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The Source of Attribution in British Tabloid 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 :

Cílem této bakalářské práce je zmapovat způsob reference k mluvčímu prvotní promluvy v reprodukováných formách v novinových článcích britského bulvárního tisku. Autor nejprve charakterizuje novinové články bulvárního tisku na stylistické rovině a nastíní funkci reprodukováného diskurzu v něm. Ve své práci se bude zabývat strukturou anglické nominální fráze obecně a různými formami reprodukováného diskurzu (přímá, nepřímá či polopřímá) a typem primární promluvy, tj. psané či mluvené. Analýzu uvozovací věty omezí na způsob reference k mluvčímu prvotní promluvy; tuto problematiku pak uvede v možnou souvislost s formou a typem reprodukováného diskurzu a jeho funkcí ve zkoumaném funkčním stylu.

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Souhlasím s prezenčním zpřístupněním své práce v Univerzitní knihovně.

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ANNOTATION

This bachelor paper is focused on the reference to the source of attribution in reported discourse in British tabloids newspaper reports. The theoretical part is divided into three sections. First, a theoretical concept of reported discourse is discussed. Next, the notion of an English noun phrase is characterized. Last but not least, the role of source attribution in the style of newspaper reports is introduced. Based on the theoretical background presented in the first part, the practical part consists of an analysis, aim of which is to provide a quantitative and qualitative description of the form of the source of attribution and its possible relations with the form of reported discourse in connection with the style of the texts analysed.

KEY WORDS

Source of attribution, noun phrase, reported discourse, newspaper reports

ABSTRAKT

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá způsobem reference k mluvčímu prvotní promluvy v reprodukováných formách v článcích britského bulvárního tisku. Teoretická část práce je rozdělena do třech hlavních kapitol. Nejprve je popsán koncept reprodukováného diskursu a jeho kategorie. Dále je charakterizována anglická substantivní fráze. Roli reference ke zdroji v publicistickém stylu je věnován závěr teoretické části. Na základě poznatků z teoretické části následuje analýza, jejímž cílem je poskytnout kvantitativní a kvalitativní popis problematiky formy reference k prvotnímu mluvčímu a možný vztah této formy s typem reprodukováného diskursu v souvislosti se zkoumaným funkčním stylem.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

Mluví prvotní promluvy, nominální fráze, reprodukováný diskurs, novinové články

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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this bachelor paper is to describe the representation of the source of attribution in the newspaper discourse of British tabloids. The intention of the thesis is to analyse the form of the reference to the source attribution in selected texts on the basis of the theory described in the first part of this paper.

The theoretical part is divided into three main sections. The first deals with the notion of reported discourse and its perception among linguists. It describes reported discourse in general and furthermore its categories and subcategories. Emphasis is put on Semino and Short's approach, which is later used as method for annotation of the corpus.

Secondly, the concept of an English noun phrase is discussed. This part is focused on the constituents of noun phrases, their form and function. Moreover, the attention is paid to the usage and characteristics of the noun phrase and its constituents in the news register.

The last chapter of the theoretical part is dedicated to the source attribution phenomenon. First, types of speakers are described. Next, the function of source attribution is characterised. Last but not least, the representation of the sources in newspapers is considered.

The analytic part of this paper begins with the presentation of the aims and the selected approach. Next, the selection and characteristics of primary sources are described, as well as the methodology. The analysis itself covers quantitative findings of the corpus data and provides qualitative examination of the source attribution. Specifically, two major topics covered is the form of reference to the source and its relation with the type of reported discourse, both with regard to the style of newspaper reports.

2. REPORTED DISCOURSE

The following part of this paper is dedicated to the notion of reported discourse in English language and differences in its perception among various linguists.

Fairclough describes reported speech as an element of intertextuality. He perceives intertextuality as “the presence of actual elements of other texts within a text” and notes that it is frequently used in newspaper reports. Another point introduced by Fairclough is a note that the process of intertextuality is always selective. Furthermore, he comments on the possibility to create a reference to original speaker. Texts which represent speech, writing or thought may be attributed or not. (Fairclough, 2003, p. 39-40, 50, 55)

Greenbaum concentrates on the functional characteristics of reported speech as he states that the function of reported discourse is to convey “reports of acts of communication, including those of the reporters themselves”. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 356) He emphasizes that such reports can also represent “unspoken thoughts, either self-reports or deductions about the thoughts of others”. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 356) Concerning the news register, however, Short (1988) argues that mainly speech acts are present in reported speech. (Short, 1988, p. 63) Bell also discusses the properties of reported speech in the news register, which he compares with prose fiction: “The principal difference between speech presentation in news and in fiction is the dimension of faithful reproduction.” (Bell, 1991, p. 205)

Besides the variety of acts that can be represented by reported speech, there is also a further force, as suggested in Thompson (1994). He emphasizes the importance of the choice of the pattern for reporting of the original utterance. (Thompson, 1994, p. v)

Traditional structural perception divides reported speech into a reporting clause, which indicates the report itself or describes the act of reporting, and a reported clause, which consists of the message itself. However, both reporting and reported clause can occur separately in the text. These two structures are further discussed.

2.1 REPORTING CLAUSE

A reporting clause according to Quirk et al. refers to “the speaker and act of communication in speech or writing” (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1020). Besides this narrow definition of the function of the reporting clause, Quirk et al. add that the reporting clause provides more information about the speech act and the speaker, namely his attitude, manner, and circumstances. Hickman, who describes reported discourse in from the point of view of metalinguistics and instead reporting clause uses the term framing clause, explains that reporting clauses “announce that what follows is speech originating from some other situation and provide an antecedent ground in the narrative”. (Hickman, 1993, p. 64, 65) An example of the reporting clause:

Caroline said

(Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1020)

The position of the reporting clause in direct speech can vary, according to Quirk et al. It can take initial, medial or final position in the sentence. (Quirk et al., 1985, 1022) This distinction use also Biber et al. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 196) Greenbaum notes that “subject-verb inversion” can be used when the position of the reporting clause is not initial, such as in:

It can't be far away', said Mary Jane,(...)

(Greenbaum, 1999, p. 357)

Thompson 1994, unlike Quirk et al. does not restrict the variable position of the reporting clause only to direct speech. He states that besides the most frequent option, the reporting clause can be put also in the mid-position and after the reported clause. He admits, however, that it rarely occurs. (Thompson, 1994, p. 11)

Quirk et al. note that reporting clauses are often omitted in direct speech, such as in written plays, formal reports of meetings, headlines, and in the “representation of fiction writing when the identity of the speakers is obvious from the context” (Quirk et al., 1985, 1022) Semino and Short state, however, that in newspapers there is a tendency to “avoid the omission of reporting clauses, since this can lead to lack of clarity and possibly even litigation”. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 90)

It is noteworthy that the reporting clause is not the only means of introducing reported discourse. Another significant signal of the report is a prepositional phrase ‘according to’, as mentioned in Semino and Short (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 193)

2.3 MODES OF SPEECH, WRITING, AND THOUGHT PRESENTATION

Regarding the form itself, Quirk et al. distinguish reporting to primary forms, which are direct and indirect, and secondary forms, which are free direct and free indirect. For the secondary modes, Quirk et al. find out that the main difference is omission of the reporting clause (Quirk et al., 1985, 1021).

Unlike Quirk et al., Biber et al. do not discuss the secondary forms and only briefly mention the primary ones. In their work, more focus is put onto the function of the reporting verb within the reporting clause and the position of reported speech, though not explicitly stated (Biber et al., 1999, p. 196, 660).

Leech and Short explain the notion of reported discourse in more detail, introducing a systematic scale of speech, writing, and thought presentation. Namely, the categories are narrative report of speech acts, indirect speech, free indirect speech, direct speech, and free direct speech. Besides these, which represent speech, their writing and thought equivalents are introduced. (Leech, Short, 2007, p. 255-281) In agreement with Quirk et al., free direct and indirect speech are present on the scale. Moreover, Leech and Short emphasize that free direct speech be at the end of the scale, where the narrator is “not in control of report”. (Leech, Short, 2007, p. 260)

Although reported discourse is classified into categories, it is suggested that the modes of speech, writing, and thought acts reporting should be perceived as a continuum, not as separated categories. (Leech Short, 2007, p. 271) In other words, between the means of reported discourse there are smooth transitions resulting in mixtures of the reporting modes.

Such combinations are presented in Semino and Short. Furthermore, they modified the scale by Leech and Short and introduced a new category, narrator’s representation of voice (and its writing and thought equivalents). (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 43, 52, 54)

The categories relevant for this work will now be discussed in greater detail. It is noteworthy that linguists often use the term ‘reported speech’ instead of reported discourse or its subtypes, speech, writing and thought.

2.3.1 DIRECT DISCOURSE

Biber et al. state that in direct speech, the speaker reproduces “apparently verbatim report of what someone said”. (Biber et al., 1999, 1118) Thompson (1994) agrees with Biber et al. but is more sceptical about the degree of faithfulness of the message in some genres. He exemplifies it on the fact that tabloid newspapers often deliver direct speech that does not correspond to the original utterance in order to achieve dramatization and attraction. (Thompson, 1994, p. 85) Unlike Biber et al., Hickman notes that it is not only the original message what is presented in direct speech: “Direct quotations reproduce the quoted speech event as a whole, presenting not only what was said, but also how it was said(...)” (Hickman, 1993, p. 65) Comrie adds that the exact words quoted may be also a translation from another language, however, he clearly supports the repetitive function of direct speech. (Comrie, 1986, p. 266)

Quirk et al. deal with the formal orthographic distinction of direct speech stating that quotation marks are used to enclose the reported speech (Quirk et al., 1985, 1022). They provide a typical example of direct discourse:

Dorothy said, ‘*My mother’s on the phone.*’

(Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1022)

Semino and Short explain why direct speech, and also free direct speech, is taken into account as faithful:

“(...) in addition to presenting the speech act value and the propositional content of the utterance, it provides the words and grammatical structures claimed to have been used to utter the propositional content and associated speech act. This extra faithfulness claim brings with it associated effects of vividness and dramatization.”

(Semino, Short, 2004, p. 12)

Smirnova discusses the reasons for the usage of direct speech. Firstly, she states that direct speech is “the evidence of authenticity”. (Smirnova, 2009, p. 83) This argument is, however, is a subject of criticism by Thompson (1994) (see above). Secondly, it is

assumed by Smirnova that direct speech expresses “respect and trust of the author to the quoted source and his/her words.” (Smirnova, 2009, p. 83) Furthermore, Dijk suggests that using a quote, an author’s intention to distance himself from the text quoted is realized. (Dijk, 1988, p. 136) Bell agrees as he describes that another purpose of direct speech in the newspapers is to “distance and disown” from the source or the content of the quotation in which “stylistically inappropriate” language may be used. (Bell, 1991, p. 208)

2.3.1.1 FREE DIRECT DISCOURSE

Greenbaum defines free direct speech clearly as “direct speech without reporting clause”. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 361) Quirk et al. see the similarity in the use of free direct speech and free indirect speech in the function, as both forms report the stream of thought in prose fiction. Also the reporting clause is not included, as in free indirect speech. The difference Quirk et al. see in the form of the reporting structure. The form, unlike in free indirect speech, is in free direct speech verbatim without quotations marks explicitly expressed (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1032; Greenbaum, 1996, p. 362). Semino et al. (1997) agree. They state that free direct speech preserves the same “faithfulness claims as DS, but differs with respect to formal features”. (Semino et al., 1997, p. 23) An example of free direct discourse:

He looked straight at her. **‘I’ll definitely come back tomorrow!’** She was pleased.

(Semino, Short, 2004, p. 10)

Leech and Short bring a new approach. They state that free direct speech is distinct from direct speech in formal realization. However, either if one these features is retained, such reported speech is classified as free direct speech. (Leech, Short, 2007, p. 258)

In narration, free direct speech can be distinguished in the text because of its tense. While narratives primarily usually use past tense forms, in free direct speech is used present tense. (Quirk et al., 1985, 1032)

Free indirect speech, therefore, is basically direct speech which is not introduced by the reporting clause, and which is not enclosed in the quotation marks.

2.3.2 INDIRECT DISCOURSE

The main function of indirect speech stated in Quirk et al. is “to report statements”, in which the original message is paraphrased and often summarized but the “essential truth of the report” is not affected. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1025) Greenbaum shares a similar view, stating that indirect speech “conveys the content rather than the form”. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 356) An example of indirect discourse:

Neighbours said *that as a teenager he had earned his pocket money by delivering newspapers.*

(Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1025)

Comrie provides a simplified summary of the function: “all that need to be communicated is the information contained in the original speaker’s utterance.” (Comrie, 1986, p. 266) Hickman also describes indirect speech as a different in its shift from the original word structure:

“(...)indirect quotations typically focus on the propositional content of the original message and incorporate other aspects of the original utterance into the narrative message”

(Hickman, 1993, p. 65)

On the contrary, Quirk et al. points out that the degree of truth in the reported clause is unknown for the receiver of the message. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1025) Besides the reporting of statements, indirect speech is used for reporting other types of clauses: interrogative, directive, and exclamative. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 358) Concerning the original message, Comrie notes that also “thoughts, perceptions, etc.” can be expressed by the means of indirect speech. (Comrie, 1986, p. 267)

Significant features of indirect speech are without any doubt changes in the reported structure. Quirk et al. divide these changes in the reported clause into five main categories. These are tense forms of the verb, time references, place references, personal pronouns and demonstratives this and these. Place, time, and persons realization in a text is represented by the term “deictic features of the language” (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1025-1026). Blackstone asserts that the pronouns in indirect speech changes from the first into the third person. (Blackstone, 1962, p. 11, 15) He admits, however, that there are exceptions in cases where the indirect speech is performed by the participant of the speech act. (Blackstone, 1962, p. 15)

There are also other “consequential referential shifts from the original discourse” of possessive pronouns and reflexives, as described in Greenbaum. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 360) Comrie generalizes the deictic changes. In direct speech, “the deixis of the original speaker is retained, whereas in the latter at least some of the deictics are shifted to the reporter’s perspective.” (Comrie, 1986, p. 266)

The first category of changes in indirect speech mentioned is being called ‘backshift’ by grammarians, for instance in Greenbaum (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 256). According to Quirk et al., backshift is applied in the situation “when the time reference of the original utterance (or mental activity) no longer applies at the time that the utterance (or mental activity) is reported”. The tense of the verb is then shifted back one step. In some cases, the reported verb can retain the same tense form. This occurs when the reported statement has still a truthful value. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1027)

Biber et al. explain the correlation between the reporting verb and the verb reported. The verb in the indirectly reported clause is “adapted to agree with the past tense of the reporting verb”. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 455) The backshift rule reflects the need for logical sequence of tenses in language as a communication device. Tense relativity is discussed also in the work of Michaelis. She explains why tenses in indirect speech with the reporting verb in its past form are relative: “The tenses in the embedded clauses of such sentences are relative tenses, because they do not relate the situation denoted directly to speech time(...)” (Michaelis, 2006, p. 227) Comrie moreover provides a comment that the “tense in indirect speech in English is determined by sequence of tenses”. (Comrie, 1986, p. 271)

Quirk et al. describe the form of indirect speech as a “nominal that-clause” (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1025). Biber et al. state two main characteristics of this kind of that-clauses. Firstly, the subject is usually a “personal, human noun phrase”. Secondly, there is an “active voice verb as the predicate”. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 674-5) Syntactically, indirect discourse can function as direct object, extraposed subject, and subject complement. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1025)

Bell mentions indirect speech as a dominant mode of reporting in newspapers. He explains that indirect speech “puts the journalist in control of focusing the story, able

to combine information and wordings from scattered parts of an interview”. (Bell, 1991, p. 209)

2.3.3 FREE INDIRECT DISCOURSE

Free indirect speech, according to Quirk et al. is a form of indirect speech which has two formal distinctions. The first one is omission of the reporting clause. The secondary sign of free indirect speech described in Quirk et al. is “potentialities of direct-speech sentence”, such as direct questions. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1032) Comparing with direct and indirect speech, Semino and Short suggest a similar point of view. They perceive free indirect speech as a “form between indirect speech and direct speech”, because it “shares linguistic features associated prototypically with both the IS and DS forms”. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 11) In their work, free indirect speech is described as a “deictic mix” adding that some of the deictic features can be characteristic for direct speech while some of them for indirect speech. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 13) They provide an example of free indirect discourse:

He looked straight at her. **He would definitely come back tomorrow!** She was pleased.

(Semino, Short, 2004, p. 10)

Semino et al. agree with the concept of perception of free indirect speech. They further focus on the problem of attribution in free indirect speech: “With respect to faithfulness claims, it is uncertain whether the words and structures used are those of the original speaker or the narrator.” (Semino et al., 1997 p. 23) Redeker supports this opinion. In her study she states that there is no explicit attribution in the text but rather implicit one, which is identified from the context. (Redeker, 1996, p. 221)

Considering the function of free indirect speech, Quirk et al. summarize it as a device to report speech and also the stream of thought, which is a fiction prose phenomenon. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1032) Redeker, however, suggests that besides the literary use, free indirect discourse is also used in newspapers. She describes its function in such text: “(...) FID allows the writer to present the information as a report of what was said, while at the same time implicitly taking a stance on it.” (Redeker, 1996, p. 232)

2.3.4 NARRATIVE REPORT OF DISCOURSE ACTS

Narrative report of discourse acts usually consists of only one clause, as described in Semino and Short (2004, p. 11), as in the example:

He looked straight at her and told her about his imminent return.

(Semino, Short, 2004, p. 10)

This form is less direct than indirect speech, as Semino and Short present:

“NRSA tells us the speech act value of what was said, plus a specification (sometimes optional) of the topic of the speech act. IS does this and, in addition, presents the propositional content of what was said.”

(Semino, Short, 2004, p. 12)

The function of narrative report of speech acts is to summarize the speech or provide “background speech information to contextualize fuller speech presentation forms”. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 11) Semino et al. add that NRSA refers only to the speech act itself: “(...)NRSA makes only one faithfulness claim: the speech act value. In formal terms, the original speech is completely integrated within the narration.” (Semino et al., 1997, p. 23) Thompson (1994) agrees that NRDA which he refers to as “language reports” that NRDA does not provide the reader with the report of what was said. (Thompson, 2004, p. v)

Smirnova notes, although she does not use the name of this category, that NRSA is more common in the news register than its equivalent, narrative report of thought acts. She provides an explanation for this: “In the majority of cases the journalist does not undertake responsibility for the sincerity of the quoted source and prefers to use predicates of speaking that present the utterance as a fact of reality(...)”. (Smirnova, 2009, p. 86)

2.3.4.1 NARRATIVE REPORT OF DISCOURSE ACTS WITH TOPIC (NRDAp)

Narrative report of speech acts “presents the illocutionary force of a particular utterance, with little or no indication of its content”. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 52) That was the reason for introducing of a subcategory narrative report of speech acts with topic. (Semino, Short, 2004, p.52) Semino, Short explain that NRSAp additionally,

besides stating the act of communication, “provide details of the content of the utterance in the form of lengthy and complex noun phrases”. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 53)

2.3.5 NARRATOR’S REPRESENTATION OF DISCOURSE (ND)

Semino, Short introduced this category of speech, writing, and thought presentation in their work *Corpus Stylistics* (2004) as it had been discovered that in their corpus-based research some speech acts representation could not be properly identified. (p. 44) Narrators’s representation of voice does not present the “form and content of the utterance”, as rejected in Semino and Short. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 44) The function of narrator’s representation of discourse is less direct. According to Semino and Short, it informs “that someone engaged in verbal activity”. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 44) Semino and Short further discuss narrator’s representation of voice:

“a relatively infrequent category as far as speech presentation is concerned, probably because it is the form of speech presentation where the narrator/reporter’s control is most palpable, and where readers are most distanced from the original speech event.”

(Semino, Short, 2004, p. 44)

On the topic of narrator’s representation of voice, they recognize two main cases when NV is used for. First, it is “minimal references to the fact that a particular character/person engaged in some unspecified form of verbal activity”. Second, the main function is also referential, as it summarizes voices that occurred at a mass speech event. At the same time, NV provides links to the event. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 44-45)

2.4 MIXED FORMS OF REPORTED DISCOURSE

When reporting language, not only simple forms, such as direct or indirect speech, are used. On the contrary, there are also cases when there is a combination of direct speech and other reporting mode.

2.4.1 INDIRECT FORMS OF REPORTED DISCOURSE WITH QUOTATION

Quirk et al. mention a mixture of direct and indirect speech, in which the reporting clause introduces the reported clause in indirect speech, usually beginning

with ‘that’, but a part of the reported clause is enclosed in quotation marks, which signal a segment of direct speech. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1024) For instance:

The President said that a failure by Congress to approve new taxes would lead to ‘larger budget deficits, higher interests rates, and higher unemployment.’

(Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1024)

Semino and Short advocate the impossibility of defining these forms as direct speech because of “the way in which they occur inside other, non-direct ST&WP categories.” (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 54) They also note that if there were not quotation marks, the classification of the speech act would be not problematic. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 54)

This phenomenon, however, is not restricted only to indirect speech. Semino and Short in their corpus study of texts from various styles discovered that a quotation can be also implemented into other indirect speech representation forms, specifically NRSA, IS, and FIS. They also note that when a quotation occurs within NRSA, it automatically becomes NRSApq because the topic is enough to be indicated by the quotation, even in the case it is one word. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 54, 199)

Semino and Short explain the high frequency of the use of a quotation within indirect forms of the speech presentation in newspapers:

“The ‘q’ forms allow the reporter to present and foreground selected parts of the original utterance without having to provide a lengthy quotation. They therefore achieve vividness and precision without sacrificing the need for brevity”.

(Semino, Short, 2004, p. 55)

Semino et al. confirm that these quotation forms are used mainly in newspapers. In the tabloids section of their corpus, two main forms of reported speech that occurred most frequently were NRSATQ (= NRSApq) and ISq. (Semino et al., 1997, p. 38) Dijk describes that the function of quotes in the news register is “precision, vividness, or dramatic effectiveness”. (Dijk, 1988, p. 136)

3. NOUN PHRASE

Noun phrases are the means by which the source of attribution is realised in newspaper reports.

Quirk et al. emphasize the infinity and complexity of a noun phrase. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1238) It means that theoretically a noun phrase can consist of an infinite number of modifications. It is obvious that in real language, the length of a noun phrase is limited.

Complex noun phrases carry a comprehensive amount of information. At the same time its structure increases the economy of the utterance. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1350) Such characteristics are suitable for the use in newspaper reports. It is advocated by Biber who propose that the use of noun phrases in news is motivated by “the informational purpose of news prose, coupled with the influence of economy”. (Biber, 2003, p. 170)

The noun phrase may consist of several constituents. Their general, structural, and functional characterization follows.

3.1 HEAD

The head is a core of a noun phrase and cannot be omitted. Biber et al. name two main types of noun phrases according to the formal realisation: “noun-headed phrases and pronoun-headed phrases.” (Biber et al., 1999, p. 574) Greenbaum extends the range of constituents that can function as a head including nominal adjectives and numerals. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 208)

Quirk et al. describe two characteristics of the head. First, other constituents of a noun phrase are clustered around the head. Second, the head “dictates concord with other parts of the sentence”. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1238) An example of a noun head:

[The tall *girl* standing in the corner] is my sister.

(Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1238)

3.2 DETERMINER

The determiner stands at the beginning of a noun phrase and is usually required for noun-headed noun phrases. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 209) Biber et al. describe the function of such constituents: “Determiners are function words which are used to specify the reference of a noun(...)” (Biber et al., 1999, p. 258) Greenbaum specifies the function: “They convey various pragmatic and semantic contrasts relating to the type of

reference of the noun phrase and to notions such as number and quantity.” (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 213) Typical examples of determiners are definite and indefinite articles. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 574)

Determiners cannot be usually deleted from the sentence without making the reference to the head vague. Biber et al. realise that the functional importance of determiners is at the same level as that of the head but both cannot stand on its own “without destroying the identity of the noun phrase”. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 240)

3.3 MODIFICATION

The head noun can be either premodified or postmodified. These modifications carry information about the noun. Ni specifies further the function of modification:

“Modifiers of a noun phrase serve to elaborate, restrict or attach some personal feelings and attitudes of the speaker to the referent of the head noun. They may make the referent more specific, or make the speaker’s feelings and attitudes towards the referent explicit(...)”

(Ni, 2003, p. 160)

They are often not a compulsory part of the phrase, according to Biber et al.: “Premodifiers and postmodifiers are frequently lacking; where they occur, they can usually be omitted without injuring the structure and basic meaning of the phrase.” (Biber et al., 1999, p. 240) Greenbaum to some extent supports this statement, however, he concludes that the information importance is significant and the omission of modification can negatively affect the communication. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 209)

In the news register, modifications are very frequent, as presented in the corpus findings in Biber et al. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 578) Their analysis also shows that noun phrases in the news prefer premodification to postmodification. Biber et al. offer a possible explanation of the preference: “This could be due to the space limitations of news reportage, since premodifiers are generally shorter than postmodifiers (...)” (Biber et al., 1999, p. 579)

Proper nouns, such as names of people, usually do not require modification because “the name itself clearly refers to a specific person, place, or institution.” (Biber et al., 1999, p. 583) Newspaper reports are specific in this aspect of modification. Unlike in other registers, in the news proper names, functioning as heads of noun

phrases, are frequently modified. Biber et al. have quantified the data collected: “20% of all proper nouns take some kind of modifier; 5% with postmodifier; 10% with appositive.” (Biber et al., 1999, p. 580)

There is a difference in modification between noun-headed and pronoun-headed noun phrases. While a noun, both proper and common in the news register (as discussed above), can be indefinitely modified, personal pronouns usually do not occur with modification. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 581) Biber et al. explain why modification is not required in this case:

“(...)personal pronouns are used to refer to a specific entity (often a person) known to the listener/reader, either from the previous text or from the wider situational content”.

(Biber et al., 1999, p. 581)

3.3.1 PREMODIFICATION

Quirk et al.’s definition of the premodification is primarily based on the position in a noun phrase. According to Quirk et al., the premodification “comprises all the items placed before the head other than determinatives,(...)” (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1239)

Various parts of speech and also sentences can function as a premodification. Quirk et al. mention adjectival phrases and nouns as the most frequent premodification constituents. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1239) Adjectives are confirmed to be the most used also in Greenbaum. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 217) Besides adjectives and nouns, Quirk et al. name participles, genitives, adverbs and other phrases capable to function as premodification. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1322) Concerning the news register, Biber et al.’s corpus analysis confirms the general assumption of Quirk et al. In the corpus, premodification by an adjective was most frequent. Premodification by a noun was the second most frequent with almost 40% of all premodifiers. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 589)

In the news register, however, noun premodifiers are most frequent. According to the results of an analysis carried out by Biber, approximately 40% of all premodifiers are nouns. Biber also notes that many of the nouns are versatile in their ability to co-occur with various noun heads. (Biber, 2003, p. 174)

Premodifiers consisting of more words are commonly used in newspaper reports. Its use is advocated in Biber et al.: “The use of multiple premodifiers is certainly very

efficient, packing dense informational content into as few words as possible.” (Biber et al., 1999, p. 597) On the other hand, the longer the premodification is, the more demanding becomes for the receiver of the message. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 597)

3.3.2 POSTMODIFICATION

Concerning the form, the head of a noun phrase can be postmodified by phrases or clauses.

A) FINITE CLAUSE

Randolph Quirk et al. state that two main types of finite clauses with the ability to postmodify the head are relative and appositive clauses. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1244) This approach is not shared by Biber et al., who mention a relative clause as the one and only type of postmodifying finite clauses. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 604) It is noteworthy that Biber et al. do not leave out appositive clauses in their work. Their approach is different. Noun complement clauses, how they name appositive clauses, are categorized at the level of finite and non-finite clauses as a separate category because of its “very different structural relations”, unlike in Quirk et al. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 645) On the other hand, Biber et al. also distinguish finite and non-finite categories of noun complement clauses so in the end both grammars cover the topic. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 645)

The first category of finite clauses that can postmodify a noun is a relative finite clause, in particular an adnominal relative clause. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1245) Biber et al. discuss the function of the relative clause. In the news register, relative clauses can characterize humans or non-humans. Moreover, Biber et al. provide a comment that relative clauses often use “dynamic verbs describing actions”, unlike the “static presentation of information” of prepositional phrase. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 607)

The second category is an appositive finite clause, which is, to some extent, similar in the form to the relative clause. As the relative clause, it is introduced with ‘that’. On the contrary, there are three differences between the relative and the appositive clause, as stated in Quirk et al. (1985, p. 1260). First, ‘that’ is does not function as a clause element as in the relative clause but as a conjunction. Second, the

‘that’ conjunction is present in both restrictive and non-restrictive clause. Third, the head noun must be “general and abstract”. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1260)

B) NON-FINITE CLAUSE

Heads of noun phrases can be postmodified by –ing and –ed participle clauses and by infinitive clauses. As with finite clauses, postmodification by non-finite clauses can be restrictive or non-restrictive. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1263, 1270; Biber et al., 1999, p. 604)

Additionally, Quirk et al. describe the usage of infinitive and –ing clauses in clausal appositive postmodification. They emphasize that infinitive clauses frequently form apposition. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1271) Biber et al.’s corpus analysis shows that the usage of –to clauses in the news register is frequent and the function of noun complement clauses, appositive postmodification, is furthermore summarized:

“Most of the head nouns with noun complement clauses mark some abstract (nominalised) stance towards the proposition, the source of the information, or other speaker/writer attitudes towards the proposition.”

(Biber et al., 1999, p. 647)

The function, therefore, advocates the use of appositive (noun complement) clauses in the news register which involves the features mentioned. Biber specifies the use of -to noun complement clauses in the news. He states that the usual themes in such constructions are “human/institutional goals and actions”. (Biber, 2003, p. 178)

C) PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

According to Biber et al., the most common type of the postmodification is a prepositional phrase. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 634) Quirk et al. supports this argument and adds that it is also the least explicit postmodification. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1274) In other words, its information provided about the head may be as complex as if realized by finite and non-finite clause but the meaning is covert in the form.

One type of postmodification by prepositional phrases is –of construction, in which the preposition –of is followed by a noun phrase. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1276)

It is also noticed in Quirk et al. that prepositional postmodification can function as restrictive and non-restrictive, even in appositive structures. (Quirk et al., 1985, 1285)

Quirk et al. moreover state that it is also possible to use a prepositional phrase as apposition. They perceive prepositional appositions as “nominalizations of be-sentences in which the implied subject has become the head of the noun phrase.” (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1284)

3.4. RESTRICTIVE AND NON-RESTRICTIVE MODIFICATION

When realized in the noun phrase, modification may be restrictive or non-restrictive. Greenbaum emphasizes that the “distinction is essentially a distinction of the meaning intended by the speaker or writer, though it may correlate with differences in intonation or punctuation”. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 223) In other words, the main factor determining the restrictiveness of the modification is the author’s intention when producing the message.

An example of restrictive and non-restrictive postmodification respectively:

*The capital outlay may not be justified by the area **which may be expected to benefit by the improvement.***

*He looked into her mailbox, **which she never locked.***

(Biber et al., 1999, p. 602)

Modification can identify the head and specifically differentiate it so that the reference may be clearly identified. Quirk et al. state that the modification is restrictive when “the reference of the head is a member of a class which can be identified only through the modification that has been supplied.” (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1239) Biber et al. agree with Quirk et al. and add that the restrictive relative clause, which is one means of the postmodification, often “add new information about the head noun.” (Biber et al., 1999, p. 602)

Proper names and the context are significant factors in the specification of the head. Quirk et al. mention this when describing the non-restrictive modification:

“(…) the referent of a noun phrase may be viewed as unique or as a member of a class that has been independently identified (for example in the preceding context),. Any modification given to such a head is additional information which

is not essential, and we call it NONRESTRICTIVE.”

(Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1239)

In other words, if the noun phrase can stand alone without referential ambiguity, the postmodification is non-restrictive.

Concerning the news register, Biber describes the function of non-restrictive relative clause: “Non-restrictive relative clauses are typically used to present information that is tangential to the main point, but that might be of interest to some readers.” Alternatively, it can provide “important background for the interpretation” of the news event. (Biber, 2003, p. 177)

3.5 APPPOSITION

Quirk et al. explain that the term apposition means a coreferential relationship between two noun phrases. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1301-1302) The same opinion provides Greenbaum, who states that in apposition there are usually two juxtaposed noun phrases, or a set of them, from which the second noun phrase “refers to the same entity as the first”. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 212, 230) In other words, both noun phrases refer to the same object of reference. Biber et al. further discuss the relation:

“(…)the order of head noun phrase and appositive noun phrase could normally be reversed to produce an equally grammatical construction with essentially the same meaning.”

(Biber et al., 1999, p. 638)

An example of apposition:

Vladimir Ashkenazy, one of the world’s greatest pianists

(Biber et al., 1999, p. 639)

Biber et al. describe the functional characteristics of appositive noun phrases. First, appositives can be non-restrictive, providing information about the head but at the same time not enhancing the identity of the head. Second, restrictive appositives occur in the cases “where the second noun has a metalinguistic function, referring to a word, phrase, or expression” (Biber et al., 1999, p. 638)

Greenbaum notes that restrictive apposition in newspaper reports frequently has the effect of omission of the determiner in the noun head. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 232)

Bell supports this idea but finds the differences across different types of newspapers. His research proved that the omission phenomenon is typical for the style of tabloids. (Bell, 1991, p. 108)

Appositive clauses are in general commonly used in news. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 606) Biber et al. advocate this by the fact that because the structure of appositives, which they classify as postmodification, does not include any verb, “these postmodifiers are favoured in the registers with highest informational density”. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 639) Dijk confirms this as he states that “the heavy recourse to nominalizations (instead of verbs)” is one of typical “grammatical styles” occurring in the news register. (Dijk, 1988, p. 177)

Concerning the reference of apposition and the type of the noun, according to the research of Biber et al., “over 90% of all appositives involve a proper noun” and have “human reference”. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 639)

Biber et al. explain the function of appositives in the news register:

“In news, with its focus on the actions of human participants, appositive noun phrases are used primarily to provide background information about people. Most of these constructions include both a proper noun and a descriptive noun phrase, but these elements can occur in either order.”

(Biber et al., 1999, p. 639)

Smirnova recognizes the importance of apposition, as well as the head of the noun phrase, in newspaper reports argumentation. “Agent and the appositive component related to it are the semantic elements responsible for ‘presenting’ the speaker to the readers.” (Smirnova, 2009, p. 86)

4. SOURCE OF ATTRIBUTION IN NEWSPAPER REPORTS

Sources play a vital role in newspapers. Franklin et al. state that sources are “vital to the news production process” and that on sources “journalists rely for their livelihood”. (Franklin et al, 2010, p. 202) In other words, newspaper sources are essential constituents in the system of journalistic work and newspapers production. Davis agrees with Franklin et al. that the relation between journalists and their sources

is strong. Moreover, he argues that the link can have negative effect on the newspapers values – objectivity and independency. (Davis, 2008, p. 263)

Thompson (1996) points out the importance of the choice of the speech, writing and thought representation in the press. He describes source of attribution as “who or what is presented as the source of the language being reported” (Thompson, 1996, p. 508)

4.1 TYPES OF SPEAKERS IN NEWS REPORTS

Thompson (1994) in his book discusses the use of the reporting signal in reported speech in regards to the source attribution. He explains that while the reporting verb can carry additional information about the speech act, the reporting clause can also provide information about the speaker. He distinguishes human and non-human speakers. It is concluded that non-human speakers, such as texts, stories, reports, radio, forecast, can function as the subject of a reporting clause as well as human speakers. (Thompson, 1994, p. 60-61)

In other words, inanimate sources of spoken or written text can behave as animate. Dijk specifies secondary, mediated, sources in the news from which a journalist gathers information about the news events and therefore these sources are in most cases attributed. These are sources such as wire services, interviews, and phone calls. (Dijk, 1988, p. 115)

Thompson (1996) distinguishes the sources into five groups according to how much specified they are. (Thompson, 1996, p. 508) The first two groups represent source which are specified. The third group includes unattributed sources. Thompson notes that the source in such cases is usually “unambiguous” and can be identified from the context, or the source was already mentioned before in the text. (Thompson, 1996, p. 508-509) The last two groups represent voices that cannot be specifically attributed, like proverbs known in a community or an echoed voice in newspaper articles by which “each reader is in fact being implicitly encouraged to accept it as his own voice”. (Thompson, 1996, p. 510)

4.2 FUNCTION OF THE SOURCE ATTRIBUTION

Thompson (1994) suggests that the newspaper reports are expected to bring “a reasonable ‘true’ picture of the event and of the evidence, reactions, and opinions of the people involved.” (Thompson, 1994, p. 151) In concord with this belief, Keeble describes how journalists maintain the balance in arguments and distance them from the argument:

“(...)reporters use sources to present a range of views over which they can appear to remain objective and neutral. The title or descriptive phrase accompanying the quoted person clarifies the bias. But this is the bias of the source, not of the reporter.”

(Keeble, 2005, p. 54)

Bell explains the function of the source attribution in the newspapers:

“It reminds the audience that this is an account which originated with certain persons and organizations. It is not an unchallengeable gospel, but one fruit of human perception and production among other conceivably alternative accounts.”

(Bell, 1991, p. 190)

In other words, the function of the attribution is to identify another voice in the text. Moreover, the voice should not be perceived as the only representation of the truth. Dijk points out that the source of attribution play another role in newspaper reports: “Introducing participants as speakers conveys both the human and the dramatic dimension of news events.” (Dijk, 1988, p. 87)

4.3 REPRESENTATION OF SOURCES IN THE NEWSPAPERS

In the newspaper reports style, the selection of lexical items to present the source is crucial. Dijk states that the selection reflects the attitude of the journalist. (Dijk, 1988, p. 81) The value of how the source is presented is exemplified in his work:

“Whether the newspaper selects *terrorist* or *freedom fighter* to denote the same person is not so much a question of semantics as an indirect expression of implied but associated values incorporated in shared-word meanings.”

(Dijk, 1988, p. 81)

Richardson provides a similar opinion and describes the function from the reader’s point of view: “The way that people are named in news discourse can have significant impact on the way in which they are viewed.” (Richardson, 2007, p. 49)

Leeuwen introduces a dichotomy of the representation of social actors. First, sources may be nominated because of their unique characteristics. Secondly, sources can be categorised as they share some characteristics with others. (Leeuwen, 1996, p. 52)

Smirnova agrees on the importance of how the source is presented in newspapers. She provides a comment that the presentation of the source depends on the journalist who may provide a comprehensive amount of information about the speaker. On the other hand, the speaker does not have to be mentioned at all. (Smirnova, 2009, p. 86)

Concerning the source of attribution, Smirnova perceives speaker's characteristics significant when providing an argument: "The quoted person should be proved to possess sufficient competence to give her/his judgement as an authority". (Smirnova, 2009, p. 86) An authoritative source can be seen as a guarantee of a promise made in the newspaper report, as stated in Smirnova. (2009, p. 94) Keeble realises that "short titles or descriptive phrases accompanying the name of the person quoted" prove the source's authority to act in the newspapers reports. (Keeble, 2005, p. 53) In other words, it is the linguistic representation of the source in the newspaper reports which determines the credibility of the source. One of the motives for the privileged position of the elite sources is their ability to "impact large groups". (Cramer, 2011, p. 153)

On the basis of a corpus analysis of British newspapers, Smirnova divides types of information about the speaker in the news into professional and personal characteristics. (Smirnova, 2009, p. 86) More specifically, she names "position, place of work, academic degree, profession, membership of a political party" as professional characteristics, which represent the authoritative force of the speaker, and also speaker's prestige in the society. Such sources occur commonly in the news register. (Smirnova, 2009, p. 86) Dijk's research confirms that it is a professional and institutional authority that is in the leading position as a source in the newspaper reports.

"Statements or press releases of state or city officials, agencies, or of national institutions tend to be given more, and more prominent, attention than the reports or statements of groups or organisations of ordinary people involved in the official discussions or decisions."

(Dijk, 1988, p. 132)

Dijk offers an idea of a correspondence between social and news sources' hierarchy: "The social hierarchy seems to be reproduced in the rhetorical hierarchy of credibility and reliability" (Dijk, 1988, p. 87)

The perception of elite people by newspapers can differ. Keeble notes that in tabloids, elite sources would be "television soap stars and showbiz celebrities" more prominent than in broadsheets. (Keeble, 2005, p. 52)

Sources' personal characteristics may consist of "title, nationality, place of origin, age, marital status, family relations". (Smirnova, 2009, p. 86) Such characteristics represent a different kind of authority which includes personal information about the speaker in order to evoke "emotional perception of the speaker". (Smirnova, 2009, p. 86)

4.3.1 OMISSION OF THE SOURCE ATTRIBUTION

Thompson (1994) discusses the omission of the source speaker in the reporting clause. He offers five main reasons for that.

Firstly, the reporter purposely wants to avoid the identity of the speaker. (Thompson, 1994, p. 62) Dijk associates the omission of the agent with ideological bias, providing a statement that the reason for the exclusion of the agent is to "dissimulate the negative actions of elite or powerful groups". (Dijk, 1988, p. 177) Another reason to avoid mentioning the source is to retain the exclusivity of the source. It is motivated by the competition among newspapers. In this case, an indefinite phrase such as 'a source close to..' is used. However, with the source being vaguely represented in the text, the question of truth of such message is doubtful. (Keeble, 2005, p. 58)

Secondly, the speech, written or thought act's source is unknown. The next possibility Thompson mentions is that the source's importance is insignificant. Next, the speakers may be "people in general". (Thompson, 1994, p. 62) Lastly, the omission may depend on the focus in the clause. In such situation the author wants to emphasize the hearer instead of the speaker. Generally, Thompson compares the functions to those of passive constructions. (Thompson, 1994, p. 62) The variety of reasons why reporters intend to avoid mentioning the source of SW&TP is therefore wide.

Passive constructions are the most obvious strategies for omitting the original speaker in the reporting clause. Thompson distinguishes three types of those constructions. The first consists of a passive structure preceded by a hearer who is compulsory to be mentioned. (Thompson 1994, p. 62) In such cases, the hearer, originally functioning as an object, becomes the subject of the reporting clause and it moves to the initial position. In the second structure, introductory 'it' becomes the subject of the sentence and a 'that' or a 'to-infinitive' reported clause follows the passive reporting verb. The last structure is rather different to the first two. In the sentence, the passive structure becomes a part of the reported clause and is followed by a 'to-infinitive' or a perfective infinitive. (Thompson, 1994, p. 64) Examples of these three constructions:

An international conference in London has been told that new evidence supports the view that the ozone layer has suffered substantial damage.

It has also been implied that she may have had a relationship with Maiya Tranchell-Hayes.

Conditions in the jail are said to be horrific.

(Thompson, 1994, p. 62-63)

To summarize, the linguistic realisation of the sources may emphasize positive and negative characteristics and source's belonging to a social group, usually under the pressure of ideological beliefs. The journalist can choose how to present the source reported, using various lexical and grammatical features. On the other hand, the source may not be presented at all.

5. ANALYSIS

5.1 AIMS AND APPROACH

The practical part of this paper is concerned with the presentation of the source of attribution in British tabloids newspaper reports.

The aim of the analysis is divided into two parts. The first intention is to find out the number of occurrences of different types of a reference to the source of attribution in the reporting clauses found the corpus. Additionally, the attention has been given to the

nature of noun headed noun phrases, more specifically, whether the head noun is proper or common.

The second aim of the analysis is to find and describe possible relations between the form of the reference and the type of reported discourse in the corpus. Moreover, the distribution of different types of reported discourse used has been taken into consideration.

The data acquired in the corpus have been analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively.

5.2 PRIMARY SOURCES

For the second part this bachelor paper, a corpus of written texts have been chosen in order to meet the needs of the analysis. First, the genre of the journalistic text has been restricted to newspaper reports. The headline was not included since it has different characteristics to those of newspaper reports. Second, the research has focused on the reproduced discourse, more specifically on the reporting clause. According to the criteria, 150 segments of newspaper report articles have been chosen. Another reason for this amount of the articles has been the issue of reliability of the research which was supposed to provide relatively accurate output.

All of the articles analysed come from online versions of three randomly selected British tabloid newspapers. The regional aspect, which could play the role in written versions of the newspapers, is not significant in this case, since the online version is available anywhere in the United Kingdom. From the variety of contemporary British tabloids, three were chosen, namely *The Sun*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Mail*.

The sample of 150 newspaper reports fragments has been stratified to represent equally all three newspapers, i.e. one third for each newspaper, in order to achieve reasonably reliable results. The selection of tabloids is random but the range of the time when the articles were published is limited to the year 2011 and 2012 to acquire temporarily relevant data for the analysis. Events and topics covered in the articles are from different fields, e.g. politics, business, famous people. The segments of the written texts from which the data have been analysed are appended (see Appendix 2).

5.3 METHODOLOGY

The source of attribution in the corpus has been annotated using a slightly modified terminology of Quirk et al., which has been presented in the theoretical part. For purposes of the statistical data interpretation, a morphological structure of the noun phrases representing sources of attribution has been simplified to the level of noun phrase constituents, plus apposition. The head of each noun phrase has been specified. In the case of examples for the qualitative analysis, the form of the noun phrase constituents has been further specified. Unexpressed sources of attribution have been also marked.

For purposes of the analysis of the reported, the model of speech, writing, and thought presentation by Semino and Short is chosen as it is the most accurate approach. The scale below represents the forms of reported discourse from the less direct, narrator's representation of discourse, to the most direct, free direct discourse:

NV	NRSA	IS	FIS	DS	(FDS)
NW	NRWA	IW	FIW	DW	(FDW)
NI	NRTA	IT	FIT	DT	(FDT)

(Semino, Short, 2004, p. 49)

It is noteworthy that the free direct variants are given in parentheses, since Semino and Short are uncertain whether these forms are able to create a standalone category. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 49) Furthermore, -p (topic) and -q (quotation) phenomena have been annotated as well, to specify the form.

5.4 SOURCE OF ATTRIBUTION – FORM OF THE REFERENCE

According to the data obtained in the corpus, the source of attribution is presented by a noun phrase. Occasionally it is not even presented. Both groups will be further discussed.

5.4.1 NOUN PHRASE

Noun phrases occurring in the corpus may be classified into two main groups. The first of them is a simple noun phrase, consisting of the head and a determiner. The second group consists of complex noun phrases structures that include modification or

apposition. It is noteworthy that the heads of the noun phrases were formed by nouns, pronouns, and in one case a determiner.

The most frequent structure according to the data collected has been a simple pronoun-headed phrase representing 21% (32 occurrences) of the whole corpus. See Table 1 and Table 2 below. Next, with 15% of the whole (23 cases), simple noun-headed phrases have been present at a high rate in the reports analysed. Representative examples of both major groups from the corpus:

1 **She said**: "This isn't broken Britain but broke Britain — and it is being bled dry by the legal loan shark industry and their interest rates." (Appendix 2, case 8)

2 **He told Sun City** the Footsie's run of six consecutive weekly increases was a sign of good times ahead. (Appendix 2, case 49)

3 **Nasa has said** the object was created because of the way images were processed. (Appendix 2, case 13)

4 **Researchers believe** the WHO statistics only take account of hospital admissions - so they only see the most serious cases many of which end in death. (Appendix 2, case 56)

The underlined passages of the text represent the source of attribution. In 1 and 2, the reference is established by a personal pronoun 'she' and 'he'. Third-person personal pronouns in the corpus reflect the style of newspaper reports, which uses the third person narration to present an event and other voices in the text. Personal pronouns in the corpus function as a link to the source previously mentioned in the text. Without a full noun phrase reference, the personal pronoun would not be specific enough to identify the original speaker.

Concerning the example number 3, it is a simple proper noun-headed noun phrase that refers to the speaker. The source is identified by the nature of the proper noun, so the determiner is unnecessary. However, it is unclear who or what is the original speaker. 'Nasa' is a noun which, in its nature, is not able to utter any message. In this case, it substitutes the original voice. Although the reference is not specific, 'Nasa' as an attributed source is considered credible, since it represents an institutional

authority (this matter has been discussed in Chapter 4.3). Consequently, the whole statement becomes trustworthy as well.

In the example 4, the speaker is represented by a common plural noun ‘Researchers’. The case is similar to the example 3 because the authors of the original utterance are not named but substituted by the noun describing their authority to provide the comment.

The significant rate of simple noun phrases in the analysed texts disagrees with the theory of implicated tendency of the newspapers to prefer complex noun phrases (see chapter 3).

Complex noun phrases, representing the other major group, have been present in 47% of all cases. The distribution of complex noun phrases in the corpus is divided into four main categories, namely noun-head-apposition (11%), premodification-noun(head)-apposition (8%), determiner-noun(head)-postmodification (7%), and determiner-premodification-noun(head) (7%).

Examples of these four categories, ordered according to the number of occurrences:

5 **Watchdog WHICH?** urged the Office of Fair Trading to force banks to be more transparent about fees. (Appendix 2, case 41)

In 5, a common noun head ‘watchdog’ is complemented with an appositive proper noun phrase ‘WHICH?’. The restrictive apposition (mentioned in the chapter 3.5) identifies the common noun, which on its own would have an ambiguous reference. Another common feature of the style of tabloids newspaper reports present in this case is the omission of the definite article ‘the’, which should be in the initial position of the noun phrase. However, the restrictive apposition provides the possibility of leaving out the determiner. A possible explanation for such structure is an increase in the economy of the text.

6 **But GMB national officer Brian Strutton** said the pay freeze was a “disgrace”. (Appendix 2, case 88)

The case 6 is rather complex. The head ‘national officer’, a compound representing the position, is premodified by ‘GMB’. At the same time it is complemented by the proper name apposition ‘Brian Strutton’. As a result, the reference to the source is apparent, because the reader is provided with the company name, position, and the name of the source.

This case supports the Biber et al.’s suggestion (1999, p. 579) that there is a tendency in the news register to prefer premodification to postmodification (discussed in chapter 3.3). The reason is space saving, because instead of the one word premodification ‘GMB’, a whole clause or a prepositional phrase would be used in order to create postmodification.

The word class of the premodification in this case confirms the outcomes of Biber who state that it is the noun that is the most common premodification in the news register. (Biber, 2003, p. 174) The possible explanation of the prominent place of the noun as premodification is that in the news, an emphasis is put on institutions and other authoritative sources by which the speakers are specified. Such institutions have often proper names which do not have an adjective, and the use of postmodification would decrease the density of the information in the newspaper report, which is redundant.

7 On her Twitter page today, a spokesman for Miss Sinclair said the MEP attended the police station in Birmingham voluntarily yesterday and co-operated fully with the police. (Appendix 2, case 64)

In this case, the common noun head ‘spokesman’ is identified by the prepositional phrase ‘for Miss Sinclair’ functioning as postmodification. An indefinite article in the initial position determines the common noun, which is not enough for the identification of the source but in this case, it is not the identity of the source what is important but its position. The prepositional phrase assures the reader that the source’s account is relevant for the commentary.

8 The Local Government Association’s Sarah Messenger said it had been “a very difficult decision to make but it is the right one for council taxpayers and the workforce as a whole”. (Appendix 2, case 86)

In 8, ‘The Local Government Association’s’ is premodification by a genitive construction. It modifies the noun-head ‘Sarah Messenger’. The function of the premodification is to identify the noun-head, even though it is a proper name, to attain authority to the speaker.

As it can be seen from the examples, such noun phrases are lengthy and heavy, carrying a comprehensive amount of information. Generally, they help to identify the source of attribution and bring the source close to the reader. The information carried by such noun phrases can be defining at several levels. The importance of the information is reflected in the author’s style, as it is the author who chooses whether non-restrictive or restrictive constituents are used. (chapter 3.4) The selection of lexical items also determines how the speaker is specified and whether the representation is negative, neutral, or positive. (see chapter 4.3 and examples above)

Two cases with most lengthy noun phrases should be mentioned, even though they were not so frequent in the analysis.

9 STOCK market historian David Schwartz — who correctly called the 2009 rally — claims the value of Britain's biggest companies is on the way UP. (Appendix 1, case 46, 47)

10 West Midlands MEP Nikki Sinclaire, 43, was arrested along with three others yesterday, **Ukip MEP for the West Midlands Mike Nattrass** said. (Appendix, case 59)

In 9, the head ‘historian’ is premodified by ‘STOCK market’ noun phrase. The head is followed by the apposition ‘David Schwartz’, a proper noun, and a finite relative clause which functions as a postmodifier of the head.

The difference in the structures in 9 and 10 is the order of apposition and postmodification. In 10, the head ‘MEP’ (Member of the European Parliament) is premodified by ‘Ukip’ (the United Kingdom Independence Party). While in 9 the head is followed by apposition and postmodification, in 10 the order is altered. The postmodification by a prepositional phrase ‘for the West Midlands’ is followed by the apposition ‘Mike Nattrass’.

However, both cases are similar in their function containing a high degree of informational density and nominalization. Such structures are economical as they carry a comprehensive amount of information compressed into short lexical realizations. Such characteristics are suitable for genres the aim of which is to provide as much information as possible in limited space, such as in newspaper reports. (See chapter 3)

Concerning the variety of combinations occurring in the sample, it is noteworthy that the range of used structures is broad. Surprisingly, the combination of premodification, the head, and postmodification has occurred only in one case:

11 West Mercia officers investigating Mrs Yates' killing arrested and questioned a man on February 2 before he was released on bail. (Appendix 2, case 135)

In this case, ‘West Mercia’ is premodification by a noun phrase, ‘officers’ is a common noun functioning as a head, and ‘investigating Mrs Yates’ killing’ is a non-finite –ing clause which postmodifies the head. A possible reason for the infrequent use of this structure in newspaper reports is that the reference to the original speaker is not particularly specific. On the other hand, in this case the institutional identification is enough for the reader, who do not need to know name of the officers.

Table 1: Forms of the reference to the source of attribution (Occurrences)

Noun Phrase - Form	Total
det(head)	1
det-noun(head)	10
det-noun(head)-postmod	11
det-premod-noun(head)	10
det-premod-noun(head)-apposition	1
not expressed	15
noun(head)	23
noun(head)-apposition	16
noun(head)-postmod	6
premod-noun(head)	4
premod-noun(head)-apposition	12
premod-noun(head)-apposition-postmod	6
premod-noun(head)-postmod	1
premod-noun(head)-postmod-apposition	2
pron(head)	32
Total	150

Table 2: Forms of the reference to the source of attribution (Percentage)

Noun Phrase - Form	Total
det(head)	1%
det-noun(head)	7%
det-noun(head)-postmod	7%
det-premod-noun(head)	7%
det-premod-noun(head)-apposition	1%
not expressed	10%
noun(head)	15%
noun(head)-apposition	11%
noun(head)-postmod	4%
premod-noun(head)	3%
premod-noun(head)-apposition	8%
premod-noun(head)-apposition-postmod	4%
premod-noun(head)-postmod	1%
premod-noun(head)-postmod-apposition	1%
pron(head)	21%
Total	100%

5.4.2 UNEXPRESSED SOURCE OF ATTRIBUTION

In 9% of the reported discourse samples (14 cases), no source of attribution has been explicitly expressed. A typical example:

12 London could see winds of 55mph today and **the Midlands and north Wales have been told** to be "aware". (Appendix 2, case 1)

A Passive structure, such as in the case 12, is one of the strategies how to avoid mentioning of the original speaker. This structure had a prominent position in the corpus. There are several reasons that force the author of the article to use the strategy. Besides those mentioned in the chapter 5.4.2, the data offer a slightly different reason.

In the example above, the structure allows the journalist to create dramatic and active presentation of the statement. It is even doubtful, and the rest of the article supports this uncertainty, whether the original message had such illocutionary force and whether the quote represents real utterance.

As a result, the reliability of such a statement is seriously endangered. In tabloids, however, unattributed reported speech is a common aspect of its style, according to the data.

Otherwise, it has been found out that in the corpus were used some other strategies. However, they were not such as frequent as the passive construction. Firstly, it is the omission of the reporting clause in the case of free direct discourse. See an example:

13 “Council leaders’ pay has shot up and councillors vote themselves higher allowances while the carers, dinner ladies, dustmen, social workers, school support staff and all the other council workers serving their communities will have seen their pay fall in real terms by over 15%.” (Appendix 2, case 89)

Such construction brings no reference to the original speaker, and no information about the communicational act itself. (free direct speech is discussed in the chapter 2.3.1.1)

14 "The average pay cap of one per cent for a further two years to 2015 **announced in the Autumn Statement** is a consequence of George Osborne's failed economic policies. (Appendix 2, case 93, excerpt)

Secondly, in the case 14, ‘announced’ functions as an –ed participle, non-finite adjectival, which complements the preceding noun phrase. It is connected, such as in the example 12, with the form of reported discourse, which NRSAp. A possible reason for including such a structure in the statement is the focus not on the original speaker but to the act, ‘the Autumn Statement’.

15 **London-born Miss Sinclair** said in 2010 she would welcome an official inquiry into her own expenses after **denying reports** she had claimed money she was not entitled to. (Appendix 2, case 140, 141)

Lastly, 15 represents another non-finite structure used to omit the agent of the action. It is an -ing participle ‘denying’. In this case, however, it is clear to the reader who denied the reports, as it has been mentioned already in the preceding text, and also after the participle. Therefore, it is not the journalist’s intention to hide the original speaker, but it is motivated by the logical structure of the sentence from the linguistic point of view.

5.4.3 PROPER VS. COMMON NOUN

As a secondary aim of this part of the analysis, a distribution of proper and common nouns within the noun-headed noun phrase has been investigated.

According to the data collected, the distribution is quite even. Common nouns are the majority in the corpus with 53%. Thence, generally there is no significant inclination to prefer on type of nouns. See table 3 and 4 below.

On the other hand, the data has shown some tendencies in the use of the types of nouns in particular forms of the source reference.

Firstly, it is a proper noun that is preferred as the head of a simple noun-headed phrase, with 17% of proper nouns versus 6% of common nouns. (Example 16) Also a noun-headed phrase complemented by apposition illustrates a greater difference, with 12% of proper nouns to 4% of common nouns.

16 An investigation by the European Parliament's anti-fraud office was the only way she could clear her name, **Miss Sinclaire said at the time.** (Appendix 2, case 143)

The preference for proper nouns can be explained by the fact that proper nouns identify the speaker and no additional modification is needed, such is in 14, there is a proper noun 'Sinclaire', accompanied with the title 'Miss'.

Secondly, there is a significant frequency of common nouns in the cases with a determiner and with modification. The most apparent results has achieved a combination determiner-noun(head)-postmodification, which in all the cases has as a common head noun. A typical example:

17 **The writer, whose teenage wizard tales have been international best-sellers and inspired a series of hit films, said** her new novel would be "very different" to the books that made her name. (Appendix 2, case 94)

In this case, the common noun head is not specific enough. Therefore, the determiner creates an anaphorical referential link to the person mentioned before in the text. The postmodification, in this case, does not play a significant role as it is

determined by the journalist to be additional, non-restrictive information. (See chapter 3.4)

Table 3: Proper versus common noun (occurrences)

Noun Phrase - Form	Head noun type		
	Common	Proper	Total
det-noun(head)	9	1	10
det-noun(head)-postmod	11		11
det-premod-noun(head)	8	2	10
det-premod-noun(head)-apposition		1	1
noun(head)	6	17	23
noun(head)-apposition	4	12	16
noun(head)-postmod	2	4	6
premod-noun(head)	2	2	4
premod-noun(head)-apposition	9	3	12
premod-noun(head)-apposition-postmod	1	5	6
premod-noun(head)-postmod	1		1
premod-noun(head)-postmod-apposition	1	1	2
Total	54	48	102

Table 4: Proper versus common noun (percentage)

Noun Phrase - Form	Head noun type		
	Common	Proper	Total
det-noun(head)	9%	1%	10%
det-noun(head)-postmod	11%	0%	11%
det-premod-noun(head)	8%	2%	10%
det-premod-noun(head)-apposition	0%	1%	1%
noun(head)	6%	17%	23%
noun(head)-apposition	4%	12%	16%
noun(head)-postmod	2%	4%	6%
premod-noun(head)	2%	2%	4%
premod-noun(head)-apposition	9%	3%	12%
premod-noun(head)-apposition-postmod	1%	5%	6%
premod-noun(head)-postmod	1%	0%	1%
premod-noun(head)-postmod-apposition	1%	1%	2%
Total	53%	47%	100%

5.5 THE SOURCE OF ATTRIBUTION AND THE FORM OF REPORTED DISCOURSE

Concerning the possible relations between the type of the reference to the source and the form of reported discourse, a table was designed. Both categories of variables were integrated into the table. It is noteworthy that for both types of categories, only those which occurred in the corpus were mentioned in the table. Possible reasons for the absence of some categories in the corpus are discussed later in this chapter.

At first, generalized results are to be presented. These results do not distinguish the type of the original discourse, namely speech, writing, and thought, in order to analyze possible correlations at the level of the categories of reported discourse discussed in the chapter 2.3. According to the corpus data, there have been found significant relationships in two cases. (See the table 3 and table 4 below) The first is a combination of a pronoun-headed noun phrase and direct discourse with 18 occurrences (12%), for instance:

18 **She said**: "This isn't broken Britain but broke Britain — and it is being bled dry by the legal loan shark industry and their interest rates." (Appendix 2, case 8)

Direct discourse, which has been, according to the data, the second most frequent mode of discourse presentation with 38%, is a verbatim of the original and thence the most accurate representation of reporting language. It is capable of making the report reliable. A secondary reason for the use of direct speech, also of a certain importance, as it formally, by quotation marks, distances the author from the words reported. Such a relation has been in the corpus often a consequence of the logical order of the article. At first, the source is indentified and his argument is presented by an indirect form of reported discourse. Afterwards, a personal pronoun, usually he or she, introduces a string of direct discourse. The arguments of the speaker are presented and at the same time, the personal pronoun increases the economy of the text.

There have been two other noun phrases occurring relatively frequently with direct discourse in the corpus. They have been noun(head)-apposition (9 occurrences), such as in the example 19, and premodification-noun(head)-apposition (example 20).

19 **Andy McKeon, managing director of health at the Audit Commission,** said: ‘The NHS and GPs generally manage patient lists well – at any one time there are some 58million records and many movements on and off lists. ‘It is disappointing that some areas did not rigorously follow up the information provided by NDRI.’ (Appendix 2, case 118)

20 **Social media agency RAAK, which has been tracking Twitter's growing users,** said: "Twitter is the social network of those in the know - journalists, bloggers, politicians and the chattering classes. So you'd perhaps not expect it to be growing as fast as it is." (Appendix 2, case 54)

Both these examples are similar in their function. They are new voices in the articles, therefore they need to be identified, which is realised by the apposition and in the case 20 by the premodification as well. These forms are used to introduce long segments of direct speech, which would be difficult to present in an indirect form without losing the exact meaning.

The second most frequent relation in the corpus has been a combination of a noun-headed phrase and indirect discourse, which has occurred in 10% of the cases. An example of such relation:

21 **However Miss Sinclair claimed** that, far from making a profit from expenses, she actually subsidised her work as an MEP with £10,000 a year from her own salary. (Appendix 2, case 150)

Indirect discourse (chapter 2.3.2) allows the journalist to deliver the message, however at the same time he is not under obligation to retain the form. In other words, the journalist is given freedom of the linguistic realisation of the report. In the corpus, 46% of the cases have been those of indirect discourse, which is the highest rate of the reported forms. The source is in this case realised a simple noun phrase, often a proper noun as in the case 21, because there are more arguments by different speakers present in the article. Therefore, the attribution has to be identified and in the combination with indirect discourse it allows the journalist to create intended argumentation.

Besides the simple noun-headed phrase, two other types of a noun phrase have occurred commonly with indirect discourse in the corpus. These were, firstly, a simple pronoun-headed noun phrase (Example 22), with 11 occurrences. Secondly, in 9 cases the source was not attributed (Example 23).

22 **I would like to remind all concerned** that Stephen Farrow now stands charged with criminal offences and has the right to a fair trial. (Appendix 2, case 133)

23 **It is believed** a man in his 40s had been sleeping in the van. (Appendix 2, case 134)

In 22, indirect speech is embedded in direct speech, the source of which has been already identified. Moreover, the speaker quoted introduces indirect speech of himself, therefore the personal pronoun ‘I’ is suitable. The combination in this context is determined by the formal situation, in which indirect speech allows the speaker to include a polite, non-direct aspect of the speech.

The omission of the attribution in the corpus has been discussed in the chapter 5.4.2. However, its relation with indirect discourse is noteworthy. The example 23 represents such relation. The passive construction (emboldened), which deletes the agent of the thought, introduces an indirectly reported thought, with ‘that’ omitted. The combination of unexpressed source and indirect discourse reflects the non-explicit character of both forms. Direct discourse, on the other hand, would require more specific source of the message.

Concerning other modes of reported discourse, a category of narrative report of discourse acts with topic (NRDAp), was the third most common structure used in the corpus (14%, table 6). According to the quantified data, the most frequent forms of reference associated with NRDAp have been an unexpressed reference (4 occurrences, example 24), simple noun phrases, both noun and pronoun-head, and determiner-noun(head)-postmodification (3 occurrences, examples 25, 26, 27 respectively).

24 **ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND and LLOYDS were named and shamed for imposing the highest charges on people who use debit cards abroad.** (Appendix 2, case 40)

25 **During the hearing, Farrow spoke only to confirm his name, date of birth and that he was of no fixed address.** (Appendix 2, case 121)

26 **They also accused George Osborne of breaking the promise made in his 2010 budget that the lowest paid workers not be penalised by the cuts.** (Appendix 2, case 80)

In 24, the relation creates a more narrative and dramatic effect to attract the reader. This fact is emphasized by the initial position of the sentence in the report.

The cases 25 and 26 are similar in their function. The speaker is identified by a simple noun phrase, which makes a clear reference to complex noun phrases present already in the text. As a result, such narrative reports provide additional, indirect information.

27 **The lad, who is now 11, today admitted a charge of criminal damage connected to a fire in a chapel on a college campus last July.** (Appendix 2, case 33)

The case 27 is similar in function to the case 24 (above), providing a summary of the event reported.

NRDap, therefore, create strongest connections with unexpressed sources and with less complex phrases, which is, to some extent, determined by the tendency to use simple forms in the corpus (chapter 5.4.1)

Several categories of reported discourse have rarely occurred in the corpus. Namely, narrator's report of discourse (example 28) and narrative report of discourse acts (example 29), both representing only 1% of the whole corpus.

28 **Speaking today in the Commons before transport questions, Speaker John Bercow said:** 'Members will be aware of reports of a serious incident in the House last night. (Appendix 2, case 111, 112, excerpt)

In 28, 'speaking' represents a narrator's report of voice. Narrative report of discourse (29), discussed in chapter 2.3.4, describes only that the act of communication, 'speaking', has been established. It does not provide information about the form of the message and even about the message itself.

29 And the big events bring instant Twitter reaction as everyone shares their opinion, whether it is Adele's Brits acceptance speech being cut short, the Royal Wedding, Steve Jobs' death or **Beyonce announcing her pregnancy** - the most intensely tweeted news event ever. (Appendix 2, case 51)

In 29, the emboldened part of the sentence is narrator's report of speech act, which is more direct form than ND since it delivers a summary of the original message.

A possible explanation for the rare use of such constructions in the newspapers may be the fact that they represent the least direct of the reported discourse spectrum. In the news, however, there is a need for specific speech, writing and thought acts.

The outcomes of this chapter lead to the conclusion that tabloid newspaper reports tend to use the simplest way of reporting. Simple noun and pronoun phrases are used heavily in general according to the data presented in 5.4.1. Moreover, this part of the analysis suggests significant relations between the two major types of the reference to the original speaker and the primary forms of language reporting - direct and indirect discourse.

Table 5: Type of the reference and the form of reported discourse – general results (Occurrences)

Noun Phrase - Form	SW&TP - generalized					
	ND	NRDA	NRDAp	ID	DD	Total
det(head)	0	0	0	1	0	1
det-noun(head)	0	0	1	6	3	10
det-noun(head)-postmod	0	0	3	5	3	11
det-premod-noun(head)	0	0	0	6	4	10
det-premod-noun(head)-apposition	0	0	0	1	0	1
not expressed	1	0	4	9	1	15
noun(head)	0	1	3	15	4	23
noun(head)-apposition	0	0	2	5	9	16
noun(head)-postmod	0	0	1	2	3	6
premod-noun(head)	0	0	1	3	0	4
premod-noun(head)-apposition	0	0	2	3	7	12
premod-noun(head)-apposition-postmod	0	1	0	1	4	6
premod-noun(head)-postmod	0	0	1	0	0	1
premod-noun(head)-postmod-apposition	0	0	0	1	1	2
pron(head)	0	0	3	11	18	32
Total	1	2	21	69	57	150

Table 6: Type of the reference and the form of reported discourse – general results (Percentage)

Noun Phrase - Form	SW&TP - generalized					
	ND	NRDA	NRDAp	ID	DD	Total
det(head)	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
det-noun(head)	0%	0%	1%	4%	2%	7%
det-noun(head)-postmod	0%	0%	2%	3%	2%	7%
det-premod-noun(head)	0%	0%	0%	4%	3%	7%
det-premod-noun(head)-apposition	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
not expressed	1%	0%	3%	6%	1%	10%
noun(head)	0%	1%	2%	10%	3%	15%
noun(head)-apposition	0%	0%	1%	3%	6%	11%
noun(head)-postmod	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%
premod-noun(head)	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	3%
premod-noun(head)-apposition	0%	0%	1%	2%	5%	8%
premod-noun(head)-apposition-postmod	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	4%
premod-noun(head)-postmod	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
premod-noun(head)-postmod-apposition	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
pron(head)	0%	0%	2%	7%	12%	21%
Total	1%	1%	14%	46%	38%	100%

Considering specific categories of speech, writing, and thought, the most common category in the corpus has been direct speech with 34%, and indirect speech with 27%. These findings do not support the assumption of Bell (1991, p. 209), who considers indirect speech dominant in the news register.

On the other hand, a mixed form of indirect speech and direct speech, indirect speech with quotation (example 30 below), which has occurred in 9% of the cases (table 8), may be regarded as a form of indirect speech, and therefore the ratio of direct to indirect speech would be to a certain extent equal.

30 The writer, whose teenage wizard tales have been international best-sellers and inspired a series of hit films, said her new novel would be "very different" to the books that made her name. (Appendix 2, case 94)

Regarding the relation with the form of the reference, direct and indirect speech create relations with the same forms as the general categories (direct and indirect discourse), since the speech forms are the main in the corpus. This phenomenon is discussed further in this chapter.

Narrator's report of speech acts with topic (examples 24-27, page 39-40) has proved to be extensively used in the corpus as well (11%), however there were no significant relation with any form of the reference to the source, as it has been mentioned in the generalized results.

One case in the corpus has been identified ambiguous in terms of reported discourse identification.

31 Since 2003 there have been 573 cases of bird flu documented by the WHO, according to an investigation in the journal Science by researchers at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York. (Appendix 2, case 57)

First, it would be possible to transfer the prepositional structure 'according to..' to a traditional reporting clause at initial position introducing the reported part by 'that'. This would lead to tagging the case as indirect speech.

On the other hand, the particular word order 'Since 2003..' suggests that the words could be those of the original speaker and the reported clause is not syntactically subordinated to the prepositional phrase (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 192) As a result, this case has been identified as a mixture of indirect speech and free indirect speech, IS-FIS.

The rest of possible relations in the corpus have achieved only minor results up to 6%, according to the data. This does not propose other significant relations between the form of the reference and the form of the reported discourse. On the other hand, the variety of combinations occurred in the corpus suggest that the scale of the correlations within the news register is not particularly restricted with regards to the style of the newspaper reports.

As discussed in chapter 2, the original utterance which is chosen to be reported may be spoken, written and thought. The detailed data analysis suggests that the distribution is not equal. (See Table 7 and Table 8) On the contrary, speech (example 32) is presented in the majority of the cases which represent while the others are considerably less frequent.

32 **A Met spokesman said**: 'We were called at about 10.50pm yesterday to a disturbance at a bar at the House of Commons. A man has been arrested on suspicion of assault.' (Appendix 2, case 108)

A dominant role of speech reporting in the press can be interpreted as a result of the news values and processes of sources acquisition. The journalists obtain information mainly from interviews or press conferences, and from agencies which such kinds of sources process and deliver to newspapers. Such types of sources are for journalists easier and faster to acquire, therefore suitable for the news register, in which the new and exclusive information is the most valuable. In other words, speech is the most frequent type of a source for journalists and this distribution is projected in the newspaper reports.

Writing was the second most reported form in the corpus. However, it occurred only in 9% of the cases.

33 **On her Twitter page today, a spokesman for Miss Sinclair said** the MEP attended the police station in Birmingham voluntarily yesterday and co-operated fully with the police. (Appendix 2, 145)

In the corpus, a majority of written utterances was sourced from statements published on social websites, as in the example above. The authenticity of the source of attribution in the case of social sites can be a questionable, since there is usually no proof of the identity of the writer.

Thought presentation in the press does not play a significant role. The corpus data confirmed this. Only 3% (9 cases) of total were reported thoughts, all of them indirect. Mostly, thoughts were presented in a sentence where the source of attribution was not expressed, such as in the example below:

34 **It is believed** a man in his 40s had been sleeping in the van. (Appendix 2, case 134)

In 34, the passive construction allows to omit the source of attribution. This combination implies a weak force of such utterance. First, the source is not mentioned. Second, the thought itself does not evoke such level of certainty as a speech or writing. Such assumptions do not support the credibility of the source, but in the tabloids they

have another function as they provide sensational information to attract reader's attention.

Table 7: Type of the reference and the form of reported discourse – specific results (Occurrences)

Table 8: Type of the reference and the form of reported discourse – specific results (Percentage)

Noun Phrase - Form	SW&TP											Total		
	NV	NRSA	NRSAp	NRSApq	IS	IW	IT	ISq	IWq	IS-FIS	DS		DW	FDS
det(head)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
det-noun(head)	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	10
det-noun(head)-postmod	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	11
det-premod-noun(head)	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	10
det-premod-noun(head)-apposition	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
not expressed	1	0	3	1	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
noun(head)	0	1	2	1	12	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	23
noun(head)-apposition	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	16
noun(head)-postmod	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	6
premod-noun(head)	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
premod-noun(head)-apposition	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	12
premod-noun(head)-apposition-postmod	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	6
premod-noun(head)-postmod	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
premod-noun(head)-postmod-apposition	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
pron(head)	0	0	3	0	3	4	0	2	2	0	16	2	0	32
Total	1	2	17	4	41	7	5	13	2	1	51	5	1	

Noun Phrase - Form	SW&TP											Total		
	NV	NRSA	NRSAp	NRSApq	IS	IW	IT	ISq	IWq	IS-FIS	DS		DW	FDS
det(head)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
det-noun(head)	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	7%
det-noun(head)-postmod	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	7%
det-premod-noun(head)	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	7%
det-premod-noun(head)-apposition	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
not expressed	1%	0%	2%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%
noun(head)	0%	1%	1%	1%	8%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	15%
noun(head)-apposition	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	11%
noun(head)-postmod	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%
premod-noun(head)	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
premod-noun(head)-apposition	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	8%
premod-noun(head)-apposition-postmod	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%
premod-noun(head)-postmod	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
premod-noun(head)-postmod-apposition	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
pron(head)	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%	11%	1%	0%	21%
Total	1%	1%	11%	3%	27%	5%	3%	9%	1%	1%	34%	3%	1%	

6. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this paper was to cover the topic of the source of attribution in British tabloid newspapers, with emphasis on its form and function.

The theoretical part was, firstly, focused on the reported speech in general, its function in discourse and the forms of the original act it represents, i.e. speech, writing, and thought. Afterwards, the reporting clause was characterised. Next, the categories of speech, writing, and thought were presented, namely direct discourse, free direct discourse, indirect discourse, free indirect discourse, narrative report of discourse acts, narrative report of discourse acts with topic and narrator's representation of discourse. Attention was paid also to mixed forms of reported discourse, mainly to indirect forms with quotation. Secondly, noun phrase constituents, specifically, the determiner, premodification, the head, postmodification, and apposition were characterised. Lastly, the form and the function of sources in newspapers was discussed.

The practical part has been based on the findings of the theoretical part. Concerning the form of the source representation in the corpus, it has been found that simple noun phrases are most common in the corpus (43%). The most frequent structure was a pronoun-headed noun phrase (21%). Simple noun phrases have two main functions in the corpus. First, they are proper nouns which are enough to identify the speaker. Second, they establish an anaphoric reference to a full noun phrase. Complex noun phrases were the second major group in the corpus (47%), including a significant category noun(head)-apposition, which was present in 11% of the cases. Complex noun phrases enable to compress a comprehensive amount of information to increase the economy of the text. In 10% of the cases, the source was not attributed. Possible reasons are offered in the chapter. The first of them is unimportance of the speaker. Secondly, the speaker can be clearly identified from the context. Lastly, the speaker is not known. As a result, however, the reliability of the source is weakened.

The distribution of proper and common nouns in the corpus is quite even. Two major tendencies were found. First, a proper noun is preferred in a simple noun-headed phrase. The reason provided is that a proper noun is capable of clear identification of the speaker. Second, common nouns were dominant in the form 'determiner-noun(head)-

modification'. This fact is advocated by the need for the specification of the common nouns in the register in order to identify the speaker and provide additional information.

Regarding the relation of the form of the source presentation and the mode of reported discourse, it has been found that there are two significant relationships, namely a pronoun-headed noun phrase and direct discourse (12%), and a simple noun-headed noun phrase in relation with indirect discourse (10%). A general tendency in the corpus is, therefore, the use of a combination of simple noun-phrases and explicit forms of reported discourse, indirect and direct. It is noteworthy that the category of reported discourse narrative report of discourse acts with topic, which provides a summarizing function, has been present frequently in the corpus as well (14%). However, there were no significant relations between this category and any form of the reference to the source.

As a secondary outcome it has been found that it is speech that is the most frequent form of the original discourse reported, as it reflects newspaper values, such as exclusiveness, and is determined by the general spectrum of sources in which spoken discourse is the most common means of communication.

7. RESUMÉ

Tato práce se zabývá způsobem reference k mluvčímu prvotní promluvy v reprodukováných formách britského bulvárního tisku. Cílem této práce je zmapovat frekvence výskytu jednotlivých forem reference k mluvčímu ve zkoumaném diskursu, a to na základě poznatků prezentovaných v teoretické části této práce.

První část této práce je rozdělena do třech hlavních kapitol. Nejprve jsou popsány obecné vlastnosti reprodukováného diskursu, který je vnímán jako selektivní proces přidávající do textu části jiných textů, ale také jiných forem jazyka, tj. mluvené, a myšlené. Je poukázáno na důležitost výběru formy reprodukováného diskursu v jazyce obecně, ale i v publicistickém stylu. Následně je popsána věta uvozovací (reporting clause). Funkce této struktury je popsána jako způsob reference k původní formě komunikace, zároveň poskytující informace o mluvčím. Dále je popsána pozice uvozovací věty v souvětí. Také je diskutována možnost nevyjádření uvozovací věty v případech, kdy je z kontextu jasné, kdo je mluvčí.

Následuje popis jednotlivých kategorií reprodukováného diskursu. Rozdělení těchto kategorií vychází z modelu, který byl představen autory Seminovou a Shortem (2004).

První z těchto kategorií je přímá řeč (direct discourse). Tato forma reprezentuje co, a jakým způsobem bylo řečeno, tj. přesnou kopii původního diskursu. Thompson (1994) zpochybňuje tuto myšlenku v případě bulvárního tisku, který má za cíl dramtizaci a upoutání pozornosti čtenáře. Formálními znaky přímé řeči jsou uvozovky, které ohraničují reprodukováný diskurs. Podkategorií přímého řeči je nevlastní přímá řeč (free direct speech). Tato kategorie je obsahem reprodukováného diskursu identická s řečí přímou, liší se však formální realizací. Mohou zde chybět uvozovky a obvykle je uvozovací věta kompletně vynechána.

Další kategorií reprodukováného diskursu je nepřímá řeč (indirect discourse). Tato forma prezentuje informaci obsaženou v původním diskursu, avšak podoba původní věty či souvětí není zachována. Základními odlišnostmi v nepřímé řeči, která je obvykle větou vedlejší předmětnou, jsou posuny časů, změny zájmen a příslovečných určení místních a časových.

Samostatná kapitola se věnuje také polopřímé řeči (free indirect discourse). Stejně jako v nevlastní přímé řeči, i zde je vynechána uvozovací věta. Obecně je tato konstrukce považována za formu kombinující přímou a nepřímou řeč, například zachovává slovosled, což je typickým znakem přímé řeči. Naopak, některé prvky původní věty, např. osobní zájmena, se mění.

Další kapitola se zabývá problematikou zprávy o řeči (narrative report of discourse acts). Tato forma reprodukováného diskursu se skládá pouze z jedné věty, která kombinuje uvozující větu s reprodukováným diskursem. Funkcí této konstrukce je podat sumarizující zprávu o diskursu, nikoliv reprodukci jeho obsahu. Podkategorií tohoto konstruktu je zpráva o řeči s tématem (narrative report of discourse acts with topic), která poskytuje dodatečné informace o obsahu reprodukováného diskursu.

Poslední kategorií reprodukováného diskursu popisovaného v teoretické části této práce je autorova reprezentace diskursu (narrator's representation of discourse). Tato forma představuje minimální úroveň reprodukováného diskursu, protože informuje jen o zapojení mluvčího do verbální (psané či myšlenkové) aktivity.

Zmíněny jsou také kombinace forem reprodukováného diskursu. Hlavní pozornost je věnována hlavně problematice spojení nepřímé řeči s citací (indirect forms of reported discourse with quotation). Tato kombinace se vyznačuje tím, že do struktury nepřímé řeči je vložena část původního textu, která je ohraničena uvozovkami, což je znak přímé řeči. Také je poukázáno na to, že části přímé řeči se mohou objevit i v ostatních typech reprodukováného diskursu, např. ve zprávě o řeči s tématem.

Dále se teoretická část zabývá strukturou anglické substantivní fráze a jejími zvláštnostmi v souvislosti s publicistickým stylem. Substantivní fráze v novinových článcích a reprodukováném diskursu obecně reprezentují původce prvotní pomluvy. Tyto struktury mohou být nosiči velkého množství informací a zároveň mohou zachovávat text stručný.

Řídící člen substantivní fráze neboli hlava (the head) je jádrem celé fráze a nemůže být z fráze vynechán. Ve větě je většinou vyjádřen substantivem či zájmenem. Ostatní členy substantivní fráze jsou uspořádány kolem řídicího členu. Determinátor (the determiner) je vyžadován u většiny substantivních frází s řídicím substantivem. Ve

věť určuje sémantické a pragmatické aspekty řídicího substantiva a např. určuje jeho množství. Hlavními zástupci determinátorů jsou určité a neurčité členy (definite and non-definite articles).

Poté je pozornost věnována přívlastku (modification), jehož funkce je poskytnout informace o substantivu. Po obecné charakteristice přívlastků se další podkapitoly zabývají dvojitým rozdělením přívlastků. Substantivum může být rozvíjeno přívlastkem shodným (premodification) a neshodným (postmodification). Popisována je funkce a forma přívlastků. Jako nejčastěji formu přívlastků shodných v novinových článcích Biber et al. uvádí substantiva. Přívlastky neshodné mohou být kromě frází vyjádřeny i větami, jak je uvedeno v kapitole 3.3.2.

Pokud je tato informace nezbytná k identifikaci substantiva, přívlastek nelze vynechat. Tento typ přívlastku je nazýván ‚těsný‘ (restrictive). Naopak, pokud informace obsažená v přívlastku je doplňujícího charakteru, je možné tento přívlastek ‚volný‘ (non-restrictive) vynechat. Tyto vlastnosti přívlastku určuje autor textu.

Samostatná kapitola je věnována přístavku (apposition), který má povahu substantivní fráze nebo věty. Přístavek odkazuje na stejnou entitu jako řídicí člen substantivní fráze, kterou následuje. Funkcí přístavku je poskytnout a další informace o řídicím členu. Také je poukázáno na fakt, že v novinových článcích přístavek často odkazuje na osoby a ve své struktuře obsahuje vlastní jména (proper nouns).

Teoretická část se dále zabývá zdroji (sources) v novinových článcích (newspaper reports). Je poukázáno na důležitost výběru zdrojů a přítomnost zdrojů obecně, protože zvyšují objektivitu článků.

Popsáno je rozdělení zdrojů podle jejich životnosti a dále podle toho, jak přímo jsou označeny v textu. Další podkapitola se zabývá funkcí atribuce (attribution) v publicistickém stylu. Atribuce identifikuje mluvčí v textu, což zprávu drammatizuje a zároveň vytváří objektivní obraz diskutované události.

Další kapitola se věnuje prezentaci zdrojů v novinách. Je zdůrazněna důležitost lingvistické realizace atribuce, např. volba slov či množství informací ve frázi.

Podkapitola této části popisuje důvody k nevyjádření atribuce, jedním z nich je např. záměr autora článku nezveřejnit identitu zdroje.

Praktická část nejprve stanovuje cíle a přístup k analýze zkoumaných textů. Primární cíl této části je zmapovat formu reference ke zdroji prvotní promluvy ve zkoumaných případech.

Následuje popis a odůvodnění výběru primárních zdrojů. Bylo vybráno 150 případů reprodukováného diskurzu v online verzích britských bulvárních novinových článků, které byly vytvořeny v roce 2011 a 2012.

V další kapitole je uvedena terminologie, která byla použita pro anotaci vzorků. Pro formu reference bylo použito názvosloví Quirka et al. a pro reprodukováný diskurs model, který uvedli Seminová a Short.

Následuje samotná analýza. Nejdříve je pozornost zaměřena na formu reprezentace původce primární promluvy. Bylo zjištěno, že nejběžnější formou jsou jednoduché substantivní fráze (43%), z nichž bylo nejčastější řídicí osobní zájmeno s 21%. Jednoduché substantivní fráze mají ve zkoumaném vzorku dvě hlavní funkce. Za prvé, pokud mají jako řídicí člen vlastní jméno, mohou jasně identifikovat původce promluvy. Za druhé, odkazují na substantivní frázi, která byla již zmíněna.

Dále se analýza zabývá komplexními substantivními frázemi, které byly ve zkoumaných textech také častým jevem. Z této skupiny byla ve vzorku nejčastěji přítomna kategorie ‚substantivum(hlava)-přístavek‘ s 11%. Komplexní substantivní fráze poskytují velké množství informací v relativně krátkém úseku textu, a tím přispívají k hospodárnosti celého článku.

V podkapitole je pozornost věnována případům, ve kterých nebyla atribuce přítomna (10%). Možné důvody jsou uvedeny dále v textu. Za prvé, mluvčí nepředstavuje důležitou roli ve zprávě. Za druhé, identita mluvčího je jasná z kontextu. Dalším důvodem může být fakt, že mluvčí není znám. Jako důsledek vynechání atribuce je oslabena míra objektivity článku.

Jako druhotný cíl této kapitoly je zkoumán poměr vlastních a obecných substantiv v analyzovaných textech. Bylo zjištěno, že tento poměr je téměř vyrovnaný.

Vlastní substantivum je preferováno v jednoduchých substantivních frázích, ve kterých je řídicím členem substantivum. To je vysvětlováno schopností jasné reference pomocí vlastního substantiva. Naproti tomu, obecná substantiva byla dominantní ve formě ‚determinátor-substantivum(hlava)-přívlastek neshodný‘. Tento úkaz je vysvětlen potřebou dále specifikovat podstatu obecného substantiva, aby byl mluvčí identifikován. Zároveň je přívlastek také zdrojem informací o mluvčím.

Cílem další kapitoly je zmapovat možné vztahy mezi formou reference k prvotnímu mluvčímu a typem reprodukováného diskursu. Byly zjištěny dva významné vztahy. Prvním z nich je substantivní fráze se zájmenem ve funkci řídicího členu a přímá řeč (12%). Druhým nejčastějším vztahem je substantivní fráze se substantivem představující řídicí člen a nepřímá řeč (10%). Na základě výsledků je poukázáno na tendenci využívání jednoduchých forem substantivní fráze s explicitními formami reprodukováného diskursu. Dále jsou zmíněny jiné typy reprodukováného diskursu. Zpráva o řeči s tématem byla častým úkazem ve zkoumaných textech (14%), ale nevykázala vztah s žádnou formou reprezentace prvotního mluvčího. Pozornost je věnována také původní formě reprodukováného diskursu. Bylo zjištěno, že nejčastěji je reprodukován mluvený projev. Důvodem pro tuto skutečnost jsou uvedeny hodnoty žurnalismu, např. exklusivita zdrojů. Roli zde hraje také počet výskytů mluveného diskursu obecně jako nejčastější prostředek komunikace.

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9. APPENDICES

9.1 APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DD	direct discourse
DET	determiner
DS	direct speech
DT	direct thought
DW	direct writing
FDS	free direct speech
ID	indirect discourse
IS	indirect speech
ISq	indirect speech with quotation
IS-FIS	indirect-free indirect speech ambiguity
IT	indirect thought
IW	indirect writing
IWq	indirect writing with quotation
ND	narrator's discourse
NP	noun phrase
NRDA	narrative report of discourse acts
NRSA	narrative report of speech acts
NRSAp	narrative report of speech acts with topic
NRSApq	narrative report of speech acts with topic with quotation
NT	narrator's report of thought
NV	narrator's report of voice
NW	narrator's report of writing
POSTMOD	postmodification
PREMOD	premodification
PRON	pronoun
SoA	source of attribution
SW&TP	speech, writing and thought presentation scale

9.2 APPENDIX 2 – THE DATA CORPUS

Note - Reporting clauses are in bold, SoA NPs are underlined.

1 London could see winds of 55mph today and **the Midlands and north Wales have been told to be "aware"**.

SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (PASSIVE)

SW&TP: ISq

2 **Lindsay Dovey, a forecaster with MeteoGroup, said**: "There will be gusts of 100mph in north west Scotland and over high ground. "Gusts of up to 70mph are expected in northern England and north west Wales. "Across central England and East Anglia, we'll have gusts of 55 to 60mph, and up to 55mph in the south of the UK."

SoA: NOUN(HEAD) – APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

3The Government has warned hospitals to be prepared for an influx in patients with its first winter health alert of the year.

SoA: DET–NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: NRSAp

4 **Met Office forecaster Dan Williams said**: "We have issued a level two [yellow] alert in conjunction with the Department of Health to let vulnerable people know about the cold weather and so health services can get their resources ready."

SoA: PREMOD – NOUN(HEAD) – APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

SOURCE 1-4: Arctic freeze and hurricane-force winds to batter Britain [online]. The Sun, 2011-12-08, [cit. 2011-12-08]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3986055/Arctic-freeze-and-hurricane-force-winds-to-batter-Britain.html>>.

5 **Stephanie Connell, from Bonhams, which is selling the lightsaber, said**: "These rarely come up for sale. "This one was retained by someone on the set and it is a shortened version made for the fight sequences. "The longer versions would have been too large. It has a green blade, but this was made blue for the release of the film. "Stars Wars first hit the cinema screens in 1977 and every generation watches them and of course there are very serious fans. "They love to own anything from the films and a lightsaber is one of the most iconic items you can find."

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)–POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

Source 5: *Obi-Wan Kenobi's lightsaber goes on sale* [online]. The Sun, 2011-12-08, [cit. 2011-12-08]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3986187/Star-Wars-news-Obi-Wan-Kenobis-Star-Wars-lightsaber-goes-on-sale.html>](http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3986187/Star-Wars-news-Obi-Wan-Kenobis-Star-Wars-lightsaber-goes-on-sale.html).

6 **Frances Coulson, president of insolvency experts R3 who compiled the report, said:** "We fear a million will be forced into a debt spiral. "Payday loans have a place but there needs to be far more transparency about the charges. *"They are fine for a catastrophic event if you know you will have the money to pay it off.* "But I heard of someone who took out eight payday loans in one month. That's clearly not going to work."

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)–APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

7 **Shadow Home Office minister Stella Creasy has been campaigning for interest rates to be capped to make the loans more affordable.**

SoA: PREMOD–NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: NRSAp

8 **She said:** "This isn't broken Britain but broke Britain — and it is being bled dry by the legal loan shark industry and their interest rates."

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

9 **Sarah Brooks, the watchdog's director of financial services, said:** "This industry has been given plenty of opportunity to reform but has not made the changes needed to protect customers from debt traps."

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)–APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

10 **The Prime Minister's spokesman said:** "We are working with the industry and consumer organisations to ensure people have protection."

SoA: DET-PREMOD–NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

11 **Chief executive John Lamidey** said: "People like this sort of borrowing. They don't want to rack up debt on credit cards."

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)–APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

Source 6-11: SCHOFIEL, Kevin; HAWKES, Steve. *3.5m 'bled dry' by loan sharks* [online]. The Sun, 2011-12-08, [cit. 2011-12-08]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/politics/3985353/35m-bled-dry-by-loan-sharks.html>](http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/politics/3985353/35m-bled-dry-by-loan-sharks.html).

12 **He** said: "It's cylindrical on either side and has a shape in the middle. It definitely looks like a ship to me, and very obviously, it's cloaked."

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

13 **Nasa** has said the object was created because of the way images were processed.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

Source 12-13: *Giant 'Death Star' spotted in space* [online]. The Sun, 2011-12-08, [cit. 2011-12-08]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3986191/Giant-Death-Star-spotted-in-space.html >](http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3986191/Giant-Death-Star-spotted-in-space.html).

14 **MP Alun Michael** branded the move "disgraceful" — as he forced the PM to justify it.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD) – APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: NRSApq

15 **At Prime Minister's Questions, Mr Michael** said: "Ten thousand service personnel will have heard of their real-term cut in pay while serving on the front line in Afghanistan. What do you think that disgraceful cut is going to do for morale for those risking their lives for us?"

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

16 **A clearly-rattled Mr Cameron insisted** the Government was doing other things to help Our Boys. These included doubling the operational allowance for those on the front line and cutting their council tax bills.

SoA: DET-PREMOD–NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

17 **He added:** "We will go on defending, promoting and protecting our brilliant armed services personnel and their families."

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

18 **But Defence Secretary Philip Hammond will today warn of further "pain" for troops because of the state of public finances.**

SoA: PREMOD–NOUN(HEAD)–APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: NRSApq

19 **He will say:** "Our challenge is to move from the fantasy budgets of the past to firm foundations for the future. But no one should be under any illusion that it will be easy or pain-free."

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

Source 14-19: SCHOFIELD, Kevin. *David Cameron under fire* [online]. The Sun, 2011-12-08, [cit. 2011-12-08]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/politics/3985060/David-Cameron-under-fire.html >](http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/politics/3985060/David-Cameron-under-fire.html).

20 **TUC general secretary Brendan Barber said:** "These figures shine a light on the valuable but too often unrewarded extra hours that UK workers put in every week. "Employers should do more to recognise the unpaid overtime that their staff do, which contributes £29billion to the UK economy every year."

SoA: PREMOD–NOUN(HEAD)–APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

Source 20: *Brits work harder than anyone else in Europe* [online]. The Sun, 2011-12-08, [cit. 2011-12-08]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3986272/Brits-work-harder-than-anyone-else-in-Europe.html >](http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3986272/Brits-work-harder-than-anyone-else-in-Europe.html).

21 **The Chancellor claims** some earn so much that local private sector businesses struggle to compete.

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

22 **Mr Osborne said:** "There is substantial evidence that the differential between public and private sector wages varies considerably between local labour markets. "This has the potential to hurt private sector businesses who need to compete with the higher wages."

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

23 **TUC General Secretary Brendan Barber said** Mr Osborne was showing "contempt" for public sector workers.

SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: ISq

24 **He added:** "When he talks about localised wage negotiations, what he really means are deep pay cuts in areas of high unemployment."

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

Source 21-24: DUNN, Tom Newton. *George Osborne's '10% state pay cut* [online]. The Sun, 2011-12-08, [cit. 2011-12-08]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/politics/3985431/George-Osbornes-10-state-pay-cut.html>](http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/politics/3985431/George-Osbornes-10-state-pay-cut.html).

25 **Conor Pierce told Sun City** his company is intent on overtaking the US giant and becoming the biggest smartphone supplier in the UK.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

26 **But Mr Pierce claimed** *Nokia's new handset, the Lumia, will "resurrect the latent love" for the Finnish giant in this country.*

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: ISq

27 **He said:** "Retailers are telling me that there's an element of iFatigue. There's a sense of 'What's next?'. My ambition is to bring Nokia back to a point of leadership in the UK."

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

28 **Incoming boss Stephen Elop said in February** that the once-dominant handset maker was "standing on a burning platform" and had to change its ways.

SoA: PREMOD – NOUN(HEAD) – APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: ISq

Source 25-28: *We'll Nok Apple off top spot* [online]. The Sun, 2011-12-08, [cit. 2011-12-08]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/money/3984847/Well-Nok-Apple-off-top-spot.html>](http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/money/3984847/Well-Nok-Apple-off-top-spot.html).

29 (...) **where former PM Mikhail Kasyanov - whose opposition movement was barred from the elections - later declared:** "Today 60,000, maybe 100,000 people, were at this rally. "This means today is the beginning of the end for these thieving authorities."

SoA: PREMOD–NOUN(HEAD)–APPOSITION–POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

30 **Some believe** the protests could become part of a Slavic Spring — similar to the Arab Spring which toppled a string of unpopular regimes around the Middle East.

SoA: DET(HEAD)

SW&TP: IT

Source 29-30: MILLARD, Neil. *Russians rise up over Putin 'fix'* [online]. The Sun, 2011-12-11, [cit. 2011-12-11]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3991059/Russians-rise-up-over-Putin-fix.html>](http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3991059/Russians-rise-up-over-Putin-fix.html).

31 **The football club says** the name change is a temporary measure to showcase money-raising sponsorship opportunities for the club.

SoA: DET-PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

32 **The club's managing director Derek Llambia has said** stadium rebranding could generate £10million a year.

SoA: DET-PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

Source 31-32: *Toon fans 'rename' Sports Direct Arena* [online]. The Sun, 2012-02-17, [cit. 2012-02-19]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/4136265/St-Jamess-Park-graffiti-Toon-fans-rename-Sports-Direct-Arena.html>](http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/4136265/St-Jamess-Park-graffiti-Toon-fans-rename-Sports-Direct-Arena.html).

33 **The lad, who is now 11, today admitted** a charge of criminal damage connected to a fire in a chapel on a college campus last July.

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: NRSAp

34 **Two of his pals, aged 11 and 12 at the time, admitted** arson in December at Plymouth Youth Court.

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: NRSAp

35 The boy, who cannot be named for legal reasons, barely came up to his solicitor's shoulders **as he told the court** he was "sorry for what I have done".

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: ISq

36 **His dad then told the court:** "We were horrified he was a part of this. He was with the wrong people at the wrong time but it doesn't excuse him.

"We have tried to bring him up to do the right thing and he did wrong.

"Hopefully, this will be the only time he will be up in front of you.

"We are sorry for everyone involved."

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

37 The boy, from Plymouth, was given a four-month referral order for criminal damage to a fire extinguisher after a charge of arson, **which he had denied**, was dropped by the Crown Prosecution Service.

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: NRSAp

38 **Magistrates specifically ordered the parents of all three boys to pay off the £1,000 their families will each contribute in compensation towards the damage caused.**

SoA: NOUN(HEAD) ; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: NRSAp

Source: 33-38: CAROE, Laura. *Boy, 10, admits part in £115,000 damage* [online]. The Sun, 2012-02-17, [cit. 2012-02-19]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/4137154/Boy-10-admits-part-in-115000-damage.html>](http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/4137154/Boy-10-admits-part-in-115000-damage.html).

39 **BRITAIN'S bailed out banks were last night branded a "disgrace" for fleecing customers splashing the plastic overseas.**

SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (PASSIVE)

SW&TP: NRSApq

40 **ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND and LLOYDS were named and shamed for imposing the highest charges on people who use debit cards abroad.**

SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (PASSIVE)

SW&TP: NRSAp

41 **Watchdog WHICH? urged** the Office of Fair Trading to force banks to be more transparent about fees.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: NRSAp

42, 43 **Which? executive director Richard Lloyd said:** "It's a scandal that despite all the current anger and all the political noise about the state of the banking industry, they are still hiding the figures.

"They are impossible for most people to work out how they are calculated.

"The OFT yesterday said banks have to change or be changed. What more evidence do we need that fundamental action should be taken by regulators?

"Unless something happens they just will not sit up and listen."

42 SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

43 SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD) ; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS (EMBEDDED)

44 **Lloyds — which saved Halifax Bank of Scotland at the height of the credit crunch — said** the fees "reflect costs associated with servicing international transactions".

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: ISq

45 **Penny Hughes, the £130,000-a-year remuneration committee chief,** said the economic climate "can't concern" her decision making when setting pay levels.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: ISq

46, 47 **STOCK market historian David Schwartz — who correctly called the 2009 rally — claims** the value of Britain's biggest companies is on the way UP.

46 SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

47 SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: NRSA

48 **Mr Schwartz last night predicted** the FTSE 100 would end the year at almost 6600 — up 10 per cent from where it currently sits.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

49 **He told Sun City** the Footsie's run of six consecutive weekly increases was a sign of good times ahead.

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: IS

50 **He said:** "There's lots of little clues that the balance is changing.

"When the year started it could have gone either way. But in January the FTSE went up six weeks in a row.

"There's been 79 other occasions in the last half century when the FTSE went up six weeks in a row.

"And in 77 other times, it kept on going."

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

Source 39-50: HAWKES, Steve. *£47 fees to use bank card on hols* [online]. The Sun, 2012-02-18, [cit. 2012-02-19]. Dostupný z www: <
<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/money/city/4137991/47-fees-to-use-bank-card-on-holiday.html>>.

51 And the big events bring instant Twitter reaction as everyone shares their opinion, whether it is Adele's Brits acceptance speech being cut short, the Royal Wedding, Steve Jobs' death or **Beyonce announcing her pregnancy** - the most intensely tweeted news event ever.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: NRSA

52 The first tweet was sent on 21 March 2006 by Dorsey as he created his account, producing an automated message **which read:** "just setting up my twttr".

SoA: DET-PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DW

53 It was followed 10 minutes later by the first human tweet **as he wrote:** "inviting co-workers".

SoA: PRONOUN(HEAD)

SW&TP: DW

54 **Social media agency RAAK, which has been tracking Twitter's growing users, said:** "Twitter is the social network of those in the know - journalists, bloggers, politicians and the chattering classes. So you'd perhaps not expect it to be growing as fast as it is."

SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

Source 51-54: GRIPPER, Ann. *Tweet this! Twitter hits half a billion registered users* [online]. Daily Mirror, 2012-02-22, [cit. 2012-02-23]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/technology-science/technology/twitter-reaches-500million-users-milestone-740327>>.

55 There have only been 600 cases of bird flu, according to the World Health Organisation - but more than half have been fatal.

SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

Note - no reporting clause but prepositional phrase

56 **Researchers believe** the WHO statistics only take account of hospital admissions - so they only see the most serious cases many of which end in death.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IT

57 Since 2003 there have been 573 cases of bird flu documented by the WHO, according to an investigation in the journal Science by researchers at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York.

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS-FIS

58 **Dr Andrew Hayward, Reader in Infectious Disease Epidemiology, University College London said:** "This important study illustrates the critical importance of understanding community levels of infection when assessing the severity of novel strains of influenza.

“The cases that are most likely to be tested for H5N1 are severe cases that end up in hospital. People who are ill enough to get tested for H5N1 have a very high risk of dying but this work suggests that many more people in the community become infected.

"We already know that many infections with seasonal influenza strains or with the recent H1N1 pandemic have no illness or only a minor illness.

“This work suggests the same may be true for H5N1 which we have previously assumed to be very rare but with a very high death rate.

“As mild cases do not seek medical attention they are difficult to count. International systems to count these ‘silent’ cases are needed to understand the true severity of H5N1 and allow us to gauge appropriate levels of response.”

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

Source 55-58: SWAIN, Mike. *Bird flu 'more widespread than thought but less deadly'* [online]. Daily Mirror, 2012-02-23, [cit. 2012-02-23]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/technology-science/science/bird-flu-more-widespread-than-thought-741592>>.

59 West Midlands MEP Nikki Sinclair, 43, was arrested along with three others yesterday, **Ukip MEP for the West Midlands Mike Nattrass said**.

SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

60 **He** said the three others who were arrested by West Midlands Police were employees who worked with the MEP.

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: IS

61 **West Midlands Police confirmed** a 43-year-old woman was arrested at a police station in Birmingham yesterday along with three other people on suspicion of conspiracy to defraud the European Parliament.

SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

62 Searches were carried out at the addresses of the four people by officers investigating an allegation made in 2010 regarding allowances and expenses, **a police spokeswoman said**.

SoA: DET-PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

63 All four have since been released on police bail, **she added**.

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: IS

64 **On her Twitter page today, a spokesman for Miss Sinclair said** the MEP attended the police station in Birmingham voluntarily yesterday and co-operated fully with the police.

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IW

65 "This is particularly frustrating to Ms Sinclair who is eager to clear her name and has nothing to hide," **tweets on the MEP's page said**.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DW

66 The MEP "disputes all allegations put towards her or her staff", which were "old allegations made by a disgruntled ex-employee who himself is under investigation and whose motives are entirely political to pursue his advancement in Ukip", **they continued**.

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: IWq

67 Due to the police investigation, it would be inappropriate to comment further at this time, **it added**.

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: IW

68 **It said** Miss Sinclair and her office would continue to "fully co-operate with the police on this matter".

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: IWq

69 **In a short statement, Ukip said** Ms Sinclair ceased to be an MEP for the party in 2010.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

70 "It would be inappropriate for the party to make any comment during the process of an ongoing police inquiry," **the statement said**.

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

Source 59-70: *MEP arrested in expenses scam probe* [online]. Daily Mirror, 2012-02-23, [cit. 2012-02-23]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/mep-nikki-sinclair-arrested-in-expenses-741467>>.

71 **Mrs Harrison, 48, said** she did not want the fraud probe to distract from attempts to deal with the problems of escalating dole queues.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

72 **She said**: "I have asked to step aside from my voluntary role as Family Champion as I do not want the current media environment to distract from the very important work with troubled families.

"I remain passionate about helping troubled families and I am grateful for the opportunity to contribute in an area where I have been active for many years."

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

73 **Labour MP Margaret Hodge, who chairs the Commons public accounts committee, said**: "There is a growing number of concerns which mean that the only commonsense thing would be for the Government to suspend its contracts."

SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

74 **In a statement last night the Department for Work and Pensions said:** "We do not intend to comment about the current investigations.

"While these cases do not relate to current contracts including the Work Programme, we have reminded A4Ee of their contractual obligations and if there is evidence of systemic fraud in either current or past contracts, we will not hesitate to terminate our commercial relationship with them."

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

75, 76 **Mr Cameron has called for a "thorough" investigation of the cases.** "It needs to get to the truth and then we can take into account its findings," **he told MPs.**

75 SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: NRSApq

76 SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

77 **Earlier this month, Mrs Harrison warned** highly-vulnerable households risked being harmed by the Government's "populist" benefit cap.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: ISq

78 **Said** to be worth £70million, she lives in a 16-bedroom mansion set in 100 acres of Derbyshire countryside.

SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (PASSIVE)

SW&TP: IS

Source 71-78: COCKERTON, Paul. *Fallen tsar: Now even the Tories' 'back to work' guru loses job as police probe fraud allegations* [online]. Daily Mirror, 2012-02-23, [cit. 2012-02-23]. Dostupný z www: < <http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/fallen-tsar-now-even-the-tories-741538>>.

79 **Unions representing 1.6 million council workers warned** they could take strike action and contrasted the pay freeze with the lavish bonuses handed out to RBS staff.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

80 **They** also accused George Osborne of breaking the promise made in his 2010 budget that the lowest paid workers not be penalised by the cuts.

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: NRSAp

81 **The Local Government Association** said the alternative would have been job losses and cuts to services.

SoA: DET-PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

82 **The Chancellor** pledged that public sector workers earning less than £21,000 would get a £250 rise but this was not extended to local government employees.

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

83,84,85 **Shadow Local Government Secretary Hilary Benn MP** said: "**George Osborne** promised he wouldn't balance the books on the backs of the poor.

"In freezing public sector pay, he promised the lowest paid workers £250 to help cover the increasing cost of living.

"But today's announcement shows that promise was worth nothing.

"Employers should get back round the table to work out how the lowest paid council workers can be helped in these tough times."

83 SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

84 SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS(EMBEDDED)

85 SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: NRSAp

86 **The Local Government Association's Sarah Messenger said** it had been “a very difficult decision to make but it is the right one for council taxpayers and the workforce as a whole”.

SoA: DET-PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: ISq

87 **She said:** “Increasing pay would mean more job losses and cuts to the services people need.

"While the financial outlook for councils is bleak, we are keen to begin discussions with the unions on a package of reform of pay and conditions that may enable us to avoid a fourth year of pay freeze in 2013.”

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

88 **But GMB national officer Brian Strutton said** the pay freeze was a “disgrace”.

SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: ISq

89 “Council leaders’ pay has shot up and councillors vote themselves higher allowances while the carers, dinner ladies, dustmen, social workers, school support staff and all the other council workers serving their communities will have seen their pay fall in real terms by over 15%.”

SoA: NOT EXPRESSED

SW&TP: FDS

90 **He added:** “This three-year pay freeze is not an austerity measure. It is a deliberate political choice by local government politicians who want to win votes by keeping their workforces’ pay at poverty levels to fund council tax freezes.

“I don’t know any other workforce in the economy that has had to bear this and 150,000 job losses and cuts to terms and conditions.”

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

91 **Unite national officer for local government, Peter Allenson said:** “The two faces of unequal Britain were once more on display today with the LGA’s decision not offer a

pay rise next year – yet investment bankers at the taxpayer-owned RBS are drinking at the trough of unbridled bonuses worth hundreds of millions of pounds.

“Local government in Britain – education, refuse collection, social care services and libraries – is the bedrock of a civilised society - but those that provide these vital services are bearing the brunt of a decade of below inflation pay increases and also pay freezes.

"It is effectively a pay cut and this is the third year of a pay freeze.”

SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

92 93 **Shadow Chancellor Ed Balls** said: "This announcement is further confirmation that George Osborne has broken the promise he made in his first Budget that the lowest paid workers would be protected from his public sector pay freeze with a £250 rise.

"Yet again almost a million low paid workers in local government won't get that protection.

"The average pay cap of one per cent for a further two years to 2015 **announced in the Autumn Statement** is a consequence of George Osborne's failed economic policies.

"While Labour cannot duck that reality, in tough times different choices can be made. Pay restraint can and should be done in a much fairer way."

92 SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

93 SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (-ED PARTICIPLE)

SW&TP: NRSAp

Source 79-93: BEATTIE, Jason. *'Balancing the books on the backs of the poor': Pay freeze for one million council staff for third in a row* [online]. Daily Mirror, 2012-02-23, [cit. 2012-02-23]. Dostupný z www: < <http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/balancing-the-books-on-the-backs-of-the-poor-pay-741569>>.

94 **The writer, whose teenage wizard tales have been international best-sellers and inspired a series of hit films,** said her new novel would be "very different" to the books that made her name.

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: ISq

95 **She said**: "The freedom to explore new territory is a gift that Harry's success has brought me, and with that new territory it seemed a logical progression to have a new publisher.

"I am delighted to have a second publishing home in Little, Brown, and a publishing team that will be a great partner in this new phase of my writing life."

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

96 Details about the book are a closely-guarded secret and **its title and publication date will be announced later this year.**

SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (PASSIVE)

SW&TP: NRSAp

97 **The writer, whose personal wealth was estimated at £530 million in the latest Sunday Times Rich List, spoke about how much she missed her most famous character last year when she unveiled her website, Pottermore.**

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: NRSAp

98 **She admitted** that working on the project, which has been in development for several years, allowed her to "stay in touch" with the period in her life when she was writing the stories.

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: ISq

99 **She said**: "It is true to say that finishing writing Harry, I have only cried that much, ever in my life, when my mum died.

"I've never cried for a man like I've cried for Harry Potter."

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

100 **A spokesman for booksellers Waterstones said**: "The news that a JK Rowling book is imminent is electrifying.

"She has an incomparably large fanbase, and the potential audience for this book is staggering.

"Our guess is she has written a mystery story - the mystery for booksellers and readers now is what is it called and when will it be published?"

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

Source 94-100: *JK Rowling's next wizard trick: Harry Potter author to write novel for adults* [online]. Daily Mirror, 2012-02-23, [cit. 2012-02-23]. Dostupný z www: <<http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/harry-potter-author-jk-rowling-741581>>.

101 **Eric Joyce is said** to have punched several Tory MPs in the fracas just before 11pm last night.

SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (PASSIVE)

SW&TP: IS

102 **It is reported** he also hit a Labour MP.

SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (PASSIVE)

SW&TP: IS

103 **An eyewitness told the Politics Home website** that Mr Joyce, a former Army officer who represents Falkirk, pushed a Tory MP and then started punching other Conservative members seated at the back of the bar. Drinks were also allegedly thrown over some bar patrons.

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD) ; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

104 The MP has now been suspended from the Labour Party until the completion of a police investigation into an alleged assault, **a party spokesman said this morning**.

SoA: DET-PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

105,106 **It is reported on the website Mr Joyce, 51, complained** the bar, popular with MPs from both parties, was 'full of Tories'.

105 SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (PASSIVE)

SW&TP: IW

106 SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

107 **Scotland Yard confirmed** officers detained a man in his 50s after being called to reports of an incident at a bar within the House of Commons at around 10.50pm last night.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

108 **A Met spokesman said**: 'We were called at about 10.50pm yesterday to a disturbance at a bar at the House of Commons. A man has been arrested on suspicion of assault.'

SoA: DET-PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD) ; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

109 **Scotland Yard confirmed today** they were still questioning a man over the alleged assault.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

110 **A spokesman said**: 'The man remains in custody at a central London police station.'

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

111,112,113 **Speaking today in the Commons before transport questions, Speaker John Bercow said**: 'Members will be aware of reports of a serious incident in the House last night.'

I have been informed by the Serjeant at Arms that the honourable member for Falkirk has been detained in police custody.

'The matter is being investigated. I take this matter very seriously, as do the House authorities. I would ask that no further reference should be made to these reports in the Chamber today.'

111 SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (-ING PARTICIPLE)

SW&TP: NV

112 SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

113 SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

Source 101-113: BROWN, Larisa. *Labour MP suspended by his party after 'headbutting and punching Tories in brawl at Commons bar'* [online]. Daily Mail, 2012-02-23, [cit. 2012-02-23]. Dostupný z www: < <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2105180/Eric-Joyce-Labour-MP-arrested-bar-brawl-inside-House-Commons.html>>.

114 The NHS is paying GPs to look after 2.5million 'ghost' patients, **ministers admitted last night**.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

115 **Katherine Murphy, chief executive of the Patients Association, said** it was 'outrageous' that money was being wasted to treat patients 'that only exist within NHS bureaucracy'.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: ISq

116 **Of the latest findings, Mrs Murphy added:** 'At a time when the NHS is being asked to make huge efficiency savings the Government needs to provide answers as to how money was wasted in this way.'

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

117 **Health minister Lord Howe said:** 'The NHS needs to make the best use of the funds it has available and avoid giving GPs extra income for patients who have moved away or died. Identifying 'ghost patients' will ensure that practices are fairly funded only for the patients they are responsible for.'

SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

118 **Andy McKeon, managing director of health at the Audit Commission, said:** ‘The NHS and GPs generally manage patient lists well – at any one time there are some 58million records and many movements on and off lists.

‘It is disappointing that some areas did not rigorously follow up the information provided by NDRI.’

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

119 **David Stout, deputy chief executive of the NHS Confederation, which represents NHS staff, said:** ‘It is important to make sure that lists of registered patients are up to date and accurate.

‘Being able to plan and offer the most appropriate care for local people depends on accurate information.’

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

Source 114-119: BORLAND, Sophie. *GPs make £162m out of 'ghost' patients: Anger over bill for 2.5m non-existent people* [online]. Daily Mail, 2012-02-23, [cit. 2012-02-23]. Dostupný z www: < <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2105084/GPs-make-162m-ghost-patients-Anger-2-5m-non-existent-people.html>>.

120 **Sources said** it was the same property where Farrow was detained on Sunday following a tip-off from the public after Avon and Somerset Police had launched a nationwide manhunt.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

121 **During the hearing, Farrow spoke only to confirm his name, date of birth and that he was of no fixed address.**

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: NRSAp

122 **Police said** the death of the man at the house in Black Bull Road, Folkestone, Kent, was being treated as non-suspicious and a post-mortem examination is to be held.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

123 The discovery of the corpse **is not believed** to be linked to the earlier deaths.

SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (PASSIVE)

SW&TP: IT

124 125 **One source said** that **it is believed** to be drugs-related.

124 SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

125 SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (PASSIVE)

SW&TP: IT

126 **A Kent Police spokeswoman said**: 'We were called at 8.35am following the discovery of a young man's body at the house.

'Officers have been at the address this morning. The death is being treated as non-suspicious.'

SoA: DET-PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

127 **Prosecutor Sian Sullivan said** Farrow's case was only suitable for trial at crown court.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

128 'I ask that you send those two charges to the crown court and that you also send the burglary as it is related to the offences,' **she said**.

'They are linked forensically and also by other matters to the defendant.'

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

129 **She said**: 'The two charges of murder you face can only be tried at the crown court. I am sending your case to Bristol Crown Court. The burglary matter, as it is linked, will also go to the same court.'

'Your next court appearance will be at Bristol tomorrow when the court can consider bail, should you wish to apply for it tomorrow.

'As far as bail is concerned, I remand you into custody.'

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

130 After the tip-off that led police to Farrow, **Detective Chief Inspector Simon Crisp** said: 'Once again it has been the contribution of a member of the public that has made the difference - my thanks go to that person for their courage in providing us with that vital information.'

SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

131 **Detective Chief Inspector Neil Jamieson, of West Mercia Police,** said: 'I would also like to express my gratitude to those members of the public who have helped us and responded to our appeals and I would also still encourage people to come forward and talk to us if they have information which could assist our inquiry.'

'We still have a strong police presence in Bewdley and hope this will help reassure people that the area, and indeed the whole of the West Mercia, remains a very safe place in which to live, work and visit.'

SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

132 133 **Sian Sullivan, CPS Senior District Crown Prosecutor for Avon and Somerset,** said: 'Having reviewed this case in line with the Code for Crown Prosecutors, I have today decided that there is sufficient evidence to charge Stephen Farrow with the murders of Betty Yates and John Suddards.'

'I have also authorised a charge of burglary at a separate address in Thornbury.'

I would like to remind all concerned that Stephen Farrow now stands charged with criminal offences and has the right to a fair trial.

'It is very important that nothing is said, or reported, which could prejudice a trial.'

132 SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-APPOSITION; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

133 SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: IS

134 **It is believed** a man in his 40s had been sleeping in the van.

SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (PASSIVE)

SW&TP: IT

135 **West Mercia officers investigating Mrs Yates' killing arrested and questioned a man on February 2 before he was released on bail.**

SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: NRSAp

136 **After her death, Mrs Yates' son and daughter made an emotional appeal for help to bring their mother's killer to justice.**

SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: NRSAp

137 **Hazel Costello, along with her brother David Yates, said:** 'We are completely bewildered as to who could carry out such a savage attack on our mother.

'That this should have happened in her home makes this even more difficult to bear.'

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: DS

Source 120-137: *Young man's body found by police at house of suspect held over murders of vicar and ex-teacher* [online]. Daily Mail, 2012-02-23, [cit. 2012-02-23]. Dostupný z www: < <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2105375/Stephen-Farrow-Young-mans-body-house-double-murder-suspect-arrested.html>>.

138 **Nikki Sinclair, from Meriden, West Midlands, was quizzed by detectives from West Midlands Police's Economic Crime Unit over allegations about her allowance and expense claims.**

SoA: NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: NRSAp

139 **A spokeswoman for West Midlands Police said last night:** 'West Midlands Police Economic Crime Unit have today arrested four people on suspicion of conspiracy to defraud the European Parliament.

'Two women, aged 55 and 39, and a man aged 19 were arrested at addresses in Solihull, Worcester and Birmingham this morning, while a 43 year-old woman was later arrested at a police station in Birmingham. All four remain in custody this evening.

'The arrests are part of an ongoing investigation which followed an allegation made in 2010 into allowances and expenses.'

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DS

140 141 **London-born Miss Sinclair said** in 2010 she would welcome an official inquiry into her own expenses after **denying reports** she had claimed money she was not entitled to.

140 SoA: PREMOD-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

141 SoA: NOT EXPRESSED (GERUND)

SW&TP: IS

142 It followed **accusations by a whistleblower** that she had claimed nearly £840 for driving the 1,200 miles from her Birmingham home to the parliament in Strasbourg, when she had allegedly travelled by plane, which can cost as little as £260.

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IS

143 An investigation by the European Parliament's anti-fraud office was the only way she could clear her name, **Miss Sinclair said at the time.**

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

144 'I have never intentionally claimed anything I wasn't entitled to,' **she said.** 'And none of this money went into my personal bank account.'

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DS

145 **On her Twitter page today, a spokesman for Miss Sinclair said** the MEP attended the police station in Birmingham voluntarily yesterday and co-operated fully with the police.

SoA: DET-NOUN(HEAD)-POSTMOD; HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: IW

146 'This is particularly frustrating to Ms Sinclair who is eager to clear her name and has nothing to hide,' **tweets on the MEP's page said.**

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - COMMON

SW&TP: DW

147 The MEP 'disputes all allegations put towards her or her staff', which were 'old allegations made by a disgruntled ex-employee', **they continued.**

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: DW

148 Due to the police investigation, it would be inappropriate to comment further at this time, **it added.**

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: IW

149 **It said** Miss Sinclair and her office would continue to 'fully co-operate with the police on this matter'.

SoA: PRON(HEAD)

SW&TP: IW

150 **However Miss Sinclair claimed** that, far from making a profit from expenses, she actually subsidised her work as an MEP with £10,000 a year from her own salary.

SoA: NOUN(HEAD); HEAD NOUN - PROPER

SW&TP: IS

Source 138-150: GAYLE, Damien. *MEP arrested for expenses fraud after 'claiming £840 for driving 1,200 miles when she took a much cheaper flight'* [online]. Daily Mail, 2012-02-23, [cit. 2012-02-23]. Dostupný z [www: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2105274/MEP-Nikki-Sinclair-arrested-expenses-fraud.html>](http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2105274/MEP-Nikki-Sinclair-arrested-expenses-fraud.html).