vlastností a pozice ve větě.

První podkapitola o příslovečných určeních vyjadřujících postoj mluvčího se zabývá jejich sémantickými vlastnostmi (jaký je jejich význam ve větě). Biber představuje tři kategorie disjunktů – příslovečná určení epistemická (epistemic), větné modifikátory vyjadřující různé postoje k obsahu sdělení (attitude adverbials) a větné modifikátory hodnotící způsob sdělení (style adverbials). Quirk rozděluje disjunktů na hodnotící obsah sdělení (content disjuncts) a hodnotící způsob sdělení (style disjuncts). V této části práce jsou také zahrnuty 'comment clauses', které jsou typické především pro mluvený jazyk a konverzaci, kde jsou považovány za znak nejasného a vyhýbavého myšlení. Přestože tyto typy vět jsou běžné pro neformální řeč, mohou být avšak také užity v novinových článcích, kde mohou upevnit a posílit vztah mezi autorem a čtenářem a zároveň přispět k lepšímu porozumění textu.

Jak již bylo řečeno, Biber rozděluje disjunkty na příslovečná určení epistemická (epistemic), vyjadřující různé postoje k obsahu sdělení (attitude adverbials) a hodnotící způsob sdělení (style adverbials). Přííslovečná určení epistemická (epistemic) jsou nejrůznorodější kategorií disjunktů. Mohou vyjadřovat pochybnost či jistotu o platnosti obsahu sdělení (doubt and certainty), skutečnost (actuality and reality), zdroj informací (source of knowledge), omezení (limitation), stanovisko (viewpoint or perspective) a nepřesnost (imprecision). Dále je pozornost soustředěna na větné modifikátory vyjadřující různé postoje k obsahu sdělení (attitude adverbials) a jejich funkce ve větě. Někteří lingvisté, jako například Huddleston a Pullum, používají terminologii hodnotící adjunktů (evaluative adjuncts) pro postojová příslovečná určení. Poté větné modifikátory hodnotící způsob sdělení (style adverbials) jsou charakterizovány a jejich funkce je vysvětlena. Také pro tento typ příslovečných určení Huddleston a Pullum užívají jiný termín než Biber, a to 'speech act-related adjuncts'.

Druhá podkapitola se zaměřuje na formu příslovečných určení vyjadřujících postoj mluvčího. Tato příslovečná určení mohou být realizována ve formě adverbii, pomocí určitých a neurčitých slovesných tvarů nebo prostřednictvím adverbialních, substantivních a předložkových vazeb. Třetí podkapitola charakterizuje příslovečná určení vyjadřující postoj mluvčího z hlediska pozice ve větě.

Stejným způsobem jako příslovečná určení vyjadřující postoj mluvčího (disjunkty) je zpracována kapitola o větných modifikátorech sloužících jako prostředky textové návaznosti - spojovací prostředky (konjunkty). Také zde je prostor věnován charakteristickým znakům, sémantickým vlastnostem, formě a pozici ve větě. Tato příslovečná určení mají různorodou terminologii, Biber používá termín 'linking adverbials', Quirk upřednostňuje pojem 'conjuncts', Huddleston a Pullum 'connective adjuncts', Halliday a Hasan preferují definici 'conjunctives', 'conjunctive adjuncts', nebo 'discourse adjuncts'.

První podkapitola o příslovečných určeních se spojovací funkcí (konjunkty) se zabývá sémantickými vlastnostmi (význam těchto příslovečných určení ve větě). Biber rozlišuje několik kategorií pro konjunkty – aditivní (addition) a prostředky označující pořadí v chronologické nebo lineární posloupnosti (enumeration), shrnutí (summation), apozice (apposition), kauzální (result/inference), adverzativní (contrast/concession), přeměna (transition).

Co se týká druhé podkapitoly, prostor je věnován syntaktickým formám. Konjunkty mohou být realizovány ve formě adverbíí, prostřednictvím určitých a neurčitých slovesných tvarů nebo pomocí adverbálních, substantivních a předložkových vazeb stejně jako disjunkty. Třetí podkapitola řeší postavení příslovečných určení se spojovací funkcí (konjunkty) ve větě. Lingvisté uvádějí, že typická pozice pro konjunkty je na počátku věty, kde jsou odděleny čárkou. Pozice uprostřed věty není moc běžná, ještě vzácněji se tato příslovečná určení vyskytují na konci věty.

Praktickou část otevírá pátá kapitola, jejímž účelem je stanovit četnost výskytu příslovečných určení v novinových zprávách. Nejprve jsou představeny cíle a záměry analýzy a zdroje dat. Dále je popsán diskurz novinových článků ze stylistického hlediska a jsou stanoveny domněnky a očekávání týkající se výskytu příslovečných určení. V praktické části jsou poznatky z teorie aplikovány při samotné analýze. Zkoumaný soubor dat představuje 149 náhodně vybraných vzorků příslovečných určení v novinových zprávách britského kvalitního tisku. Zjištěná data jsou zpracována statisticky a výsledky analýzy jsou přehledně prezentovány v tabulkách a interpretovány na stylistické rovině, zejména s ohledem na funkci příslovečných určení ve zkoumaném typu diskurzu.

Z celkového množství příslovečných určení (149 vzorků) se větné modifikátory sloužící jako prostředky textové návaznosti (spojovací prostředky) objevily v 77 výskytech (52 %). Příslovečná určení vyjadřující postoj mluvčího se vyskytla v 72 případech, což představuje 48 % ze všech zkoumaných příslovečných určení. Předem stanovená domněnka, že disjunkty se objeví častěji než konjunkty, se nepotvrdila. Avšak, je nutné vzít v úvahu, že rozdíl v četnosti výskytu je nepatrný, navíc zkoumaný vzorek nebyl dostatečně rozsáhlý na to, aby se daly vyvozovat definitivní závěry. Jak literatura uvádí, spojení mezi paragrafy nemusí být vyjádřeno pouze konjunkty, ale i jinými prostředky vyjadřujícími textovou návaznost. Nicméně, jsou-li konjunkty použity v novinových zprávách, autor zamýšlí vyzdvihnout vztahy mezi nápady a zdůraznit logickou návaznost a propojenost mezi jednotlivými odstavci.

Na základě výsledků analýzy bylo zjištěno, že kategorie vyjadřující pochybnost či jistotu o platnosti obsahu sdělení je nejpoužívanější skupinou pro příslovečná určení vyjadřující postoj mluvčího. Tato kategorie byla rozpoznána v 31 případech (43 %).

Navíc, adverbia ukazující pochybnost *perhaps* a *probably* se objevila v analyzovaných dokumentech velmi často. V tomto bodě se výsledky shodují s literaturou, která uvádí, že tato příslovečná určení vyjadřující pochybnost o daném výroku se běžně vyskytují v novinových zprávách. Na druhé straně, příslovečná určení ukazující omezení (limitation), stanovisko (viewpoint or perspective) a nepřesnost (imprecision) se vůbec nevyskytla. Možným vysvětlením může být styl dokumentů, které posloužily jako zdroj dat. Noviny informují o důležitých událostech, které se staly. Jejich funkcí je prezentovat informace založené na ověřitelných, pravdivých faktech. Zatímco, příslovečná určení vyjadřující nepřesnost (imprecision) jsou spíše znakem mluvené řeči, kde ukazují rozpaky a váhání. Výrok je do jisté míry nejistý.

Co se týče sémantického rozdělení konjunktů, příslovečná určení adverzativní (contrast/concession) zastupují nejužívanější kategorii. Z celkového množství větných modifikátorů sloužících jako prostředky textové návaznosti bylo nalezeno 36 případů adverzativních konjunktů (46 %). Z výsledků analýzy vyplývá, že kategorie aditivní (addition) a prostředky označující pořadí v chronologické nebo lineární posloupnosti (enumeration) představuje druhou nejpoužívanější skupinu (32%).

Příslovečná určení byla nejvíce realizována ve formě adverbií, konjunktů v 64 případech (83 %), disjunktů v 51 výskytech (70 %). Druhou nejpoužívanější formou, jak pro příslovečná určení vyjadřující postoj mluvčího tak pro spojovací prostředky, byla zjištěna realizace v podobě předložkových vazeb. Příslovečná určení ve formě substantivních vazeb nebyla objevena. Tato zjištění potvrzují poznatky získané z literatury, která konstatuje, že příslovečná určení jsou nejčastěji realizována ve formě adverbií a předložkových vazeb a uvádí, že substantivní vazby nejsou typické pro příslovečná určení.

Výsledky analýzy ukazují, že větné modifikátory se nejčastěji vyskytují na začátku věty. Avšak, většina příslovečných určení není vázána k jedné pozici ve větě. Mohou být volně vloženy do věty a právě tato schopnost jim umožňuje měnit postavení ve větě. Tato příslovečná určení proto mohou být také umístěna uprostřed věty nebo na konec. Přesto jevy analyzované v novinových zprávách byly převážně nalezeny na počátku věty. Větné modifikátory sloužící jako prostředky textové návaznosti byly umístěny na začátku věty v 62 výskytech (80 %). Příslovečná určení vyjadřující postoj mluvčího se vyskytla v 38 případech na počátku věty (53 %). Postavení uprostřed věty

bylo rozpoznáno u 12 případů z celkových 77 konjunktů, 22 výskytů z celkových 72 disjunktů bylo umístěno ve středové pozici. Koncové postavení bylo pro příslovečná určení velmi řídké. Pouze 3 spojovací prostředky a 12 příslovečných určení vyjadřujících postoj mluvčího bylo nalezeno na konci věty. Výsledky týkající se pozice ve větě korespondují s literárními zdroji, které uvádějí, že typická pozice pro příslovečná určení je na počátku věty, postavení uprostřed věty nepatří mezi nejběžnější a koncové postavení je pro většinu větných modifikátorů řídké.

V závěru práce je shrnuta část teoretická i praktická. Přehledný soubor výskytů všech analyzovaných příslovečných určení je připojen v příloze této práce. Všechny věty, ve kterých byly identifikovány jednotlivé větné modifikátory, jsou očíslovány a seřazeny podle určitého zdroje (novinového článku), ve kterém byl jev analyzován.

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9. APPENDIX

9.1 APPENDIX 1: THE DATA CORPUS

SENTENCE ADVERBIALS ANALYSED IN NEWSPAPER REPORTS

Source:

HENDERSON, D. *Policeman hurt in Northern Ireland car blast* [online]. the Independent, 2010-01-08, [cit. 2010-01-08]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/policeman-hurt-in-northern-ireland-car-blast-1861687.html>](http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/policeman-hurt-in-northern-ireland-car-blast-1861687.html).

Policeman hurt in Northern Ireland car blast

Sinn Fein's Mitchel McLaughlin said the attack was reprehensible.

1. "**First of all**, I wish to extend my hope for a full and speedy recovery to this young PSNI officer and his family," he said.

- linking adverbial; adverb phrase; enumeration; initial position

"I unambiguously condemn those responsible for placing this device on the officer's car and call on them to desist from this activity."

2. Ulster Unionist MLA Danny Kinahan said: "**Unfortunately**, we are here again - standing at the scene of a murder attempt on a member of the PSNI. A man has been seriously injured and the community traumatised by the proximity of this attack.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; initial position

"It is disgusting that, once again, we are witness to an attack on an off-duty officer.

"Each and every time an incident of this nature occurs, we are taken back to the dark days of the past.

3. "**However**, while those who carried out this despicable act are intent on undermining the stability of Northern Ireland, majority will clearly indicates that it is they, and not the police, who are unwanted within this society."

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source:

HARRIS, P. *Obama declares national emergency as US swine flu deaths hit 1,000: Emergency rules will make it easier to handle anticipated surge in patients* [online]. the

Observer, 2009-10-24, [cit. 2009-10-26]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/oct/24/swine-flu-barack-obama>>.

Obama declares national emergency as US swine flu deaths hit 1,000

Emergency rules will make it easier to handle anticipated surge in patients

4. President Barack Obama has declared a national emergency in America as swine flu deaths reached 1,000. In Britain, **meanwhile**, 122 people have died and cases of swine flu have more than doubled in the past seven days.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; transition; initial position

The flu, which has spread throughout much of the world and raised global alarm, has caused the deaths of more than 100 children in the US alone, and is widespread in 46 of America's 50 states.

5. **However**, the White House said that declaring an emergency was a largely precautionary step aimed at allowing medical officials to bypass certain federal regulations in the event of a genuine disaster.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

6. Across the US, government officials have been offering free vaccines against swine flu, delivering millions of doses to concerned citizens. Health centres, clinics and hospitals have been flooded with people requesting the shots. Some areas have now run out of vaccines. **Initially**, the government thought 120 million doses could be available by mid-October, but the process has been hit by delays.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

7. One in five deaths has occurred in children under 15 and 34% of deaths have been in people aged 16-44, **according to** data from the Department of Health.

- stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; final position

Source:

FRARY, M. *Business airfares to rise in 2010: Revival in passenger numbers and continuing capacity cuts will allow airlines to raise their prices next year* [online]. The Times, 2009-10-22, [cit. 2009-10-24]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/travel/business/article6885538.ece>>.

Business airfares to rise in 2010

8. Business airfares from Europe will increase by 3% next year, **according to** new research released today. The report, the 2010 Industry Forecast by travel

management company BCD Travel, said that airlines will succeed in pushing up fares due to “a small revival in passenger numbers [while] continuing capacity reduction by airlines will bring supply and demand into closer alignment”.

- stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; final position

9. The report said: “During 2009, airlines have not generally reduced their published fares. **Instead**, they have kept lower fare classes open much nearer to the point of departure, which has pushed down the average fare.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

10. **As a result**, load factors have been reasonable even though yields have been poor.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; result; initial position

11. The travel management company also said that it would take a long time for the level of business travel to recover to pre-recession levels. “In 2009, travel volumes were down 15 to 20%,” the company said. “Volumes should stabilize towards the end of 2009 and **then** bookings are expected to start moving gently upward in the second half of 2010, gathering more momentum in 2011.”

- linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

12. The company added: “Travellers have **also** become more self-disciplined about only attempting to book trips which are genuinely worthwhile.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; medial position

13. **Furthermore**, there will be more disincentives to travel if, as seems likely, some policy downgrades are maintained, and airport experiences continue to be largely disagreeable.”

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source:

BALDWIN, T. – REID, T. – COATES, S. *Obama Administration worried about Cameron effect in Europe* [online]. The Times, 2009-10-21, [cit. 2009-10-21]. Dostupný z [www:
<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/politics/article6883075.ece>](http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/politics/article6883075.ece).

Obama Administration worried about Cameron effect in Europe

Louis Susman, the US Ambassador to London, is also understood to have expressed alarm about the “direction of travel” of a party widely expected to take power after the next election.

14. **Privately**, he has suggested that the new alliance in the European Parliament forged by Mr Cameron with right-wing parties linked to anti-Semitism will diminish any Conservative Government's ability to wield influence in Brussels.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; style adverbial; initial position

15. European leaders are, **however**, understood to have told her that a referendum would put at risk seven years of negotiations designed to strengthen the EU's ability to make and implement policy.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; medial position

16. He has less sentimental attachment than many of his predecessors to the traditional "special relationship". **Instead**, he believes that Britain should be at the heart of Europe — a position that has been put in doubt by French and German anger over Mr Cameron's decision to sever ties with the federalist centre right grouping in the Strasbourg Parliament.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source:

Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie 'see divorce lawyer' [online]. the Telegraph, 2010-01-24, [cit. 2010-01-26]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newsttopics/celebritynews/7066486/Brad-Pitt-and-Angelina-Jolie-see-divorce-lawyer.html>](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newsttopics/celebritynews/7066486/Brad-Pitt-and-Angelina-Jolie-see-divorce-lawyer.html).

Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie 'see divorce lawyer'

Sources told the newspaper that they saw the divorce lawyer, described in the paper as "the best in the business", in December.

17. **According to** the *News of the World*, a source told them: "The document was signed in early January. Both Brad and Angelina had signed it.

- stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; initial position

While the couple will have joint custody of the children - adopted Maddox, eight, Pax, six and Zahara, five, and their natural children Shiloh, three, and twins Knox and Vivienne, 17 months - the paper reported that they will live with their mother.

"It seemed clear that they want the world to know they'll both play a part in the upbringing of the children," the source said.

18. "But Angelina will **actually** be the one who lives with them full-time."

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – actuality and reality; medial position

19. Jolie, 34, has been married twice before; **firstly** to Trainspotting actor Jonny Lee Miller in 1996, they separated after 18 months; and **then** to another actor, Billy Bob Thornton, in 2000. That marriage lasted three years.

19. linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

20. linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

Source:

ASHDOWN, D. *Federer on course for 15th Slam* [online]. the Independent, 2009-07-04, [cit. 2009-10-21]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.independent.co.uk/sport/tennis/federer-on-course-for-15th-slam-1731012.html>](http://www.independent.co.uk/sport/tennis/federer-on-course-for-15th-slam-1731012.html).

Federer on course for 15th Slam

21. Thanks to a rare Federer error – **perhaps** even distracted by his opponent – Haas
22. **actually** won the point, but 20 minutes later a white flag was reluctantly hoisted with the Swiss maestro through to his seventh successive Wimbledon final by 7-6, 7-5, 6-3.

21. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; initial position

22. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial - actuality and reality; medial position

Source:

STARMER-SMITH, Ch. *Heathrow voted 'worst airport in the world'* *Heathrow airport has been voted the worst airport in the world, according to a global poll of airline passengers* [online]. the Telegraph, 2009-10-21, [cit. 2009-10-21]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/travelnews/6397346/Heathrow-voted-worst-airport-in-the-world.html>](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/travelnews/6397346/Heathrow-voted-worst-airport-in-the-world.html).

Heathrow voted 'worst airport in the world'

23. The airport recently reported that the punctuality of its flights had improved markedly this summer – up by 14 per cent between April and June on the same period last year, **according to** statistics released by the Civil Aviation Authority. The average delay also fell – dropping from 18 minutes to ten minutes.

- stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; final position

24. “We are working very hard to make every passenger’s journey to or from better than the last one, and these figures demonstrate the we are making good progress,” said the airport’s chief operating office Mike Brown. “**However**, the challenge is continuously to raise standards and through our long-term investment strategy, which sees £1 billion spent on facilities and services every year, we are rebuilding an airport of which the UK can be rightly proud.”

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

25. A recent poll of Telegraph readers found that 80 per cent of those that have used Terminal 5 said they enjoyed the experience, **however** passengers still regularly complain about the service at the other four terminals.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

26. “The travellers who took part in this survey took almost 250,000 flights between them over the last year, and that means they know a thing or two about airports,” said Jonathan French, Head of Brand for Priority Pass. “**Sadly**, Heathrow remains firmly entrenched as the airport the world loves to hate.”

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; initial position

Source:

HARRIS, P. *Michael Jackson: after the mourning comes the earning* [online]. the Observer, 2009-10-18, [cit. 2009-10-21]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/music/2009/oct/18/michael-jackson-this-is-it-earnings>>.

Michael Jackson: after the mourning comes the earning

With a film about his abortive comeback set to earn \$250m, Jackson seems bigger than ever

27. You would hardly know Michael Jackson is no longer with us. **Certainly**, it is a long time since he has been so successful. Just a few months after his death, the King of Pop has a new single, a major movie coming out and new accounts of his life hitting the bookshops of America.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; initial position

28. It seems that the period of mourning for the tragic star's untimely death, **apparently** due to an overdose of painkilling medication, is well and truly over.
29. **But** the period of cashing in on his talents has only just begun.

30. **Paradoxically**, it has already reaped the sort of success and rewards that eluded Jackson in the final years of his life.

28. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; medial position

29. linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

30. stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; initial position

31. "For all but his biggest fans, the mourning is over. He is now settling into the same list of great names that contains Frank Sinatra and Elvis. It is all about his legacy and, **of course**, there is a lot of money in that," said Professor Dann Pierce, an expert in popular culture from the University of Portland.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; initial position

32. The final judgment on that will be for the public to decide when the movie comes out. But no one can deny that Jackson's death, while a tragedy for his family and friends, has turned out to be one of the world's greatest ever marketing opportunities. At a stroke, his demise wiped out the legacy of child abuse allegations, his bizarre personal appearance, his freakish personality and his ill health. The more than 100 hours of unseen film footage are now unhampered by the negative image of an alive Jackson. **Needless to say**, a soundtrack album to go with the film, based on the concerts' planned playlist, is also being produced. As AEG president Randy Phillips said after Jackson's death: "He was our partner in life and now he's our partner in death."

- stance adverbial; non-finite clause; attitude adverbial; initial position

33. Like the film and the rabbi's book, it consists of material – in this case photos – that would have been unlikely to see the light of day until Jackson's death suddenly turned it into a potential goldmine. **Indeed**, the cashing in on Jackson's body of

34. work **certainly** does not require quality to sell in large numbers. His current song
35. was **apparently** recorded in sessions for the 1991 album *Dangerous*. But the track
36. never appeared then, **almost certainly** because it is nothing special. Critical reviews
37. have been markedly tepid. But the demand for the song is so great that Sony has refused
38. to release it as a standalone single, **instead** putting it on an album in order to boost
profits and sales. Yet that song is likely to be just the tip of the iceberg of unreleased
38. material. Considering his long career, there are **probably** many such songs lurking
in the vaults, each one a potential big pay day. Some estimates have put the number of
unreleased songs in the hundreds.

33. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; initial position

34. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; medial position
35. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; medial position
36. stance adverbial; adverb phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; initial position
37. linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position
38. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; medial position
39. **Of course**, America has a long history of exploiting its celebrity icons, especially those who died prematurely.
- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; initial position
40. **Yet** 41. **perhaps** that is 42. **also** the ultimate tragedy of Jackson's life. It is hard to not to sympathise with a lonely man who spent his life in an unrelenting spotlight and for whom it took an untimely death for people to forget his dark side and love him once again for his music.
40. linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast/concession; initial position
41. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; initial position
42. linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; medial position

Source:

BECKFORD, M. – WINNETT, R. *Long-term use of mobile phones 'may be linked to cancer'* [online]. the Telegraph, 2009-10-24, [cit. 2009-10-24]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/mobile-phones/6420093/Long-term-use-of-mobile-phones-may-be-linked-to-cancer.html>>.

Long-term use of mobile phones 'may be linked to cancer'

Britain's Department of Health has not updated its guidance for more than four years. It says that "the current balance of evidence does not show health problems caused by using mobile phones", and suggests only that children be "discouraged" from making "non-essential" calls while adults should "keep calls short".

43. **In contrast**, several other countries, notably France, have begun strengthening warnings and American politicians are urgently investigating the risks.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; contrast; initial position

“In the absence of definitive results and in the light of a number of studies which, though limited, suggest a possible effect of radiofrequency radiation, precautions are important,” she said.

44. “I am **therefore** globally in agreement with the idea of restricting the use by children, **though** I would not go as far as banning mobile phones as they can be a very important tool, not only in emergencies, but also maintaining contact between children and their parents and thus playing a reassurance role.”

44. linking adverbial; single adverb; result/inference; medial position

45. linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; initial position

46. Previous research into the health effects of mobile phones, in the short time they have been in use, has proved inconclusive. **However**, a breakdown of the latest findings, seen by *The Daily Telegraph*, shows that six of eight Interphone studies found some rise in the risk of glioma (the most common brain tumour), with one finding a 39 per cent increase.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source:

O'GRADY, S. *Growth in unemployment slows: Crisis may show signs of abating but number of jobless still over two million* [online]. the Independent, 2009-10-15, [cit. 2009-10-24]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/news/growth-in-unemployment-slows-1802775.html>>.

Growth in unemployment slows

47. The worst of the rise in joblessness may be over and the prospect of unemployment reaching three million seems to have receded, **according to** official data released yesterday.

- stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; final position

48. **Nonetheless** the dole queues are still lengthening, and seem set to do so for some months, albeit at a slower pace than during the depths of the recession earlier this year.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; initial position

49. The Office for National Statistics said that the number of unemployed rose again, by 88,000 to a total of 2.469 million in the three months to the end of August, representing some 7.9 per cent of the workforce, up from 7.3 per cent in the quarter to May this year. **However**, the rise is much smaller than those seen earlier this year. Unemployment is up by 677,000 on last year.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

50. There were encouraging nuggets in the data. The trend in redundancies seems to be falling, there were more vacancies in manufacturing and finance, and the number of short-term unemployed (up to six months) fell by 57,000. **Indeed**, on a "rolling"

51. three-monthly average the headline unemployment total **actually** fell very slightly in the three months to August compared with the three months to July.

50. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; initial position

51. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial - actuality and reality; medial position

52. Almost a million are working part-time while seeking full-time positions, and 443,000 are temping. Further hundreds of thousands are self-declared "students" and self-employed, both of which have risen markedly and can disguise underemployment. This is confirmed by trends in working hours, still falling. **Nonetheless**, the evidence that people are showing a more flexible attitude will be welcomed by some. Experts believe that, especially for the young, staying in touch with the world of work and avoiding long-term unemployment can pay large dividends both for the unemployed and the nation as a whole.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; initial position

53. **However**, there is an unmistakable trend in this recession away from traditional, and especially male, jobs in manufacturing and construction towards more casual occupations, sometimes less well paid and requiring fewer skills and qualifications.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

54. Private sector pay, especially in industry, is under more pressure than in the public sector: more than four out five manufacturers are freezing pay, **according to** the EEF. Average annual pay settlements for the 2.6 million in this sector is down to 0.3 per cent.

- stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; final position

55. With negative retail price inflation the real-terms pay of many workers is still stable. Economists worry, **though**, that, in the economy as a whole, low pay rises will depress spending, growth and employment.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; final position

Source:

WILSON, J. *Liverpool fear Steven Gerrard may need operation* [online]. the Telegraph, 2009-10-30, [cit. 2009-10-30]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/sport/football/leagues/premierleague/liverpool/6464220/Liverpool-fear-Steven-Gerrard-may-need-operation.html>>.

Liverpool fear Steven Gerrard may need operation

56. **Meanwhile**, Liverpool forward Dirk Kuyt was excited by Alberto Aquilani's 14-minute cameo at Arsenal on Wednesday. The Italian midfielder almost made an equaliser in the 2-1 defeat, his first-team debut after an ankle injury, when his overhead kick appeared to hit Philippe Senderos on the arm in the penalty area.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; transition; initial position

57. "Alberto tries to be involved in training and outside the pitch," Kuyt said. "He tried to play cards with us before the Arsenal game and he has attempted to pick up the language. He's learning very quickly. He told us he couldn't wait to start. **Hopefully**, we'll see a lot more from him."

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; initial position

Source:

STEELE, F. *House prices record first rise in 19 months* [online]. The Times, 2009-10-30, [cit. 2009-10-30]. Dostupný z www: <<http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/economics/article6896413.ece>>.

House prices record first rise in 19 months

New figures from Nationwide show that during October, house prices rose by 2 per cent compared to the same month last year, signalling the first annual rise since March 2008.

58. **However**, the monthly pace of growth is slowing, with house prices rising by 0.4 per cent in October, compared to 0.9 per cent in September and 1.4 per cent in August. Prices have been slowly rising on a monthly basis since May.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

59. Commenting on the impact of Britain's recession, Mr Gahbauer said: "**On the one hand** a deeper and longer recession implies higher levels of unemployment and a longer period of subdued wages, both of which will act as constraints on the housing market's recovery.

"**On the other hand**, the figures mean that interest rates are likely to remain at or near their current record lows for well into the next year.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; contrast; initial position

60. **As a result**, mortgage affordability will remain relatively favourable.”

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; result; initial position

Source:

McSMITH, A. *Cause of death? It depends what you do for a living...* [online]. the Independent, 2009-10-30, [cit. 2009-10-30]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/health-and-families/health-news/cause-of-death-it-depends-what-you-do-for-a-living-1811717.html>](http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/health-and-families/health-news/cause-of-death-it-depends-what-you-do-for-a-living-1811717.html).

Cause of death? It depends what you do for a living...

The new statistics that show how work can kill come from a huge study by a research team led by Professor David Coggon of Southampton University, who took data from more than 40,000 death certificates issued during the 1990s to collate how people died and what jobs they had done in their lifetimes.

61. **However**, their research, published yesterday by the Office for National Statistics comes with a warning not to overinterpret the bald figures. "The results are purely statistical, which means that they cannot prove a causal link between an occupation and a disease, proving only evidence of a statistical association," the study's authors say.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

62. **For example**, it is a fact that male hairdressers are much more likely than almost anyone else to die from Aids. But this does not in any case suggest that cutting hair causes Aids, because the statistics also show that women hairdressers are less likely than most people to die from the disease. There are other professional groups that are also at greater than average risk from Aids, including tailors, dressmakers, nurses, journalists and other literary and artistic types. Creative people, and people in certain trades in the construction industry, are also more likely than most to die from drug abuse.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; apposition; initial position

63. **However**, one bright statistician has noticed that the same professional group has a very low death rate from lung cancer or heart disease. By behaving sensibly, they have seemingly avoided the commonest killers, but still have to die from something.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

64. **Hence** what the statisticians call the "spurious consequence" of an unusually high incidence of a different cancer.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; result; initial position

65. **Statistically**, by far the most dangerous thing anyone can do during the course of
66. their work – **perhaps** 67. **not surprisingly** – is drive a car. During the period
covered by the study, about 130 men and five women were killed each year by
accidents at work, and more than 50 of those were in car accidents.

65. stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; initial position

66. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; medial
position

67. stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; medial position

Source:

Diego Maradona returns from ban to focus on Argentina's World Cup squad [online].
the Guardian, 2010-01-26, [cit. 2010-01-26]. Dostupný z www:
<<http://www.guardian.co.uk/football/2010/jan/26/diego-maradona-argentina-world-cup-squad>>.

Diego Maradona returns from ban to focus on Argentina's World Cup squad

68. "They say I've called up a lot of players but I ask what trainer has played local
matches? None," Maradona told Reuters, referring to his practice of picking squads
of exclusively home-based players for friendlies in Argentina. "So, **of course** I
called up many, but I want to see them all."

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; initial
position

69. "**First** I have to make a list of 30 and afterwards there will be 23 left for the World
Cup," said Maradona, ahead of Argentina's friendly against Costa Rica in San Juan.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

70. Despite a poor qualifying campaign in which Argentina's hopes hung until the
balance until the final game, Maradona's World Cup squad is expected to consist
largely of the same European-based players who have featured predominately in
competitive matches. The coach will, **however**, be on the lookout for surprise
candidates for inclusion against Costa Rica.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; medial position

Source:

More than 110,000 confirmed dead in Haiti [online]. The Times, 2010-01-24, [cit.
2010-01-26]. Dostupný z www:
<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/us_and_americas/article7000285.ece>.

More than 110,000 confirmed dead in Haiti

71. Haitian officials have already said that the death toll from the Americas' deadliest quake on record would **probably** reach 200,000.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; medial position

72. While the magnitude-7.0 quake that hit on January 12 freed much of the tension accumulated on one portion of the Enriquillo-Plantain Garden fault zone, another segment east of the epicentre and adjacent to Haiti's capital Port-au-Prince has barely moved, **according to** the USGS.

- stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; final position

Source:

Mystery over baby skeleton wrapped in 1930s newspaper [online]. the Independent, 2010-01-20, [cit. 2010-01-26]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/mystery-over-baby-skeleton-wrapped-in-1930s-newspaper-1873756.html>](http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/mystery-over-baby-skeleton-wrapped-in-1930s-newspaper-1873756.html).

Mystery over baby skeleton wrapped in 1930s newspaper

73. Detectives are confident the baby was born and hidden in the house in the 1930s — in addition to a London Evening Standard dated 1935, which was wrapped around the body, a magazine, My Weekly, and a Bourneville chocolate wrapper were **also** found nearby.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; medial position

74. “We know the baby was carried to full term, but we don’t know whether it was stillborn or whether it died after birth. **Certainly**, there are no signs of any injuries, but we have also been unable to get any DNA from the remains.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; initial position

75. “We have **also** been in contact with the National Police Improvement Agency which was set up to bring together experts from various fields across the UK together to assist with investigations and they have put us in touch with police who have been involved in similar cases.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; medial position

76. “The remains are currently with a forensic anthropologist and pathologist and they are trying to ascertain the sex of the baby. Once we know that, we will **hopefully** be in a position to register the birth and then the death.”

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; medial position

77. **Of course**, this particular inquiry is severely hampered by the passage of time.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; initial position

78. “We have been looking at the census records to try and determine who lived at the property in the 1930s, but the records from 1931 were destroyed in a fire **so** we have to work on the records from 1911,” said DI Fitzpatrick.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; result; initial position

“We are in touch with the Home Office who hold fingerprint records from that time and are checking to see whether there is any match with fingerprints from the newspaper.

79. **Unfortunately**, at that time fingerprints were only taken from people involved in very serious crimes, **so** this will only yield information if the person involved in this case was also involved in a serious crime.

79. stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; initial position

80. linking adverbial; single adverb; result; initial position

81. “We have **also** been talking to people who lived in the area at the time, but it is some 74 years later and they are elderly. **However**, from this, we do think we know who lived in the house, but **unfortunately** we believe they are now deceased.”

81. linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; medial position

82. linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

83. stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; initial position

84. “There are so many possibilities — the mother could have been unmarried, the baby could have been the result of an affair; **perhaps** it was stillborn,” continued DI Fitzpatrick.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; initial position

85. “The mother could have been a young girl or, in talking to people about that time, we learned that often if a baby was born with a deformity the midwife wouldn’t

even have let it have its first breath. We **also** have to consider the possibility the mother was a nun because there was a convent nearby.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; medial position

86. “The truth is we will **probably** never know because we are really relying on the
87. people involved telling us what **actually** happened and the likelihood is they are
88. dead. I would like to find out what happened, **though**, because they could have surviving family out there, siblings even.”

86. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; medial position

87. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – actuality and reality; medial position

88. linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; final position

Source:

BRUTON, J. *Why we can't get enough of Brangelina* [online]. The Times, 2010-01-26, [cit. 2010-01-27]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.women.timesonline.co.uk/tol/life_and_style/women/celebrity/article7002188.ece>](http://www.women.timesonline.co.uk/tol/life_and_style/women/celebrity/article7002188.ece)

Why we can't get enough of Brangelina

89. And so, **it seems**, Angelina Jolie's five-year relationship with Brad Pitt might finally be over. Reports indicate that it is, at the very least, going through its rockiest patch to date. Tabloid stories that Pitt and Jolie consulted a divorce lawyer earlier this month with a view to dividing their joint fortune of £205 million, and arranging custody and care of their six children, have been neither confirmed nor denied by the couple's representatives.

- stance adverbial; finite clause - comment clause; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt and certainty; initial position

90. The news hasn't come as a particular shock **though**, has it? We saw it coming,
91. didn't we? As the Editor of *Grazia* magazine, **of course**, I am 92. **perhaps** more keyed into the fluctuating state of the Jolie/Pitt union than most. While the magazine is essentially a fashion and style title, it would be remiss of us not to give coverage to a story as compelling, as purely, inarguably human, as this one.

90. linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; final position

91. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; initial position

92. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; medial position

93. We are — all of us — at least a little invested in the narrative arc of this particular relationship. It is a classic, and classically messy, love affair; and we've all had those; and so can all relate. Never mind if the lead players in this instance are more beautiful than us, and infinitely better dressed (Brad's recent dreadlocked beard aside). Anyone who says she isn't somewhat enthralled is **probably** in denial. Recently, I was invited to Chequers by Gordon Brown. He asked me where I stood on issues such as social mobility, women and body image, our culture of consumerism ... and then, inevitably: "What's going on with Brad and Angelina, then Jane?" When the Prime Minister of Great Britain wants the inside scoop, I think we can safely assume that we are dealing with a national obsession.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; medial position

94. I spotted the *News of the World* headline on my way back home after a 10-mile run on Sunday (I'm training for the marathon). I was exhausted, but fascinated — although I can't say that I was poleaxed by the revelation. I bought the paper, **of course**; and then spoke to my deputy news editor Jessica Barrett, who'd received a phone call from her best-briefed and most reliable Hollywood contact at 11 on Sunday morning — or 3am Los Angeles time.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; final position

95. The rollercoaster ride of what magazines and newspapers perceive as the "Jolie - Pitt-Aniston love triangle" has proved incredibly fertile, **journalistically speaking**, for my team at *Grazia*. It's a story we've covered extensively over the course of the past five years.

- stance adverbial; non-finite clause; style adverbial; final position

96. The magazine launched in February 2005 — around about the same time Pitt and Jolie became (as far as the public were aware, at least) a couple, and **perhaps** that made my staff and I feel specially connected with the ebb and flow of their love affair. Since then, we've become something of a market leader on the relationship, a natural destination for new stories.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; initial position

97. Pitt and Jolie's relationship began in a storm of controversy, **of course**, and that controversy has never really abated. Pitt had been married to the golden girl and international sweetheart Jennifer Aniston for four years at that point, a woman who was (and remains) generally adored thanks to her popular character in *Friends*, and her smiley, accessible looks.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; initial position

We discovered early on that a Brad, Angelina, or Jennifer Aniston cover story on *Grazia* provokes a significant volume of e-mails and letters in response. The variations in the story just keep coming. There's an undeniable dynamism to this tale — it evolves.

98. **Traditionally**, the drama — the magazine cover-friendly intensity — in celebrity relationships dies down a little when a couple settles together. When they marry, or have their first child, or otherwise begin to embrace domesticity in a convincing way, whatever the point at which they (appear to) become content, is the precise point at which the general public, **perhaps** inevitably, slightly loses interest.

98. stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; initial position

99. stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; medial position

100. All of this before you factor Jennifer Aniston into the equation. Rumours that she and Pitt might reunite were never completely quieted. This, **I believe**, is in part because the public are so attached to Aniston and Pitt as a couple — we like it, it makes sense to us, and we would like it to be true again — but partly because there's veracity in that rumour. Hollywood sources are adamant that Pitt remains close to his former wife.

- stance adverbial; finite clause - comment clause; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt and certainty; medial position

101. What does our fascination with this couple, and the (allegedly) spurned, unhappy and adored ex-wife say about us? Are we so desperate to see rich, beautiful, talented people in pain, to revel in the details? Stories that suggest, **for example**, that Aniston has found a new love, or that Brad and Angelina are happy, or anything that pertains to their charitable works, do not have the energy and buzz of stories that relate to domestic strife. Is it pure schadenfreude on our part? Should we — you, me, Gordon Brown — question our somewhat overblown interest in these three individuals?

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; apposition; initial position

102. Maybe. Although ... maybe not. **As I've said**, what really drives our interest in these relationships is not the fact that every component of it is beautiful (although that helps!), or that we are reassured by the knowledge that even the upper echelons of the celebrity classes are subject to suffering. No. It's the human aspect of this story that makes it resonate so strongly with us. Pitt, Jolie and Aniston are celebrity archetypes — but they're also human archetypes. We've done what they've done, to an extent; or we have, at least, thought about doing it. No wonder we're hooked on their antics. No wonder we want to know what happens next.

- linking adverbial; finite clause; apposition; initial position

Source:

McKIE, R. *Aliens can't hear us, says astronomer* [online]. the Guardian, 2010-01-27, [cit. 2010-01-27]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2010/jan/27/aliens-cant-hear-us-astronomer>](http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2010/jan/27/aliens-cant-hear-us-astronomer).

Aliens can't hear us, says astronomer

103. Scientists on Earth have been using this method, without success so far, to find evidence of intelligent aliens. The theory is that elsewhere in the galaxy other civilisations would **probably** be doing the same.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; medial position

104. "Very soon we will become undetectable," he said. **In short**, in space no one will hear us at all.

- example of unclear classification → stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; style adverbial; initial position X linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; summation; initial position; Statistically, this adverbial is reckoned and included in stance adverbials in tables.

105. What is true for humans would **probably** also be true for aliens, who may already have moved to much more efficient methods of TV and radio broadcasting. Trying to find ET from their favourite shows was going to be harder than we thought, Drake said.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – doubt; medial position

106. "I suspect there could be life and intelligence out there in forms that we can't conceive. And there could, **of course**, be forms of intelligence beyond human capacity – beyond as much as we are beyond a chimpanzee."

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; medial position

Source:

GRIMSTON, J. *Schools volunteer for the Swedish approach* [online]. The Times, 2009-10-11, [cit. 2010-01-27]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/education/article6869795.ece>](http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/education/article6869795.ece).

Schools volunteer for the Swedish approach

107. Hundreds of schools could be in danger of failing Leather's tests. They will be judged on a combination of bursary provision and whether they do enough to help

local state schools and other parts of the community. In all the assessments so far, **however**, bursaries have been the decisive factor.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

108. At an ill-tempered conference with headteachers last week, Leather said: "In two of the schools we assessed, bursary provision amounted to less than 1% of income, and the other opportunities for children not at the school to benefit were also relatively limited...[and the schools] are not currently operating for the public benefit... **To conclude** otherwise is really to claim a registered charity has a free ticket to ride".

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

Source:

JONES, S. *New Zealand girl fights off shark with boogie board* [online]. the Guardian, 2010-02-02, [cit. 2010-02-02]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/feb/02/new-zealand-girl-shark-boogie-board>](http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/feb/02/new-zealand-girl-shark-boogie-board).

New Zealand girl fights off shark with boogie board

109. "**At first**, I wasn't quite sure what it was," said the 14-year-old boogie boarder. "And I was trying to say to myself it was just a piece of driftwood."

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; enumeration; initial position

110. **Fortunately**, the shark stayed away and Lydia was able to scramble on to the beach, near Invercargill, where the margin of her escape became apparent.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; initial position

111. "She just came up to the car, she looked a bit shaky, and she said 'Oh, I've just been attacked by a shark'. And I was like 'What?'. We didn't really almost believe her. And **then** she showed us the teeth marks on her wetsuit, and it was ripped in several places."

- linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

Source:

Greece's economic problems and euro threats are exaggerated [online]. the Guardian, 2010-02-01, [cit. 2010-02-02]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/feb/01/greece-euro-economic-problems>](http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/feb/01/greece-euro-economic-problems).

Greece's economic problems and euro threats are exaggerated

112. Greece is a small part of the euro area, 2.7%, with roughly 3.9% of euro-area public debt. It is indeed in serious trouble, and various domestic factors, such as its rigid product markets, its tremendous public waste and, above all, its incompetent political elite, have offered plenty of room for extended international discontent. **However**, Greek GDP declined by 1.1% in 2009, from 2.9% in 2008, less than the average fall in the euro area, and much less than that of some countries.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

113. **Also**, the rise in the debt-GDP ratio for Greece from 2007 to 2011 will be 39.8% points – bad, you may say. But compare it with the UK's 44% points, Ireland's 71.1% points, Spain's 37.9% points, and the US's 35.7% points. Not quite the tragedy some people allude to!

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

114. As for the risk of bankruptcy, which many believe may lead to an exit from the euro area, the current level of Greek indebtedness in both the private and public sectors is already comparable to those of the euro area countries. **According to** IMF data, Greece's average total indebtedness, private and public, is about 179% of GDP.

- stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; initial position

Source:

LEA, R. *British Airways heading for a £1bn loss* [online]. The Times, 2010-01-30, [cit. 2010-02-02]. Dostupný z [www: <http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/industry_sectors/leisure/article7009074.ece>](http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/industry_sectors/leisure/article7009074.ece).

British Airways heading for a £1bn loss

115. BA is in the middle of its final quarter, the difficult winter months, and analysts forecast further losses. **Overall**, for the 12 months to the end of March, the consensus is a loss of £602 million — more than £200 million more than the record £401 million reported for 2008-09.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; summation; initial position

116. **Moreover**, after two years of struggle, several analysts expect further full-year losses in 2010-11.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source:

TRAVIS, A. *More young adults in 20s and 30s living with parents than in past 20 years* [online], the Guardian, 2009-12-08, [cit. 2010-02-03]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/society/2009/dec/08/young-adults-living-parental-homes>>.

More young adults in 20s and 30s living with parents than in past 20 years

117. The official statistics **also** show that, for more than 10% of men who have reached their early 30s, home is still with the parents; this compares with 5% for women of a similar age.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; medial position

118. The demographers say the reasons behind the change vary **according to** social class, and that the last 20 years since 1988 have seen changes in the opportunities and constraints faced by young people in their transition to independent living.

- stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; final position

119. **On the one hand**, the massive expansion in higher education has seen the number of undergraduate students triple since 1970, from 414,000 to 1.27 million. **On the other hand**, the collapse of the youth labour market during the 1980s has been followed by a continuation of high unemployment rates despite periods of relative economic buoyancy.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; contrast; initial position

The report notes: "Over the past 20 years there has been a move away from living in a new family (especially a couple) and a move towards living outside a family (either alone or sharing with others).

120. "**Moreover**, although a minority are living outside a family at a given point in time, many more are likely to have experienced this type of living arrangement at some point during young adulthood."

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

Source:

EASON, K. *Showman Michael Schumacher sets pulses racing on his return* [online]. The Times, 2010-02-02, [cit. 2010-02-03]. Dostupný z www: <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/sport/formula_1/article7011538.ece>.

Showman Michael Schumacher sets pulses racing on his return

121. **Thankfully**, the Brazilian was none the worse for his six months out of the cockpit and posted the fastest time of the day, just to remind Schumacher that there are new kids on the block whom he has to beat if he wants to add to his collection of records.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; initial position

Source:

SPIERS, G. *Rangers expect to lose Pedro Mendes while Kris Boyd keeps his options open* [online]. The Times, 2010-01-22, [cit. 2010-02-03]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/sport/football/scotland/article6997554.ece>>.

Rangers expect to lose Pedro Mendes while Kris Boyd keeps his options open

Martin Bain, the Rangers chief executive, has reiterated that he has not spoken again with Sporting since Bain and José Eduardo Bettencourt, the Lisbon club's president, talked on the telephone two weeks ago. Yet Bain privately acknowledges that recouping £1.5 million in a transfer fee for Mendes, on top of saving up to £25,000 in week in wages on the 30-year-old, may prove too good a deal to turn down for Rangers in their current financial straits.

122. **Ironically**, Rangers have had their best domestic spell of the season since Mendes fell to a knee injury in October, and, despite having a smaller squad than previously, Walter Smith has a number of midfield options to call upon. Kevin Thomson, Steven Davis, Lee McCulloch, Maurice Edu and John Fleck can all play in a central position, making Mendes's role at the club seem less essential.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; initial position

123. Boyd, **meanwhile**, is still exploring his options in England before giving Rangers an answer to their recent offer of a new contract. Aston Villa are the latest club to show an interest in the striker — though they played down those reports yesterday — but Birmingham City remain the favourites if Boyd turns down the chance to stay at Ibrox.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; transition; medial position

Quinn, 22, is believed to have been recommended to Rangers by Bobby Clark, the former Aberdeen goalkeeper, who has been the Notre Dame football coach for the past eight years. The goalkeeper is due to spend a week with Rangers on trial.

124. **Meanwhile**, Smith is still counting his injury-list before tomorrow's clash with Heart of Midlothian at Ibrox. With Boyd, Kenny Miller, Steven Naismith and Nacho Novo all injured, and even a doubt over Kyle Lafferty, Rangers are effectively without a fit striker in their first-team squad.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; transition; initial position

Source:

DICKINSON, M. *Pensions expert predicts work 'till you're 70 era* [online]. the Independent, 2009-08-08, [cit. 2010-02-03]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.independent.co.uk/money/pensions/pensions-expert-predicts-work-till-youre-70-era-1769303.html>>.

Pensions expert predicts work 'till you're 70 era

"The evidence is that people generally are frightened of saving for pensions," Mr Norgrove told the broadcaster.

125. "They think that pensions are very complicated. **Actually**, pensions in many ways are quite simple. Once you've made the initial decision you can let it run."

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – actuality and reality; initial position

126. He **also** spoke of the decline of generous company pension schemes, such as final salary arrangements, citing in part government rules which made them expensive to administer.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; medial position

Mr Norgrove said he expected the impact of the recession on pension schemes to be "manageable".

127. "**Inevitably**, in a serious recession, we're going to see more companies going insolvent, but I don't think at the moment we see this as a crisis," he told the BBC.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; initial position

128. "**Generally speaking**, if the sponsoring company stays in business there's time to work this out."

- stance adverbial; non-finite clause; style adverbial; initial position

Source:

WILLIAMS, R. *Record number of new students, Ucas figures reveal* [online]. the Guardian, 2010-01-21, [cit. 2010-02-03]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/education/2010/jan/21/record-new-students-ucas>>.

Record number of new students, Ucas figures reveal

And universities could face a multimillion pound shortfall after taking on 12,000 more entrants than the government said it would fund. Ministers faced criticism in the

summer for cutting costs by capping the number of places available despite a 10% increase in applications, fuelled in part by the recession.

129. **Overall**, some 481,854 students were given places to start in September, an increase of 5.5% on the year before, 130. **according to** today's official figures from the university admissions service, Ucas. But while 78% of applicants got a place in 2008, only 75% did in 2009. The number of new students from the most disadvantaged areas rose by 8.4%, but they only made up a marginally bigger proportion of the student population.

129. linking adverbial; single adverb; summation; initial position

130. stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; final position

The UCU's general secretary, Sally Hunt, said: "The government has a fantastic record on trying to get more people into our universities.

131. "**However**, rhetoric alone is not enough. Now, more than ever, the government needs to be brave enough to back its policy and provide the necessary resources the university sector, and record numbers of students, so desperately need.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

132. But business secretary Lord Mandelson claimed cuts could **actually** improve the institutions.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – actuality and reality; medial position

"They confirm that, despite unprecedented demand for places and fears that this might affect access, the numbers and share of accepted applicants from the most disadvantaged areas have increased," he said.

133. "**However**, despite this success, we cannot be complacent. Demand for places is likely to be even stronger in 2010, so it remains important for universities and colleges to ensure that applicants from disadvantaged backgrounds are not disproportionately affected by this increased competition."

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source:

TYLER, R. *House prices set to rise by 6pc in 2010* [online]. the Telegraph, 2010-01-31, [cit. 2010-02-04]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/economics/houseprices/7121629/House-prices-set-to-rise-by-6pc-in-2010.html>](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/economics/houseprices/7121629/House-prices-set-to-rise-by-6pc-in-2010.html).

House prices set to rise by 6pc in 2010

Benjamin Williamson, one of the report's authors, said: "The fact that house prices have already risen by almost 10pc since the bottom of the cycle has surprised most commentators.

134. "**However**, with the rate of mortgage lending more than doubling over this period of time, a shortage of new properties on the market, low interest rates and unemployment not rising nearly as fast as expected, it is easy to see how prices have moved so quickly.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Last week, the Nationwide revealed that house prices rose by 1.2pc in January, more than twice the 0.5pc gain seen in December and the biggest advance since August. Analysts had forecast a 0.3pc rise. It took annual house price inflation to 8.6pc, the highest since October 2007.

135. **In contrast**, property intelligence group Hometrack will say today that prices edged ahead by only 0.1pc during January.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; contrast; initial position

Source:

DOWARD, J. *Ministers urged to impose price controls on alcohol* [online]. the Observer, 2009-08-16, [cit. 2010-02-07]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/society/2009/aug/16/alcohol-cirrhosis-minimum-unit-price>](http://www.guardian.co.uk/society/2009/aug/16/alcohol-cirrhosis-minimum-unit-price).

Ministers urged to impose price controls on alcohol

136. The calls follow the release of statistics to the Liberal Democrats by the Department of Health. Apart from the cirrhosis figures, these show that since 2004 there has been a 17.2% increase in alcoholic-related liver disease, to 14,500 cases last year. **In addition**, there was a 41% increase in alcoholic hepatic failure – to 1,200 cases a year.

- linking adverbial; prepositional phrase; addition; initial position

137. **According to** the department, a quarter of people in England aged 16 and over can now be classified as hazardous drinkers.

- stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; initial position

138. But Gilmore said the cirrhosis figures showed this policy was "failing" and that the introduction of a minimum pricing regime for alcohol was now vital to safeguard

the nation's health. "In many ways we need to look to what happened with the tobacco industry. **Initially**, the government signed it up to voluntary codes of practice, but then it realised, why would the tobacco industry co-operate with something that hurt its profits? These figures should provide a further wake-up call for the government to act," he said.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

Earlier this year, the British Medical Association passed a motion calling for a complete ban on advertising and a minimum price per unit of alcohol. Sir Liam Donaldson, the government's top medical adviser, has also proposed minimum pricing for alcohol.

139. **However**, the drinks industry has lobbied furiously against such moves, in particular the imposition of minimum pricing. This would hit moderate drinkers unfairly, it argues.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

Source:

HALFPENNY, M. *Young mother raped in own home* [online]. the Independent, 2010-02-10, [cit. 2010-02-25]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/young-mother-raped-in-own-home-1894949.html>](http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/young-mother-raped-in-own-home-1894949.html).

Young mother raped in own home

"It is now a week since this happened and there does not appear to have been any more attacks.

140. "**However**, people can be assured we are working hard to find him and there will be extra officers patrolling the area to offer public reassurance.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; contrast; initial position

"We'd also like to hear from anyone else who feels they may have been followed or approached by someone they are suspicious of but haven't yet reported it to police.

141. "The victim has, **not surprisingly**, been left very traumatised."

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; attitude adverbial; medial position

Source:

KENDALL, N. *Global cyber attacks on the rise: report* [online]. The Times, 2010-02-22, [cit. 2010-02-25]. Dostupný z [www: <http://technology.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/tech_and_web/article7035997.ece>](http://technology.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/tech_and_web/article7035997.ece).

Global cyber attacks on the rise: report

142. In the last 12 months, 75 per cent of businesses worldwide have experienced a "cyber-attack", **according to** a survey published today by the security specialist Symantec.

- stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; final position

The survey, one of the biggest of its kind, was conducted in January among 2,100 enterprise chief information officers and IT managers from 27 countries.

143. **According to** the survey, 42 per cent of businesses now rate cyber crime as the greatest threat to their well-being, more than natural disaster, terrorism and traditional crime combined. The average cost associated with an attack is put at \$2 million.

- stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; initial position

144. **Furthermore**, every single company surveyed had experienced some form of cyber loss in the previous 12 months, ranging from a full-blown attack to the loss of data by employees.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; addition; initial position

145. Enterprise security, he noted, is becoming more difficult to manage for a number of reasons. **Firstly**, the recession has contributed to a cutback in manpower, leaving many companies' IT security departments understaffed.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

146. **Secondly**, the growing use of connected technology by employees means that corporate data is increasingly being downloaded and stored on private devices.

- linking adverbial; single adverb; enumeration; initial position

Source:

DOWARD, J. *More money makes society miserable, warns report* [online]. the Observer, 2010-03-14, [cit. 2010-03-20]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2010/mar/14/wealth-warning-money-bad-society>](http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2010/mar/14/wealth-warning-money-bad-society).

More money makes society miserable, warns report

Economics experts argue that Britain's thirst for status symbols harms our well-being

147. The national belt-tightening expected to follow next month's budget could prove to be of more benefit to the nation's sense of well-being than if wealth levels were to soar, **according to** a new study.

- stance adverbial; prepositional phrase; epistemic stance adverbial – source of knowledge; final position

148. Complex economic formulas developed by two professors of economics, Curtis Eaton and Mukesh Eswaran, and published in the current edition of the *Economic Journal*, suggest that greater affluence can seriously damage a nation's health. Based on their mathematical modelling, the economists advance the theory that once a country reaches a reasonable standard of living there is little further benefit to be had from increasing the wealth of its population. **Indeed**, it could make people feel worse off.

- stance adverbial; single word adverb; epistemic stance adverbial – certainty; initial position

Last year a bestselling book by two epidemiologists, Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett, called *The Spirit Level: Why More Equal Societies Almost Always Do Better*, suggested that Britain and America were the countries with the widest gulfs between rich and poor in the developed world, and as a result had the most health and social problems.

149. **Nevertheless**, Eaton and Eswaran, from the universities of Calgary and British Columbia respectively, do not believe the developed world's obsession with wealth shows any signs of abating. The pair predict that "it is likely that conspicuous consumption will become worse as time progresses".

- linking adverbial; single adverb; concession; initial position