

**University of Pardubice
Faculty of Arts and Philosophy**

**Backshift in Non-Direct Forms of Representation in Newspaper
Reports**

Tereza Pikorová

**Bachelor Paper
2012**

ZADÁNÍ BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE

(PROJEKTU, UMĚLECKÉHO DÍLA, UMĚLECKÉHO VÝKONU)

Jméno a příjmení: **Tereza Pikorová**
Osobní číslo: **H09457**
Studijní program: **B7310 Filologie**
Studijní obor: **Anglický jazyk pro hospodářskou praxi**
Název tématu: **Souslednost časová v nepřímých formách reprezentace
v novinových člancích**
Zadávací katedra: **Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky**

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

Tato bakalářská práce je zaměřena na nepřímé formy reprezentace v diskurzu novinových článků britského kvalitního tisku. Po prostudování relevantní literatury a vytvoření dostatečně rozsáhlého korpusu nepřímých forem reprezentace se autorka zaměří na problematiku souslednosti časové slovesa ve větě nepřímo reprodukující prvotní promluvu. Téma zpracuje z pohledu pozice uvozovací věty, tj. závislostního vztahu mezi větou uvozovací a nepřímou řečí, a aplikace či neaplikace souslednosti časové. Výsledky bude též interpretovat na stylistické rovině s ohledem na funkci nepřímých forem reprodukce v novinových člancích.

Rozsah grafických prací:

Rozsah pracovní zprávy:

Forma zpracování bakalářské práce: **tištěná/elektronická**

Seznam odborné literatury:

1. Alexander, L. G. Longman English grammar. London: Longman, 1988; available in University library
2. Carter, R., Hughes, R., McCarthy, M. Exploring Grammar in Context. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2000; available in University library
3. Comrie, Bernard. Tense. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985; available in University library
4. Huddleston, R., Pullum, G. K. The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002; available in University library
5. Quirk, Randolph. A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. London: Longman, 1985; available in University library
6. Semino, E., Short, M. Corpus Stylistics: Speech, Writing and Thought Presentation in a Corpus of English Writing. Routledge, New York, 2004; borrowed from Mgr. Zuzana Urbanová

Vedoucí bakalářské práce:

Mgr. Zuzana Urbanová
Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky

Datum zadání bakalářské práce: **30. dubna 2011**

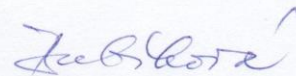
Termín odevzdání bakalářské práce: **31. března 2012**



prof. PhDr. Petr Vorel, CSc.

děkan

L.S.



Mgr. Šárka Bubíková, Ph.D.

vedoucí katedry

V Pardubicích dne 30. listopadu 2011

Prohlašuji:

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

Byl jsem seznámen s tím, že se na moji práci vztahují práva a povinnosti vyplývající ze zákona č. 121/2000 Sb., autorský zákon, zejména se skutečností, že Univerzita Pardubice má právo na uzavření licenční smlouvy o užití této práce jako školního díla podle § 60 odst. 1 autorského zákona, a s tím, že pokud dojde k užití této práce mnou nebo bude poskytnuta licence o užití jinému subjektu, je Univerzita Pardubice oprávněna ode mne požadovat přiměřený příspěvek na úhradu nákladů, které na vytvoření díla vynaložila, a to podle okolností až do jejich skutečné výše.

Souhlasím s prezenčním zpřístupněním své práce v Univerzitní knihovně.

V Pardubicích dne 28.3.2012

Tereza Pikorová

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my thanks to Mgr. Zuzana Urbanová for valuable advice and help provided and for all the patience and time devoted to my consultations. Furthermore, I would like to thank to my family and friends for their support.

ANNOTATION

This bachelor paper concentrates on application and non-application of backshift in non-direct forms of representation in the discourse of newspaper reports. The theoretical part defines the concept of non-direct forms of representation and backshift. Moreover, the discourse of newspaper reports, particularly British broadsheets, is described in this part. In the practical part, the theoretical background is applied to the analysis. The intention is to state the frequency of occurrence of particular non-direct forms of representation and the reasons for application and non-application of backshift in newspaper reports.

KEYWORDS

Backshift; indirect speech/writing; free indirect speech/writing; quotation phenomenon; newspaper reports

NÁZEV

Souslednost časová v nepřímých formách reprezentace v novinových článcích

SOUHRN

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá aplikací a neaplikací souslednosti časové v nepřímých formách reprezentace v diskurzu novinových článků. Teoretická část definuje pojmy nepřímé formy reprezentace a souslednost časová. Navíc je v této části popsán diskurz novinových článků, zejména britského kvalitního tisku. V praktické části jsou teoretické poznatky aplikovány v analýze. Cílem je stanovit četnost výskytu určitých nepřímých forem reprezentace a důvody pro aplikaci a neaplikaci souslednosti časové v novinových článcích.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

Souslednost časová; nepřímá řeč/psaní; volná nepřímá řeč/psaní; částečné citace; novinové zprávy

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF REPORTED LANGUAGE	3
2. CLASSIFICATION OF NON-DIRECT FORMS OF REPRESENTATION	4
2.1. Indirect speech and indirect writing	7
2.1.1. Two-clause structure	8
2.1.2. Position of reporting clause.....	10
2.2. Free indirect speech and free indirect writing	11
2.3. Quotation phenomenon	11
3. BACKSHIFT	12
3.1. Backshift of tenses	13
3.2. Backshift of other elements	15
4. DISCOURSE OF NEWSPAPER REPORTS.....	16
5. ANALYSIS.....	19
5.1. Introduction to the analysis	19
5.2. Overall occurrence of non-direct forms of representation and backshift ..	20
5.3. Backshift	25
5.4. No backshift	28
5.4.1. Initial position of reporting clause	29
5.4.2. Medial and Final position of reporting clause.....	32
CONCLUSION.....	35
RESUMÉ	38
BIBLIOGRAPHY	42
APPENDICES	49
APPENDIX 1: LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	49
APPENDIX 2: THE DATA CORPUS.....	49

INTRODUCTION

The main aim of this bachelor paper is to examine the use of backshift in particular non-direct forms of representation in the discourse of newspaper reporting. The intention is to focus on reported language from the viewpoint of dependent relation between reporting clause and reported clause and consequent application or non-application of backshift. The paper also observes the occurrence and form of particular non-direct forms of representation with respect to the specific type of register.

The whole thesis is divided into two parts – a theoretical and a practical part. The first part is composed of four main chapters and several subchapters. First, the basic terms, relevant to the paper, concerning non-direct forms of representation are defined and distinguished from direct and irrelevant forms (e.g. narrator's representation of speech). Afterwards, the terms indirect speech, indirect writing, free indirect speech, free indirect writing and quotation phenomenon are explained and defined in greater detail, discussing their function, use and structure. The individual terms are illustrated by appropriate examples. The thesis further examines different points of view of various linguists regarding initial, final and medial positions of reporting clauses within indirect speech and indirect writing. The complex issue of backshift of tenses and other elements, namely deictic expressions such as personal pronouns or time expressions, is thoroughly dealt with from different points of view in the next chapter. Furthermore, three main approaches to the application of backshift are discussed and contrasted.

Subsequently, the last chapter of the theoretical part is concerned with the discourse of newspaper reports, more precisely serious news that occur British broadsheets the Independent, the Guardian and the Telegraph. It is important to note that all 150 samples analysed in the practical part are found in online supplements of the newspapers stated above. The main objective of this chapter, apart from defining the basic terms connected to journalism, is to present the hypotheses and expectations regarding the use of particular non-direct forms of representation and application or non-application of backshift in newspaper reports, based on researches of various linguists.

In the second, practical part, non-direct forms of representation are located and analysed in the randomly selected corpora of newspaper reports. Afterwards, the author examines under what conditions the backshift is applied or not and what relations between reporting clause and reporting there are within the journalistic style. The outcome of the results is also presented from the stylistic point of view.

1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF REPORTED LANGUAGE

Before exploring the individual features of reported language as such, it is appropriate to explain what the term itself exactly means. As various traditional grammars of the English language give similar modest definitions, for instance the explanation stated in Oxford English Grammar written by Greenbaum can be cited here:

Reported language conveys reports of acts of communication, including those of the reporters themselves. The reports may represent unspoken thoughts, either self-reports or deductions about thoughts of others.

(Greenbaum, 1996, p. 356)

In other words, this quote implies that reported language is used to report what was, is or will be said, written or thought either by other people or by the reporter himself.

Further in the text, Greenbaum, concerning the forms of reported language, mentions that

the two major categories of reported speech are **direct speech** and **indirect speech**. Direct speech purports to convey the exact words that were spoken or written. Indirect speech conveys the content rather than the form. Of course, in both types only part of the total communication may be reported.

(Greenbaum, 1996, p. 356, emphasis mine)

To make the difference between direct and indirect speech more lucid, two examples from Quirk's et al. grammar are provided here for comparison: *'I'm being paid by the hour,' she said* (an example of direct speech). *She said that she was being paid by the hour* (an example of indirect speech). (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1027)

However, as can be seen in the text below, this classification is elementary and therefore not exhaustive. Authors dealing solely with the issue of reporting in their works, namely Semino and Short, whose work has been chosen for the clearest classification, criticize this approach and add other categories and subcategories which differ in form, content of the message being reported and other aspects. They have formed a scale (continuum) based on "the amount of 'involvement' of (i) the original speaker in the anterior discourse and (ii) the person in the posterior discourse" reporting what was said/written/thought. The least involving is **narrator's representation of speech/writing/thought**, then **narrator's representation of speech/writing/thought act**, **indirect speech/writing/thought**, **free indirect speech/writing/thought** and the most involving are **direct speech/writing/thought** and **free direct**

speech/writing/thought. (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 42-65) These categories are described in more detail in the following chapter.

At this point, it is essential to bear in mind that all direct forms of reported language are irrelevant with respect to the aim of this thesis – backshift in non-direct forms of representation. In addition, particular types of non-direct forms of representation (noted above) are subject to restrictions for they do not contain any verb to be possibly backshifted in the reported clause. Lastly, representation of thought is not mentioned here as well because the extent of this work is not sufficient to cover the issue of dissimilarities between this phenomenon and representation of speech and writing. The main reason for this decision is the claim that

in contrast to speech and writing, thought is not a way of communication, [...]. Thoughts are also not necessarily or exclusively verbal in form, and can only be experienced by the person who produces them (unless one believes in telepathy).

(Semino and Short, 2011, p. 60-61)

Thus, the following text exclusively deals with particular types of non-direct forms of representation and the inappropriateness of irrelevant data is further specified within corresponding sections in the theoretical part where non-direct forms are examined in more detail.

2. CLASSIFICATION OF NON-DIRECT FORMS OF REPRESENTATION

Classification of reported language by Semino and Short, outlined in chapter 1, is the main topic of interest in this chapter. It has been noted that this division is for the purpose of this work most appropriate because of its clarity and particularity. Nevertheless, other approaches are briefly mentioned here for comparison, too.

Semino and Short's work follows from Short's earlier work to a certain extent, expands his classification of reported speech and clarifies the individual terms. (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 9) They also, for the first time, clearly distinguished among speech, writing and thought. As already mentioned, thought presentation is excluded from this paper's analysis as well as all direct forms. Therefore solely categories of speech and writing (treated in this list together as speech/writing due to their similarity and space

limit of this work) are taken into consideration here. Additionally, before listing the individual items, it is necessary to note that not all items are relevant for this paper and thus those irrelevant ones are mentioned only briefly to provide a complete depiction and are not further dealt with in the following chapters.

Purpose of the first category, **narrator's representation of voice/writing**, is to refer to or summarize the fact that "a particular character/person engaged in some unspecified" verbal/writing activity but does not mention the form and content of the utterance. For instance: *She talked on. We spoke to vice madam Michael Hamilton [...]*. (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 43-45, emphasis mine) As can be seen on the examples, narrator's representation of voice/writing is irrelevant for the analysis because it actually does not contain any reported clause. Secondly, **narrator's representation of speech/writing act** is inconvenient for the reason that it "prototypically has only one clause, very often followed by a noun phrase or a prepositional phrase indicating the topic" of the speech/writing present. The following sentence stands as a good example: He looked straight at her and *told her about his imminent return*. (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 10-11, emphasis mine) On the other hand, **indirect speech/writing** is relevant for this thesis because it contains both reporting clause and reported clause. This type is described in more detail in subchapter 2.1. Finally, **free indirect speech/writing**, examined in subchapter 2.2, is also relevant because reported clause containing a backshifted verb is present.

Apart from the main categories, Semino and Short created and specified new subcategories. **Narrator's representation of speech/writing act with topic** covers all those cases where the report of the speech/writing act is followed by very long and complex noun phrases, but "where there is no separate reported clause." The lack of reported clause makes this subcategory irrelevant for the focus of this thesis. However, an example is given for illustration: *Mr Major warned yesterday of the dangers of Britain being left behind if a group of European Union members pushed ahead with a single currency*. (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 52-53, emphasis mine) The second subcategory, **quotation phenomenon**, is appropriate to the focus of this paper, provided the partial quotes appear within indirect speech/writing or free indirect speech/writing.

More information is to be found in subchapter 2.3.

Summarizing what has been stated, the only relevant types of non-direct forms of representation for this thesis are indirect speech and indirect writing, free indirect speech and free indirect writing and partial quotes phenomenon embedded in these four types.

To provide comparison with other linguists, Thompson's and Smirnova's approaches are mentioned. Probably the most similar to Semino and Short's approach is the one of Thompson. He himself interjects a brief statement that his categories correspond to a large extent to Short's, on whose assumption the Semino and Short's system works. To be more specific, Thompson, according to the "ways the message can be treated," distinguishes among messages that can be **quoted** (equivalent to direct speech), **echoed** (equivalent to free indirect speech), **paraphrased** (equivalent to indirect speech), **summarized** (equivalent to narrator's representation of speech) and **omitted** (when a reported says that something was utter/written but do not mention what). He mentions the partial quotes phenomenon as well. (Thompson, 1996, p. 511)

As opposed to these two systems, a little bit different approach is taken by Smirnova. She, in her research paper, generally distinguishes between two basic categories – **literal structures** aimed at verbatim reproduction of the original utterance and **liberal structures** "characterized by greater freedom of reproduction of reported words." Both direct and indirect speech can belong to each category, depending on the accuracy of reported utterance/writing. (Smirnova, 2009, p. 82) Apart from this classification, Smirnova's system has not been used in this paper also because what she tags as *liberal direct speech* is in Semino and Short's, Thompson's and Short's systems perceived as indirect speech with final position of reporting clause. An example is presented here for illustration:

The Western Kingdom of Bunyoro was devastated during five-year guerrilla uprising against the British, said Ernest Kizza, speaker of the small Bunyoro Parliament.

(Smirnova, 2009, p. 84)

Although this system cannot be described as faulty and is surely relevant for the Smirnova's research, it is not convenient for the purpose of this thesis. This discussion

follows that Semino and Short's classification seems to be, for the aim of this thesis, clearest and therefore most appropriate, as has been proved in the preceding paragraphs.

2.1. INDIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT WRITING

The very basic definition of indirect speech by Greenbaum has been already mentioned in the text above. He says that **indirect speech**, as opposed to direct speech, conveys content of a message rather than the form. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 356) Comrie agrees and adds that in case of indirect speech "at least some of the deictics are shifted to the reporter's perspective." (Comrie, 1986, p. 266) It is noteworthy to mention that this claim, connected to sequence of tenses, may not be always true according to other linguists, which is proved in chapter 3.

Although many other linguists, such as Thompson, Huddleston etc. deal with the issue of indirect speech and provide similar definitions to the one above, fewer specialists pay attention to indirect writing or, at least, identify it with indirect speech. Semino and Short, in general, write that **indirect writing** is predominantly used to summarize sequences of texts. On the other hand, even though they distinguish between indirect speech and writing, they claim that indirect forms of speech and writing are parallel to each other in "both form and function" (therefore, these two terms are referred to as '*indirect speech/writing*' in the following chapters, unless indicated otherwise) and state that they are closely related to each other because they both are "modes of communication which result in observable and potentially public verbal behaviour and 'texts', which can then be reported/(re)presented." (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 98, 106) This follows that the only possible distinct features are the subject of the reporting verb (either speaker or writer) and the reporting verb itself (e.g. *write* vs. *say*). Since the meaning of the reporting verb may be sometimes ambiguous as it can both refer to speaking or writing presentation and broader context is needed for clear identification. For instance: *The companies have for months been advising customers to purchase hard disks with the machines.* (Short, 1988, p. 58) With respect to what has just been said, instances, where difference between indirect speech and indirect writing is ambiguous, are tagged as IS-IW in the practical part.

2.1.1. Two-clause structure

Having discussed the issue of similarities and dissimilarities between indirect speech and indirect writing, focus can be put on the two-clause structure of these phenomena. It is generally known that indirect speech/writing always involves a **reported clause** (containing summary of what was said/written), “which is typically introduced by a **reporting clause** containing a verb indicating” speech/writing activity (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 81) such as: *Arthur said that he was sick.* (Huddleston, 1989, p. 335, emphasis mine)

However, Thompson implies that “the ways in which the reporter can signal that the hearer or reader is to understand a stretch of language as a report are far more varied than simply the traditional reporting clause.” (Thompson, 1996, p. 518) There are instances where reporting clause does not include a verb of speech/writing, but contains structures where the reference to speech/writing is made via a noun phrase (e.g. ‘word spread that ...’), (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 810) adjectives (e.g. he was aware that [...]) or adjuncts (e.g. As Haag admitted, [...], according to [...]). (Short, 1988, p. 20-25) Here, it is necessary to remind that, regarding the aim of this paper, only instances where a finite verb is involved in reporting clause are accounted for in the analysis because exclusively in such cases there is the possibility of backshift occurrence in reported clause (see chapter 3).

Speaking about reporting finite verbs, Alexander believes that when reporting, “we need to convey the manner in which the words were spoken or written” for example by means of “adverbs or emphatic reporting verbs, such as *insist* or *suggest*.” (Alexander, 1988, p. 297) This implies that reporting verbs may give various information about reported speech/writing and/or evaluate it. Thompson, partially agreeing with Alexander, suggests that to evaluate the report may be crucial in academic style where there is a need to compare different opinions, whereas such evaluative function is unwanted in journalism as the reporters should show their objectivity. (Thompson, 1996, p. 522) Short claims that the most frequent type of reporting verbs are **neutral** ones (*say, tell* or *ask*) which does not provide any extra information. On the other hand, reporting verbs can signal the **speaker’s/writer’s purpose** (e.g. *joke, confirm*) or they

can show the **manner of speaking** (e.g. *whisper, murmur, shout*). As already mentioned, reporting verbs can also distinguish between speech and writing presentation. Short points out that although some verbs usually refer to one category only (e.g. *write, jot down* for writing; *giggle, chat, phone* for speech), some are usually ambiguous and can refer both to speech and writing (e.g. *say, advise*). (Short, 1988, p. 33-61)

Apart from reporting clause issues, **reported clause** can vary in certain aspects as well. Quirk et al. believes that “all the main sentence types [...] may be converted into indirect speech/writing” using different reported clause constructions:

INDIRECT STATEMENT:	that-clause
INDIRECT QUESTION:	dependent wh-clause
INDIRECT EXCLAMATION:	dependent wh-clause
INDIRECT DIRECTIVE:	that-clause, to-infinitive clause (without subject)

(Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1029, emphasis mine)

Short agrees with Quirk’s et al. classification and adds two more structures: clause beginning with ‘*whether*’ or ‘*if*’ and ‘*-ing*’ clause. (Short, 1988, p. 9)

To summarize the ‘*that-clause*’ issues, Short alleges that this type is most common when reporting someone’s words. Later in the text, he mentions that the ‘*that*’ can be in less formal contexts omitted and such indirect speech/writing can look as follows: *Now Osborne claims the mine has shown a low profit for the last five years*. Another structure, a ‘*what-clause*’, is generally used to report questions and exclamations and reported clause is predominantly declarative in form. Similar usage applies to clauses beginning with ‘*whether*’ or ‘*if*’ whose main purpose is to report questions, too. (Short, 1988, p. 10-14, emphasis mine) For example: *I asked her whether or not she was satisfied*. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1030, emphasis mine)

All the above stated types of reported clause contain a finite verb which can be, under certain circumstances, a subject to tense shift. However, there are also clauses where no finite verb is involved and thus are for obvious reasons omitted from the analysis. ‘*To-infinitive clause*’, as the term itself indicates, contains an infinitive with ‘*to*’ and is predominantly meant to report commands, orders, instructions or requests. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 359) For instance: *The Secret Army Organisation had sworn to kill De Gaulle*

and bring down his government. (Short, 1988, p. 15) The last type, a non-finite ‘-ing clause’, is minimally used because it can follow only certain reporting verbs: *Witnesses have reported seeing refugees forced to work as cooks and manual labourers.* (Short, 1988, p. 16)

2.1.2. Position of reporting clause

So far, only traditional two-clause structures (reporting clause preceding reported clause), regarding indirect/speech, have been taken into consideration. Short writes that this form of indirect speech/writing is most common and natural because “with indirect speech report structures there are no quotation marks in writing to signal that there is a report” and therefore “the reporting clause comes before the reporting clause, to make it clear that you are reporting rather than speaking or writing for yourself.” (Short, 1988, p. 10-11)

Nevertheless, Short argues that it is also possible to “put the reporting clause after the reported clause” and join them by a comma. He notes that this ordering is less frequent and gives the following example: *The cash dividend paid on the common stock will also apply to the new shares, the company said.* (Short, 1988, p. 11) To remind, Smirnova tagged **final position of the reported clause** as ‘liberal direct speech’ (see chapter 2 for more information). Furthermore, Short notes that sometimes reported clause can be even put in **mid-position** and in this case is separated by a comma on both sides, as is shown on the following example: *One of them, he admitted, had been befriending and arming the enemy.* (Short, 1988, p. 11, emphasis mine)

Unlike Short, Semino and Short tag medial and final position of reported clause as indirect speech/free indirect speech ambiguity or indirect writing/free indirect writing ambiguity (tagged as IS-FIS or IW-FIW in the analysis). They claim that although “the indirect nature of the reported clause is indicated in context by the use of past tense” and shifted pronouns, in case reporting clause is in medial or final position and has a “parenthetical status, the reported clause is arguably not grammatically subordinated to it” and give the following example: **The painting was proof**, he said, **that Modigliani detested him.** (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 193) After much deliberation, Semino and

Short's suggestion has been adopted for the purpose of this thesis as it is more specific and up to date, although Short's insight is marginally mentioned as well.

2.2. FREE INDIRECT SPEECH AND FREE INDIRECT WRITING

Having described the concept of indirect speech/writing, attention can be turned to free non-direct forms of representation. **Free indirect speech**, as depicted by Quirk et al., is "basically form of indirect speech", but with the exception that the reporting clause is omitted. Therefore "it is only the backshift of the verb, together with equivalent shifts in personal pronouns [...] that signals the fact that the words are being reported." (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1032)

Furthermore, Semino and Short push the definition forward and allege that free indirect speech is "a form between indirect and direct speech because it shares linguistic features associated prototypically with both" indirect (no quotation marks) and direct speech (some deictic features). This 'mix' may sometimes lead to ambiguity whether the words are being reported by the reporter or whether they are presented as a statement of fact by the reporter. For that reason, the backshift of tense and other elements is always present. Moreover, free indirect speech, when used, with regularity follows a stretch of indirect or direct speech and "expand on the same topic." (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 11-13, 87) Thus, where free indirect speech has been identified in the practical part, the indispensable context is provided too, as is shown on this example:

The Bishop of Wakefield, Nigel McCulloh, chairman of the Church's communication unit, said that if the claims were true, such practices were 'utterly disgusting and blasphemous'. **They were not recognisable as part of any Anglican creed.**

(Semino and Short, 2011, p. 86)

Similar interpretation applies to **free indirect writing**. Again, not much space is dedicated to this phenomenon in linguistic works and is mostly identified with free indirect speech. However, here it is tagged separately to emphasise the different medium – writing.

2.3. QUOTATION PHENOMENON

The last non-direct form of representation examined in the analysis is a **quotation phenomenon**, called by Greenbaum a 'mixture' of direct and indirect speech. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 358) Although Semino and Short are in agreement with

Greenbaum's proposition, they create a new subcategory for the quotation phenomena because even though their usage does not "alter the essence of" the above mentioned categorizations, it affects "the status of parts of the report." Besides, partial quotes can be embedded both within indirect speech/writing and free indirect speech/writing. (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 55, 154) In the practical part, such phenomena are tagged ISq, IWq, FISq or FIWq in order to highlight the presence of quoted words or phrases.

Additionally, Short describes how to mark the actual words used: "you mark them by putting inverted commas before and after them" so that they grammatically fit into the reported clause. (Short, 1988, p. 17) For instance:

The IMF said the greatest challenge **was putting** "an end to the crisis in the euro area by supporting growth" while restoring public finance balance sheets and sustaining economic recovery. (Appendix 2, example 18)

From the stylistic point of view, Semino and Short argue that partial quotes "turn out to be primarily journalistic phenomenon" due to the fact that the 'q' forms allow the reporter "to achieve vividness and precision without sacrificing the need for brevity." (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 55)

3. BACKSHIFT

At this point, when classification, function, structure and overall meaning of non-direct forms of representation have been described, attention is to be paid to various changes occurring when an original utterance or a message is being reported (transformed into reported speech). Accordingly to Quirk et al., these changes in wording are required because "the situation of the utterance by the reporter may differ in certain respects from that of the utterance by the original speaker" and such differences "affect the use of deictic features of the language." (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1025) Before exploring the particular changes, a well arranged summary of affected features is provided from Quirk's et al. grammar:

- (i) tense forms of the verb
- (ii) other time references, eg: *yesterday, now, last week, next Monday*
- (iii) place references, eg: *here, there*
- (iv) personal pronouns
- (v) the demonstratives *this* and *there*

(Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1025-1026)

3.1. BACKSHIFT OF TENSES

First of all, the most important and the most discussed feature concerning reported speech - **backshift of tenses** - is to be described. As has been indicated, backshift issues are rather complex and therefore many linguists try to explore this phenomenon and define their own approach as precisely as possible. The aim of this chapter is to present and compare the prevailing approaches.

The least complicated and probably most extensively used (in various course books and grammar books) approach to backshift of tenses is the one suggested by Comrie. He proposes a simple and clear rule called **Sequence of tenses**:

If the tense of the verb of reporting is non-past, then the tense of the original utterance is retained; if the tense of the verb of reporting is past, then the tense of the original utterance is backshifted into the past, except that if the content of the indirect speech has continuing applicability, the backshifting is optional.

(Comrie, 1986, p. 284-285)

This follows that sequence of tenses, also adopted by Quirk et al., is a result of “a relationship of verb forms in the reporting and reported clauses” and is, to a certain extent, a formal syntactic rule. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1026) However, as Comrie mentions, there is an exception called continuing applicability which can cause that the verb does not have to be backshifted even if the tense in reporting clause is in past tense. Firstly, the backshift is optional if the future tense “refers to an event located subsequent to the moment” at which the utterance is reported (e.g. Yesterday, Indigo said that he **will arrive** tomorrow.) Secondly, tense in reported clause can remain the same if a statement has universal temporal validity (e.g. Many medieval scholars said that the earth **is** flat.) Additionally, Comrie sets out a brief summary of how verbs are backshifted in the formal operation using the verb ‘go’ as illustration: *go* to *went*, *will go* to *would go*, *has gone* to *had gone* and *will have gone* to *would have gone*. If the original utterance already contains a past tense, then the sequence remains the same. (Comrie, 1986, p. 284-290, emphasis mine) Apart from full verbs, modal auxiliaries may be backshifted as well. According to Quirk et al., “a modal auxiliary is backshifted from present tense forms to past tense forms” (e.g. *may* to *might*, *can* to *could* etc.). In case the modal is already in past, the form remains the same. *Must*, *ought to*, *need* and *had better* also keep their form. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1031)

However, the issue of tense shifts is not straightforward. The first exception is mentioned in Quirk's et al. grammar: provided "the context makes the relative time references clear," the reporter can choose whether to backshift the verb in reported clause or not (e.g. Ann explained that the exhibition *finished/had finished* the preceding week). (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1027)

A completely different approach is then taken by Declerck and Tanaka. They directly criticize the traditional grammatical rule of sequence of tenses and claim that "there is abundant evidence that the choice of past tense may be motivated by a variety factors, which have to do with syntax, semantics, pragmatics, communication structure and context." For instance, if the reported speech/writing is a part of discourse about the present time, it is more likely not to use backshift. They provide the following example: *I don't know for sure what is bothering her, but someone mentioned yesterday that she no longer dates Harry.* (Declerck and Tanaka, 1996, p. 298, emphasis mine) Declerck and Tanaka continue providing instances where present tense is preferred in reported clause than Comrie's simple continuing applicability and reporting verb in present tense: statements about calendar, clauses containing an adverbial referring to present time, clauses making a statement about the reporting speaker ('immediacy of interest'). They also question continuing applicability as such and claim that there is "a number of cases in which, despite continuing applicability, only the past tense appears to be possible," and give the following example: "The reason why he travelled to France so often in those days was that *the Eiffel Tower stood in Paris*. He loved painting it." They explain such phenomenon as "the speaker's choice of 'temporal focus.'" (Declerck and Tanaka, 1996, p. 283-290)

Both Comrie's and Declerck and Tanaka's theories have arguments pro and con. Comrie is often being criticised because he considers tense shift as a grammatical rule only, whereas backshift is a matter of semantics and pragmatics. Additionally, Huddleston implies that the best option is to combine the two above mentioned theories to be able to "cover the full range of data." (Huddleston, 1989, p. 335) In accordance with Huddleston, the analytical part of this thesis is predominantly built on sequence of tenses, and possible suggestions of reasons for non/application of backshift are made

from the Declerck and Tanaka's point of view, too.

3.2. BACKSHIFT OF OTHER ELEMENTS

Apart from tense shift, which is evidently the most radical and visible change regarding reporting, there are other, deictic, elements that have to be shifted in order to make the reported utterance or message understandable for the hearer/reader. They are: **time references, place references, personal pronouns** and **the demonstratives**. To clarify the term 'deictic expression', such element is dependent on context and related to the speaker/writer (subjectivity). This means that in case the original 'deictic' words are being reported by a reporter, they may be changed in accordance with the reporter's point of view. However, not only situational references, but also other references unknown to the hearer/reader, such as "the identity of persons or things referred to by pronouns", may be changed in reported speech in order to make sense. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 374, 1026)

Alexander, making the same assumption as Quirk et al., further characterizes conditions under which the individual changes of deictic expressions are to be made. He claims that **pronoun shift** is dependent on the view of the reporter. Provided the originally speaking person is not identical with the person reporting the original utterance, the 1st and 2nd person pronouns have to be changed to 3rd person pronouns (e.g. *I* ~ *he/she*, *our* ~ *their*, *myself* ~ *himself/herself*) or nouns (to make the reported utterance more lucid). (Alexander, 1988, p. 291) An example is given for illustration (direct speech is mentioned for comparison): *'I'll behave myself,'* he promised. ~ He promised that *he'd* behave *himself*. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1028) It must be noted that contrary to Alexander, Comrie emphasizes that pronoun shift is also dependent on the deictic centre of the reporter and thus ruled by semantics and pragmatics, i.e. the indirect report of the preceding example could be as well: *You* promised that *you'd* behave *yourself*.

Secondly, **time changes** are necessary "if the time relationship between time references in the indirect speech and the time of the utterance has changed between the original utterance and the reported utterance." Moreover time references are changeable in relation to the reported utterance. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1029) Alexander provides the

following example (again, direct speech is stated as original utterance): On Tuesday A says: ‘*A card came yesterday saying Sue will come tomorrow.*’ B, reporting this on Wednesday might say: ‘*A told me a card had come the day before yesterday/on Monday saying Sue would arrive today/on Wednesday.*’ There may be other time changes, the most frequent are: *now ~ then, today ~ that day, tomorrow ~ the next day* etc. (Alexander, 1988, p. 292)

The next change may occur regarding **place references**. They, similarly to time references, also change in relation to tense shifts. This means that in case the place references of the original utterance and the report are different, they have to be changed (e.g. *here ~ there*) or specified by the name. (Alexander, 1988, p. 292) Finally, **demonstratives** are usually changed if “the relative distancing has changed.” For instance: *This ~ these* or *that ~ those* and vice versa if there is greater proximity when reporting the statement.

4. DISCOURSE OF NEWSPAPER REPORTS

Having discussed the issue of reported language and backshift, it is necessary to describe and define the discourse of newspaper reporting. Expectations, based on assumptions of particular linguists, regarding the use and meaning of non-direct forms of representation together with backshift in news reports are mentioned here, too.

Generally said, all newspapers contain a range of items, such as advertising, news reports, TV listings, editorials etc. (each of them possessing different features), even though Reah implies that “the term *newspaper* suggests that the content of a newspaper will be primarily devoted to the news of the day.” (Reah, 2003, p. 2) Thus, for reasons of consistency of the research, solely written news reports that occur in Internet versions of three main national British broadsheets, namely *The Guardian*, *The Independent* and *The Telegraph* (more details about sampling can be found in subchapter 5.1.) are dealt with. This type of press, sometimes called “quality press”, is a kind of large size newspaper that is “generally believed to contain more serious news than tabloid newspapers, which are smaller” (Rundell, 2002, p. 171) and their purpose is mainly to entertain.

Before moving on to further definitions of news reports, it has to be said that although there may be slight differences between printed newspapers and their Internet versions in certain areas, there have not been found any to violate the rules of content of news report main bodies. According to Šmíd, the above mentioned online periodicals function as online supplements of traditional newspapers that use the advantages of the Internet to full extent (adding videos, hypertexts etc.). Therefore the changes concern only form (layout) not the actual content of news reports published on the press online supplements web pages. (Šmíd, 2001, p. 99)

As already mentioned, the data are analyzed within serious press, exclusively focusing on hard news, which mainly report news about accidents, crimes, announcements or political issues (Bell, 1991, p. 12) and are based on facts. Osvaldová specifies that a news report is journalistically processed information about something what happened, will or will not happen and adds that the facts during the process are solely recorded and summarized without any commentary on them. Later in the text, Osvaldová states that among main features of such reports belong topicality, newness, significance, interestingness and correctness. (Osvaldová, 2001, p. 24) Her statement follows that, apart from the main function – to inform, other important aspects of news reports are to catch readers' attention and to entertain. Although the third factor is much less significant in hard news than in tabloid articles.

Concerning accuracy and credibility of hard news, one of the main tools how to fulfil these requirements is to use reported speech/writing. Short says that reported speech/writing can raise trustworthiness of such reports, especially when a well-known authority (e.g. the Prime Minister or experts) is being reported. He adds that a journalist is expected to give “a reasonably objective picture of the event [...] and opinions of the people involved. (Short, 1988, p. 151)

Furthermore, especially non-direct forms of representation are frequent in news reports because, as Semino and Short point out, they do not record the whole original utterance and this is very useful regarding the fact that journalists have to write briefly and give warranty to what they report at the same time. Going in more detail, indirect

speech/writing is predominantly used when there is need to report what more people said/written on a particular topic or in case the original utterance is unrecoverable. Second frequently used form is indirect speech/writing containing partial quotes because journalists are allowed to “achieve vividness and precision without sacrificing the need for brevity.” (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 53, 55, 79, 154) In other words, they can summarize what has been said/written and simultaneously highlight an important part of the original utterance. Another way how to emphasise the reported message is by putting the reporting clause either after or in the middle of the reporting clause. The last group investigated in this thesis, free indirect speech/writing, is not much frequent in hard news because of more complex structures. It is predominantly used after indirect speech/writing to avoid repetition of the reporting clause on condition that the meaning is clear from context. (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 83, 108)

Finally, statement about backshift in reporting clause is to be made. Regarding journalistic style, there have been noticed several characteristic features of backshift usage in literature studied. For instance, Short in his work mentions that in case a reporter wants to “emphasise that the situation was already in the past when the speaker spoke,” he can use the past perfect tense, otherwise leave it in the past tense. Similar situation occurs when a reporter uses present instead of past tense. Present tense in reported clause highlights permanency of the reported statement. Lastly, in case a written text is being reported, there is a tendency to use present tense in the reporting clause no matter when the text was written. (Short, 1988, p. 108-111) However, to retrospectively identify what the reason was for application/non-application of backshift may be sometimes difficult as the factors are numerous (see subchapter 3.1.).

5. ANALYSIS

5.1. INTRODUCTION TO THE ANALYSIS

To review the overall aim of this thesis, the analysis performed in this chapter deals with application and non-application of backshift in particular non-direct forms of representation – especially indirect speech, indirect writing and partial quotes subcategory of these two types - and their stylistic function within the style of newspaper reports.

Both qualitative and quantitative approach to the analysis has been taken into consideration. Firstly, the frequency and occurrence of particular non-direct forms and backshift in newspaper discourse are described and provided in tabular form as well. Afterwards, most importantly, possible reasons for application or non-application of backshift from the viewpoint of reporting clause, i.e. the dependent relation between reporting clause and indirect speech in the particular style are suggested. The factors influencing the non/application of backshift are numerous and sometimes ambiguous when retrospectively analysed; to ensure that the results are more precise, and to provide particular signals referring to consequent backshift the surrounding text has been examined as well. The use of non-direct forms of representation and backshift is also analysed from the stylistic point of view on the basis of expectations discussed in chapter 4.

As already mentioned at the beginning of the previous part, news reports (hard news) from three main British broadsheet online supplements (namely guardian.co.uk, independent.co.uk, telegraph.co.uk) have been chosen as the source of primary data. Online newspapers has been used because they are most easily accessible from the Czech Republic and as much data as possible could be collected. Exactly 150 samples of indirect forms have been randomly chosen from the newspapers stated above, 50 samples from each broadsheet, to make the analysis reliable. The data has been collected during the 1st quarter of 2012 so that the language is most up to date in relation to this thesis.

The texts are not examined as a whole, but only sentences where non-direct forms of representation occur have been analysed (see *Appendix 2*) and provided as examples in the analysis. Nevertheless, where necessary, the surrounding text is provided as it may contain signals referring to the use of backshift. Lastly, where free indirect speech/writing is exemplified, it is usually preceded by indirect speech/writing because, as noted in the theoretical part, it is necessary to examine it in context to be able to tag it.

5.2. OVERALL OCCURRENCE OF NON-DIRECT FORMS OF REPRESENTATION AND BACKSHIFT

Concerning types of non-direct forms of representation, as classified in chapter 2, the analysis shows that the most common class in newspaper discourse is indirect speech. See *Table 1* below. There are exactly 82 instances (55%), where indirect speech has been used. These findings are in accordance with those of Semino and Short, who claim that “IS is the most frequent in the press section of the corpus” and think it is “due to the fact that, because it focuses on the content rather than the form of utterances, it can be used to provide summaries of long/or multiple utterances.” (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 78) Their statement is relevant even for these analysed texts:

1. The three diplomats said in their statement that there had been substantial election fraud and ballot box stuffing. (Appendix 2, example 42)
2. In one striking passage, delivered in a joint sitting of the Senate and the House, Obama said the defining issue of the present time was how to keep alive the promise of America as a land of opportunity. "No challenge is more urgent. No debate is more important. We can either settle for a country where a shrinking number of people do really well, while a growing number of Americans barely get by. Or we can restore an economy where everyone gets a fair shot, and everyone does their fair share, and everyone plays by the same set of rules," he said. (Appendix 2, example 39)

In the first case (1), the example represents a ‘summary’ of multiple utterances of three diplomats, whereas the second example (2) shows how indirect speech can summarize a long utterance, retaining its content.

The analysis further shows that the second most common type (18%) of non-direct forms of representation is indirect speech containing quotation phenomenon.

3. Grayling said there was "a lot of talk" about Britain's benefit system being a "magnet" for people from around the world. "Maybe it isn't a big problem right now," he said, but added: "We want to ensure we don't have in Britain a system that encourages benefit tourism." (Appendix 2, example 32)

Hence, the expectations expressed in chapter 4, that quotation phenomenon within indirect speech is the second most common type because the form is both brief and able to highlight the important parts, are fulfilled. However, the number of occurrence of this phenomenon, based on Semino and Short's research, was expected to be higher.

It is interesting to note that only 9% of indirect writing (14 occurrences) and 4% of indirect writing containing partial quotes (6 occurrences) have been found in the analysed texts. This lack of the original written sources is also described by Semino and Short. They suggest that indirect writing is less used because news reports predominantly tend to report what people say. (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 61) Nevertheless, the analysis indicates that indirect writing, with or without partial quotes, is in 70% used when other newspapers, reports or documents are reported (4); figures and statistics comprise 30% of all original written sources used for reporting (5).

4. The document made clear that Churches and other opponents would be powerless to stop the change, even if they mobilise hundreds of thousands of objections. (Appendix 2, example 150)
5. [...] figures published on Thursday showed long-term immigration remained steady at 593,000 coming to live in Britain in the year to June 2011. (Appendix 2, example 85)

Apart from cases where reported speech is either indirect speech or indirect writing (quotation phenomenon included), there are instances, where the source of the original utterance is unclear. Chapter 2 mentions that if the original source of utterance is ambiguous, a broader context is needed for clarification. However, 4 instances have been noted, where even the context does not indicate the original form of source.

6. The organisation warned that global output will expand at 3.25% this year, a downward revision from 4%, as the likes of Italy and Spain see their economies shrink and pull the rest of the single-currency bloc into recession. (Appendix 2, example 99)

Therefore examples similar to the sentence in (6) remain ambiguous and are tagged IS-IW or IS-IWq (in case they contain quotation phenomenon).

The least used type of non-direct forms of representation is free indirect speech. More precisely, only 1 instance is present in the analysed newspaper reports:

7. Giving evidence in his defence, Shivers claimed that on the day of the attack he had eaten breakfast at a cafe in Magherafelt before watching Manchester United play.
He had been intending to attend a farewell party for some Slovaks in Belfast. (Appendix 2, example 71)

According to Semino and Short, very low frequency of free indirect speech is due to its linguistically more complex form and necessity of context to avoid ambiguity with narration. (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 83) With relation to free indirect speech, free indirect writing is not present at all. This may be, similarly to free indirect speech, because of its complex structure and larger data corpus would be needed to acquire more reliable results.

So far, occurrence of non-direct forms of representation with reporting clause in initial position (89% of all examples) or free indirect speech with missing reporting clause (1 instance) has been taken into consideration. Focus is now put on non-direct forms with reporting clauses put in the middle (1 instance) or final position (15 examples). This type has been classified in chapter 2.1.2. as a combination of indirect speech and free indirect speech and indirect writing and free indirect writing due to Semino and Short's claim that in case reporting clause is put in the middle or after reported clause, it is not "grammatically subordinated to it." (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 193) Total amount of 11 instances (7,3%) of indirect speech and free indirect speech combination (8) has been found in the corpus. Moreover, there are 3 combinations of indirect speech and free indirect speech containing quotation phenomenon (9). Similarly low number (2 examples) applies to the occurrence of indirect writing and free indirect writing (10).

8. He was placed in solitary confinement, which, combined with his hunger strike, caused serious health problems that led to his death on Thursday, Sanchez told Reuters. (Appendix 2, example 129)
9. The government wants to prevent "benefit tourism" in which migrants come to Britain to claim benefits, says the employment minister, Chris Grayling. (Appendix 2, example 134)
10. The significant downward revision to forecasts in the euro comes as the cost of financing sovereign debt surges and eurozone governments try to clamp down on spending, the IMF said. (Appendix 2, example 126)

Again, these findings are consistent with Semino and Short’s research. They write that combination of indirect speech and free indirect speech is the most frequent, regarding other ambiguities within the issue of reported speech. (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 192) Concerning the purpose and use of final and medial position of reported clause, Short believes that because “the sentence looks like news given directly by the journalist”, the readers may be “more likely to accept the reported clause as objective fact.” (Short, 1988, p. 79)

Table 1: Occurrence of Non-Direct Forms of Representation

Occurrence of Non-Direct Forms of Representation		
Initial position of reporting clause		
IS	82	55%
ISq	27	18%
IW	14	9,3%
IWq	6	4%
IS-IW(q)	4	2,6%
No reporting clause		
FIS	1	0,6%
Medial and Final position of reporting clause		
IS-FIS(q)	14	9,3%
IW-FIW(q)	2	1,3%
Total	150	100%

Having discussed the occurrence of non-direct forms of representation as such, attention can be paid to the main aim of this analysis – backshift. However, before analysing the use of backshift in non-direct forms of representation in more detail, a brief outline of the overall occurrence of tense shift (see *Table 2* below) and other elements is provided.

It has been already mentioned in subchapter 3.2. that personal pronouns, demonstratives and time and place references may be changed in reported utterance in order to make sense. This means that shifts of deictic elements are guided by semantics and pragmatics. When analysing backshift of these elements, it is usually necessary to have also the original utterance to analyse the text correctly, as can be seen on the examples in subchapter 3.2. On that account, only personal pronouns where backshift is obvious because of context (original speaker talking about himself/herself) are accounted for; thus no serious conclusions can be drawn from this part of research. The most common

change is from *I* to *he* (22 instances out of 40) and from *I* to *she* (9 instances). Then, 6 instances account for change from *my* to *her* and change from *my* to *his* has been noted four times. The least used is a change from *we* to *they* (3 instances).

11. [...] Mitt Romney conceded yesterday that he has only been paying about 15 per cent in taxes on most of his very considerable income, [...] (Appendix 2, example 1)
12. Miss Leacock said she and her cousin had both received bullets in the post at their home addresses and had been abused for being with Shivers. (Appendix 2, example 48)
13. Festival officials sought to quell a protest at Jaipur's Diggi Palace on Friday when leading British-Indian author Hari Kunzru and a leading Indian academic announced they would be reading from the Satanic Verses in defiance of "bigots". (Appendix 2, example 55)

In example (11), the pronoun *I* has been shifted to *he* and *my* to *his* because, as Comrie claims, the reporter changed. (Comrie, 1986, p. 269) In other words, what was said by Mr Romney is now reported by a journalist. (12) is very similar to (11), except a woman is being reported. Here, it is interesting to note that all instances where *my* is changed to *her* refer to partners of the women reported. (13) is a case when multiple speakers of the original utterance are summarized by *they* in reported clause.

Other references that might be changed (elements referring to place and time) have been found fixed or connected with the date of the article. Accordingly to Comrie, fixed expressions remain the same, “irrespective of the speech situation in which it is used.” (Comrie, 1986, p. 268) The following examples represent fixed expression about time (14) and fixed expression about place (15):

14. [...] figures published on Thursday showed long-term immigration remained steady at 593,000 coming to live in Britain in the year to June 2011. (Appendix 2, example 85)
15. Shivers said he went to Mass and ate a Chinese takeaway in the nearby town of Toome, before changing his mind. (Appendix 2, example 90)

Very low number of deictic expressions is probably caused by the need of journalists to write correctly and accurately, i.e. to avoid any ambiguity. As Osvaldová alleges, correctness belongs among the main features of newspaper reporting. (Osvaldová, 2001, p. 24)

Tense shift, contrarily to backshift of other elements, does not require presence of the original utterance so often and can be analysed with the help of surrounding co-text. Starting with a summary, 47,3% instances out of all 150 samples contain a backshifted verb in reported clause. Approximately the same amount (43,3%) applies to samples where no backshift has been found in reported clause. Only 14 instances (9,3%) remain ambiguous either due to the fact that they contain a modal verb which does not change its form (16) or because the verb is already in past and the context does not make clear whether the verb was originally in present or past (17):

16. The two ministers wrote that people **may** instinctively **feel** foreign nationals **should not** receive benefits, [...] (Appendix 2, example 142)
17. She later said she **was** speaking only "as a wife". (Appendix 2, example 137)

The findings imply that, with respect to the examined samples, journalists tend not to use backshift almost as often as they use it. The following subchapters are to examine in detail the reasons for application or non-application of backshift in relation to reporting clause.

Table 2: Backshift of tenses

Backshift of tenses		
Backshift	71	47,3%
No backshift	65	43,3%
Ambiguous	14	9,3%
Total	150	100%

5.3. BACKSHIFT

As is shown in *Table 2*, 71 verbs in reporting clauses have been backshifted. Only 2 samples of combination of indirect speech and free indirect speech (reporting clause put in final position) (18) contain backshifted verbs.

18. It **was** vital to "use this crisis of capitalism to improve markets, not undermine them", and Conservatives **were** particularly well-placed to do this, he said. (Appendix 2, sample 70)

It has to be said that no reliable conclusion can be drawn with respect to the findings as there is a significant lack of samples of the same kind. Concerning backshift in free indirect speech, no profound explanation can be provided here as well, because only 1 instance of free indirect speech (19) has been observed:

19. Giving evidence in his defence, Shivers claimed that on the day of the attack he had eaten breakfast at a cafe in Magherafelt before watching Manchester United play. He had been intending to attend a farewell party for some Slovaks in Belfast. (Appendix 2, sample 71)

However, it can be said that backshift is always present in free indirect speech, otherwise the representation would lead to ambiguity with a statement of fact written by a journalist. Semino and Short also add that free indirect speech usually follows indirect or direct speech, (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 11-13) which is true even for the example (19) stated above.

Most importantly, the presence of backshift has been found in 68 instances where reporting clause is in initial position with respect to reported clause. These findings prove that backshift tends to appear in traditional indirect speech (66 occurrences) most frequently. On the other hand, backshift is present in indirect writing (20) only twice, with respect to the analyzed data.

20. [...] a report in Le Monde newspaper suggested that Mr Sarkozy had been talking to "friends" about life after power. "If I lose, I will give up politics. Yes, that's a certainty," he was quoted as saying. (Appendix 2, example 17)

According to Short, the lack of backshift in indirect writing may be caused by the fact that there is a tendency to use present tense in reporting clause when written text is being reported. (Short, 1988, p. 108-111)

The attention is now to be paid to the reasons for use of backshift in indirect speech and indirect writing, provided that the reporting clause is in initial position and contains a finite verb in past tense. The most extensively used reason for application of backshift is the one expressed by Comrie – sequence of tenses. He says that in case the verb in reporting clause is in past, then the tense of the original utterance is backshifted. (Comrie, 1986, p. 284-285) This explanation can be universally applied to all 68 samples of newspaper reports where backshifted verb in reported clause has been detected. Nevertheless, Declerck and Tanaka propose other possible explanations for the use of backshift. It is important to note that in some cases, there may be more reasons for the use of backshift at the same time. The first reason, relevant to the samples, is of semantic nature. They claim that “the more private the statement, the

higher probability that it is true only” at the time of the original utterance. (Declerck and Tanaka, 1996, p. 292) This factor has been found valid for 21 samples of the analysis.

21. He also said he **wanted** to widen involvement in the market economy, warning: "Capitalism will never be genuinely popular unless there are genuine opportunities for everyone to participate and benefit." (Appendix 2, example 10)
22. Mr Cameron insisted that he **had been raising** concerns over the operation of the economy for some time [...] (Appendix 2, example 5)

The examples (21) and (22) show that the reported speakers speak about themselves. Therefore the conditions of Declerck and Tanaka’s privateness of statement are met.

The second reason for application of backshift is connected to the notion of temporal focus and is applicable to 15 samples of this analysis. In essence, Declerck and Tanaka state that in case temporal adverbials specifying a past time and representing new information are present in reporting clause, there is a tendency to backshift the verb in reported clause. (Declerck and Tanaka, 1996, p. 296) Furthermore, they cite McGilvray, who says that “the more information is given about the speech situation referred to in the head clause, the stronger the tendency is to” backshift the verb in reported clause. (Declerck and Tanaka cite McGilvray, 1996, p. 296) The following two samples of indirect speech both contain clear reference to past time in reporting clause – *yesterday* in (23) and *Wednesday* in (24). The time expressions *yesterday* and *on Wednesday* are contextually related to the date of the article, together with the fact that the verb in reporting clause is in past.

23. [...] Mitt Romney conceded yesterday that he **had** only **been** paying about 15 per cent in taxes on most of his very considerable income, [...] (Appendix 2, example 1)
24. In Rome on Wednesday, the environment minister, Corrado Clini, told parliament that the government **was considering** legislation to ban the practice of "saluting". (Appendix 2, example 21)

The next factor possibly capable to cause the application of backshift in indirect speech and writing within the samples is “the discourse in which the sentence is couched,” accordingly to Declerck and Tanaka. They further allege that “the speaker is unlikely to use the present tense in a report that forms part of a discourse which is about the past.” (Declerck and Tanaka, 1996, p. 298) This contextual theory can explain the use of

backshift in cases similar to (25) where the first clause referring to past time provide past context to indirect speech/writing.

25. Festival officials sought to quell a protest at Jaipur's Diggi Palace on Friday when leading British-Indian author Hari Kunzru and a leading Indian academic announced they **would be reading** from the Satanic Verses in defiance of "bigots". (Appendix 2, example 55)

Finally, the last reason for the use of backshift in reported clause is to be stated. According to Short, past perfect tense in reported clause can be used in case the reporter (journalist) wants to emphasize that “the situation was already in the past when the speaker spoke.” He also emphasizes that this phenomenon is mainly characteristic to the journalistic style. (Short, 1988, p. 108) The analysis proves that Short’s suggestion is adequate also for this data corpus - out of 68 samples, 22 instances of backshift could be explained on the basis of Short’s theory. Case (48) is provided for illustration:

26. Miss Leacock said she and her cousin **had both received** bullets in the post at their home addresses and **had been abused** for being with Shivers. (Appendix 2, example 48)

To sum up the reasons for application of backshift, it is apparent from the outcome of the analysis that, apart from free indirect speech where backshift is necessary to classify the phenomenon as free indirect speech, the general rule of sequence of tenses is well applicable to all 68 samples. Other possible reasons, seen from the Declerck and Tanaka’s points of view, are privateness of statement, use of time adverbials specifying a past time in reporting clause and context of indirect speech and writing referring to past time. (Declerck and Tanaka, 1996, p. 292 - 298) Lastly, Short adds that the willingness to emphasize the past time of the reported situation can also cause the application of backshift. (Short, 1988, p. 108)

5.4. NO BACKSHIFT

Having described the conditions under which it is possible to apply backshift, the attention is now turned to possible reasons for non-application of backshift. It has been already found out that in 43,3% (65 occurrences) backshift is not used in the samples of newspaper reports, which is almost the same number as regarding the application of backshift. Moreover, out of 65 samples, 51 (78,5%) contain reporting clause in initial position and only 14 sentences (21,5%) contain reporting clause in final or medial

position (combination of indirect speech/writing and free indirect speech/writing). The following subchapters deal with the non-application of backshift in greater detail with respect to the position of reporting clause.

5.4.1. Initial position of reporting clause

To be more specific, 21 samples of indirect speech, 6 occurrences of indirect writing and 2 samples, where the source of the report is unclear, out of 51 contain verb in past tense in reporting clause. 12 samples of indirect speech and 10 samples of indirect writing contain present tense in reporting clause.

First of all, the reasons for non-application of backshift when past verb is present in reporting clause are suggested. It is possible that there may be numerous suggestions of reasons for one instance at the same time because the issue of backshift is complex and the reasons may be difficult to reveal when retrospectively analyzed. The prevailing argument for why backshift is not applied, continuing applicability, based on Comrie's theory called sequence of tenses seem to be insufficient to cover all the analyzed samples. It seems applicable only in 41% of cases similar to (27).

27. Mr Cameron confirmed that Business Secretary Vince Cable will unveil detailed proposals next week for legislation on executive pay. (Appendix 2, example 73)
28. He said he was cycling to keep a frightened female friend company when he was attacked on a flyover in Barking. (Appendix 2, example 81)

Accordingly to Comrie, samples similar to the first sentence (27) contain future tense in reported clause because the action follows the time of the report. Thus, Comrie's criteria mentioned in subchapter 3.1. are met. However, the criteria of continuing applicability do not apply to samples similar to (28) because the action took place before the actual report. Therefore, according to Comrie, the tense in reporting clause should be backshifted to past perfect. On the other hand, Short explains that the situation in (28) is characteristic to journalistic style and says that in case the reporter wants to "emphasize that the situation was already in the past when the speaker spoke", he can use the past perfect tense, otherwise leave it in the past tense. (Short, 1988, p. 108-111) Applying Short's theory to the analyzed samples, verbs in reported clauses in 13 sentences similar to (28) are not backshifted to past perfect tense because the journalist's intention is not

to emphasize the past action. Thus, these findings confirm the expectation suggested in chapter 4.

Concerning Short's theories about non-application of backshift within journalistic style, he also suggests that in case a reporter uses present tense in reported clause, his intention is to highlight the permanency of statement. This hypothesis was found to be relevant only to 5 samples in the analysis.

29. Mr Lavrov said that Russia is "seriously worried" that military action against Iran **may be** under consideration [...] (Appendix 2, example 98)

The reasons for non-application of backshift can be also interpreted from different points of view. For example, Declerck and Tanaka claim that there are several conditions under which the tense do not have to be changed. The first reason is that in case there is an exact statement about calendar in reported clause, backshift is not applied. (Declerck and Tanaka, 1996, p. 290) The analysis shows that 5 samples correspond to that theory. Sentence (30) is provided for illustration:

30. Dr Mayes said the first death **happened** on January 6 and the second on January 13. (Appendix 2, example 96)

Another reason, connected to semantics, expressed by Declerck and Tanaka claims that provided reporting clause involves an adverbial referring to present time, the verb retains its tense. Summarizing the findings, only 3 instances, where the adverbial refers to present time, have been found in the corpus. (31) involves probably the most obvious example of present reference:

31. The homosexual rights campaigner Peter Tatchell said that the proposals now **discriminate** against heterosexuals by allowing same-sex couples the option of marriage or civil partnerships but only marriage for heterosexual couples. (Appendix 2, example 97)

After 5 main reasons for non-application of backshift have been suggested and applied to the data corpus, the focus can be put on non-application of backshift when the verb in reporting clause is in present tense. It has been already noted that 22 samples out of 150 involves present tense in reporting clause. Comrie, in agreement with Declerck and Tanaka, simply states that "if the tense of the verb of reporting is non-past, then the tense of the original utterance is retained." (Comrie, 1986, p. 279) The analysis of all 22

samples confirms that Comrie's theory is unequivocal.

32. Government sources say that from the outset the chancellor **has seen** a cut in the 50p rate as the headline-grabbing measure of the budget [...] (Appendix 2, example 120)
33. David Cameron has previously stated that the government's target **is** to limit the number of those moving to Britain to the "tens of thousands" annually. (Appendix 2, example 110)
34. The prime minister [...] will say Britain **has** a long and exemplary record on human rights. (Appendix 2, example 116)

In 14 samples, the tense in reporting clause is present as in (32), 5 samples involve present perfect tense in reporting clause (33) and there has been found 3 verbs in future tense in reporting clause as in (34).

So far, indirect speech and indirect writing has been treated together for the rules of non/application of backshift apply equally to them. Now, it is appropriate to comment on the expectation concerning indirect writing in newspaper reports stated in chapter 5. Short alleges that in case a written text is reported, there is a tendency to use present tense in reporting clause, no matter when the text was written. (Short, 1988, p. 108-111) Having analyzed all 122 appropriate samples, the results show that indirect writing is proportionally used in 8,5% of cases when the reporting verb is in past tense (35) (8 occurrences out of 97). In case the reporting verb is in present tense (36), the written source of report has been found in 45,5% (10 occurrences out of 22). Regarding the outcome of the analysis, it can be said that Short's hypothesis has been proved.

35. [...] a report in Le Monde newspaper suggested that Mr Sarkozy **had been talking** to "friends" about life after power. "If I lose, I will give up politics. Yes, that's a certainty," he was quoted as saying. (Appendix 2, example 17)
36. The latest quarterly ONS migration statistics report confirms that studying **remains** the most common reason to come to live in Britain, [...] (Appendix 2, example 117)

To sum the results of non-application of backshift in indirect speech and indirect writing with reporting clauses in initial position, it has been observed that the reasons are multiple. The first, traditional reason for non-application of backshift is continuing applicability proposed by Comrie. However, this reason is applicable only to 41% of samples. Secondly, Short suggested two reasons, connected exclusively to journalistic style – intention not to emphasize the past action and permanency of statement (5

occurrences). Next, Declerck and Tanaka propose that verb in reported clause do not have to be backshifted provided that a statement about calendar (5 instances) or an adverbial referring to present time (3 samples) are involved in reported clause. Finally, statement about the use of tense in indirect writing is made. The analysis proved Short's hypothesis that in case written source of report is involved, the tense in reporting clause is usually non-past and therefore no backshift is applied.

5.4.2. Medial and Final position of reporting clause

Concerning the last subchapter of the analysis, attention is to be paid to non-application of backshift in combinations of indirect speech and free indirect speech and indirect writing and free indirect writing. To remind, subchapter 2.1.2. makes clear that if reporting clause is put in medial or final position, reported clause is not grammatically subordinated to it and therefore the sentence possesses features both of indirect speech/writing and free indirect speech/writing. The data corpus contains altogether 14 samples of such combination. More specifically, verbs in past tense in reporting clauses are present in 12 sentences (37) and only 2 verbs in present tense (38) are involved in reporting clauses.

37. Markets are the "engine of progress" which "promote morality" by linking effort to reward, he said. (Appendix 2, example 123)

38. The government wants to prevent "benefit tourism" in which migrants **come to** Britain to claim benefits, says the employment minister, Chris Grayling. (Appendix 2, example 134)

Similarly to the only 2 samples of combination of indirect speech/writing and free indirect speech/writing when verbs in reported clause were backshifted (see subchapter 6.3.), it is impossible to get 100% reliable results because of low number of samples. Nevertheless, several reasons for non-application of backshift within combination of indirect speech/writing and free indirect speech/writing are suggested. The first reason follows from Semino and Short's belief that in case reporting clause is put in final or medial position, reported clause is not directly subordinated to it (Semino and Short, 2011, p. 193) and therefore the tense in reported clause is not dependent on the tense of the verb in reporting clause even though the tense is past.

The non-application of backshift can be also explained by Short's opinion that the

combination of indirect speech/writing and free indirect speech/writing is used in journalistic style because “the sentence looks like news given directly by the journalist” and the readers may be “more likely to accept the reported clause as objective fact.” (Short, 1988, p. 79) In other words, in case reporting clause is in final position, the emphasis is put on the reported statement and the original source of the report may seem to be less important. Thus, the non-application of backshift is required to support the impression of objectivity, which would not be possible with a backshifted verb in reported clause.

If the Short’s approach to the position of reporting clause (see subchapter 2.1.2.) was taken into consideration, the reasons for non-application of backshift in sentences where reporting clause is put in medial or final position would be the same as if the reporting clause would be put in initial position. Bearing in mind the Short’s theory, it has been found out that in 2 cases the non-application of backshift could be caused by involvement of an adverbial referring to present time (39), 2 instances could express permanency of statement (40), 2 samples would not involve backshifted verb because the action in reported clause follows the time of the report (41), the tense in 2 sentences would remain the same because the verb in reporting clause is present (42) and in 5 samples, the verbs in reported clauses would retain their forms because the journalist did not want to emphasize that the action had happened before the speaker spoke or before it was written (43).

39. Ms Giffords, 41, **will cast** her last vote in the House on Wednesday for legislation she and Mr Flake **introduced** this week, her office said in a statement. (Appendix 2, example 133)
40. Markets are the "engine of progress" which "promote morality" by linking effort to reward, he said. (Appendix 2, example 123)
41. The Government **will** actively **promote** entrepreneurialism, giving a "springboard" to thousands of would-be business-owners to "follow their dreams", he said. (Appendix 2, example 124)
42. The government wants to prevent "benefit tourism" in which migrants **come** to Britain to claim benefits, says the employment minister, Chris Grayling. (Appendix 2, example 134)
43. The rampage **began** as he left the depot, where he reportedly **crushed** two pedestrians, and **came** to halt only when members of the public **wrestled** him from the controls half an hour later when he **had rammed** into another bus, the officer and reports said. (Appendix 2, example 132)

Overall, the results of the last subchapter have shown several reasons for non-application of backshift in combinations of indirect speech/writing and free indirect speech/writing, although the results are not 100% reliable because of low number of samples. According to Semino and Short, backshift is not applied due to lack of dependency of reported clause on reporting clause. Next reason, expressed by Short, is that backshift is not required due to the emphasis on the reported statement. Lastly, in case the Short's theory mentioned in subchapter 2.1.2. was taken into consideration, backshift would not be used because of the same reasons as regarding indirect speech/writing with reported clause in initial position. Considering the results stated above, the features of combination of indirect speech/writing and free indirect speech/writing are closer to those of indirect speech/writing, provided that no backshift is applied, because free indirect speech/writing always requires the change in tense in reported clause.

CONCLUSION

To conclude this bachelor paper, it is appropriate to summarize both theoretical and practical part. The aim of this thesis was to apply the theory concerning reported language and backshift to the discourse of newspaper reports. More precisely, the intention was to examine the frequency of occurrence of particular non-direct forms of representation and the reasons for application or non-application of backshift within the given register. Thus, the analysis has been carried out and the expectations defined on the basis of other linguists' researches have been compared to the results of the analysis.

Summarizing the theoretical part, the first chapters put emphasis on classification of non-direct forms of representation. Semino and Short's approach is preferred in the whole paper as they provide the most detailed description of individual types. Subsequently, the relevant types of non-direct forms of representation regarding the analysis have been chosen and described in greater detail. Although the cited linguists in most cases agree with the interpretation of free indirect speech, free indirect writing and quotation phenomenon, they are inconsistent concerning indirect speech and indirect writing. Whereas Short argues that the position of reporting clause does not influence the dependent relation between reporting clause and reported clause, Semino and Short claim that in case reporting clause is put in medial or final position, reported clause is not subordinated to it. From the practical point of view, Semino and Short's approach was preferred but Short's theory was marginally applied to the samples as well. Next, the complex issue of backshift has been presented and described from two points of view. To make the results more precise, both Comrie's and Declerck and Tanaka's suggestions have been employed in the analysis.

Next, the focus may be put on recapitulation of the results of the analysis, based on the theoretical background, carried out in the practical part. The data corpus consisted of 150 samples of particular non-direct forms of representation randomly chosen from three online supplements of British broadsheets. Firstly, the results of the overall occurrence of non-direct forms of representation are to be summarized. The analysis shown that the most frequent type is indirect speech (55%) and the second most frequently occurred type is indirect speech involving quotation phenomenon (18%).

This finding acknowledged the hypothesis that indirect speech, either with quotation phenomenon, is most frequent in news reports because it can be used to provide summaries of long or multiple utterances, retaining vividness of the original utterance. Contrarily, it has been found out that indirect writing (9%) and indirect writing with quotation phenomenon (4%) are not commonly used in newspapers. These results were in accordance with the expectation. Regarding the next type, free indirect speech, only one instance has been found. Even though the literature studied had presupposed low occurrence of that phenomenon, higher number of occurrence in the corpus was expected. Finally, combination of indirect speech/writing and free indirect speech/writing was noticed only in 11% of cases.

The main part of the research was focused on application and non-application of backshift within newspaper reports. The results shown that backshift occurs in reported clauses in 47,3%, does not occur in 43,3% and 9,3% of samples remains ambiguous. It was found out that sequence of tenses is applicable to all 68 samples containing a backshifted verb. Among other most frequent reasons for application of backshift belong privateness of statement (21 samples), temporal adverbial referring to past time involved in reporting clause (15 samples) and journalist's intention to emphasize that the action took place before the speaker spoke (22 samples). Thus, the expectations regarding application of backshift were proved. As regards free indirect speech/writing and combination of indirect speech/writing and free indirect speech/writing, there are no results available due to significant lack of samples.

Concerning non-application of backshift, multiple reasons has been observed as well. In case reporting clause is in initial position, the main reason for non-application of backshift may be continuing applicability (41%), permanency of statement (5 samples), statement about calendar in reported clause (5 samples), adverbial referring to present time (3 samples) and present tense in reporting clause (22 samples). The last reason (the verb in reported clause retains its form because journalists intend not to emphasise that the action took place before the speaker spoke), applicable to 13 samples, confirmed the Short's hypothesis. Besides, higher number of occurrence of indirect writing with reporting clause in present tense (10 samples out of 22) acknowledged the hypothesis

concerning preferred use of present tense in reporting clause when written source is reported. In case reporting clause is in medial or final position, the backshift is not applied either because reported clause is not subordinated to reporting clause or due to the intention to emphasize the report. However, because the reasons for non-application of backshift, within reporting clause is in initial position, seem to be applicable as well, the features of combination of indirect speech/writing and free indirect speech/writing are closer to those of indirect speech/writing, provided that no backshift is applied.

Nevertheless, it should be reminded that because the data corpus (150 samples of the examined phenomenon) is not large enough, the results may not be 100% reliable and precise.

RESUMÉ

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá aplikací či neaplikací souslednosti časové v určitých nepřímých formách reprezentace v diskurzu novinových článků britského kvalitního tisku. Cílem práce je zaměřit se na nepřímé formy reprezentace z hlediska závislostního vztahu mezi větou uvozovací a nepřímou řečí, a následnou aplikaci či neaplikaci souslednosti časové. Dalším cílem výzkumu je zmapovat výskyt a formu určitých nepřímých forem reprezentace s ohledem na daný diskurz. Pro tyto účely je provedena analýza a domněnky založené na výzkumu vybraných lingvistů jsou porovnány s výsledky analýzy.

Práce je rozdělena do dvou hlavních částí, teoretické a praktické části. Teoretická část je tvořena čtyřmi hlavními kapitolami, z nichž některé jsou dále rozděleny do podkapitol. První kapitola teoretické části nejprve definuje základní charakteristiky a vlastnosti termínů týkajících se přímých a nepřímých forem reprezentace a na základě definic vymezuje relevantní formy pro cíl práce. Přímé formy reprezentace ('direct forms of representation') jsou vyloučeny z analýzy, neboť nepodléhají zaměření práce, a nepřímá myšlenka ('indirect thought') není začleněna z důvodu velké rozdílnosti mezi nepřímou řečí a nedostatečného rozsahu práce potřebného pro dostatečný rozbor dané rozdílnosti.

Druhá kapitola podrobně popisuje strukturu a použití jednotlivých nepřímých forem reprezentace a podskupin založených na klasifikaci lingvistů Semino a Short. Nicméně i zde dochází k eliminaci určitých nepřímých forem ('narrator's representation of speech/writing' a 'narrator's representation of speech/writing act'), neboť neodpovídají parametrům pro případnou aplikaci souslednosti časové. Přesněji řečeno, věta vedlejší obsahující nepřímou řeč je ve větěném celku zcela vynechána. Pouze pro porovnání jsou na závěr ještě zmíněny dva odlišné pohledy na rozdělení nepřímých forem reprezentace.

V první podkapitole je pozornost soustředěna na nepřímou řeč ('indirect speech') a nepřímou formu, kdy zdrojem výpovědi je písemný projev ('indirect writing'). Nejprve je popsán rozdíl mezi těmito dvěma kategoriemi – původce výpovědi – a poté je představena jejich struktura. Základem je uvozovací věta obsahující původce prvotní promluvy a sloveso, jehož pomocí je uvozena nepřímá řeč/psaní obsažená ve větě vedlejší. Jediný rozpor týkající se této kategorie spočívá v mediální a finální pozici věty

uvozovací. Zatímco Short tvrdí, že tyto netradiční pozice neovlivňují větnou podřízenost, Semino a Short prohlašují, že v takovém případě se nejedná o gramatickou podřízenost věty vedlejší a tudíž je označují jako kombinaci nepřímé řeči a volné nepřímé řeči ('combination of indirect speech and free indirect speech'). Jak již bylo naznačeno, další podkapitola se zabývá volnou nepřímou řečí ('free indirect speech') a volnou nepřímou formou, kdy prvotním zdrojem výpovědi je psaný projev ('free indirect speech'). V podstatě se tato forma skládá pouze z jedné věty, tedy neobsahuje větu uvozovací. V novinových článcích se zpravidla vyskytuje řídce, většinou z důvodu potřeby neopakovat větu uvozovací. Jedinou relevantní podskupinou jsou částečné citace ('quotation phenomenon'), tzn. kombinace přímých a nepřímých forem reprezentace. Částečné citace jsou podle předpokladu v diskurzu novin využívány hojně díky své schopnosti zdůraznit určitá slova prvotní promluvy (rys přímé řeči) a zároveň nejsou obsahově rozsáhlé (rys nepřímé řeči).

Dále je značný prostor práce věnován souslednosti časové. Předmětem souslednosti časové jsou především slovesa ve větě vedlejší obsahující nepřímou řeč, ale i deiktická slova (slova závislá na kontextu). Jelikož je problematika souslednosti časové komplikovaná, je v první podkapitole prezentována z pohledu dvou lingvistů. Comrie je zastáncem tradiční souslednosti časové, tedy situace, kdy je čas slovesa ve větě vedlejší automaticky ovlivněn minulým časem slovesa ve větě uvozovací tak, že jej „posune“ ('backshift') o jeden stupeň zpět (z přítomného na minulý, z minulého na předminulý čas). Jedinou výjimkou je situace, kdy čas ve větě uvozovací je přítomný nebo je obsah nepřímé řeči trvalého či všeobecného charakteru ('continuing applicability'). V opozici k tomuto tvrzení stojí teorie Declercka a Tanaky, která uvádí, že aplikace souslednosti časové může být podmíněna větnou stavbou, kontextem nebo sémantickými (významovými) faktory. Aby bylo dosaženo co největší přesnosti, v analýze jsou zohledněny oba postoje k souslednosti časové. Druhá podkapitola následně zkoumá souslednost časovou týkající se deiktických výrazů; jejich změna je ovlivněna sémantikou (významem), jelikož jejich užití ve větě je zcela závislé na kontextu.

Teoretickou část uzavírá čtvrtá kapitola, jejímž účelem je vymezit diskurz novinových článků v online verzích tří britských celostátních seriózních novin (telegraph.co.uk, independent.co.uk a guardian.co.uk) ze stylistického hlediska a navrhnout očekávání a

domněnky týkající se výskytu nepřímých forem reprezentace a důvodů pro aplikaci či neaplikaci souslednosti časové v daném diskurzu. V praktické části jsou následně teoretické poznatky aplikovány při samotné analýze.

Úvod do analýzy zahajuje druhou, praktickou část bakalářské práce. Nejprve jsou v této podkapitole stanoveny cíle a záměry výzkumu a je popsán zkoumaný soubor dat. Ten se skládá ze 150 náhodně vybraných vzorků nepřímých forem reprezentace z výše uvedených online verzí britského seriózního tisku. Zanalyzovaná data jsou statisticky zpracována a interpretována zároveň i na stylistické rovině s ohledem na předem stanovená očekávání ohledně důvodů pro užití či neužití souslednosti časové v rámci nepřímých forem reprezentace a četnosti jejich výskytu v diskurzu novinových článků.

Cílem analýzy bylo nejprve zachytit celkový výskyt nepřímých forem reprezentace. Na základě výsledků bylo zjištěno, že nejčastěji vyskytovaným typem je v 55% nepřímá řeč. Druhým nejčastějším typem je nepřímá řeč obsahující částečné citace (18%). Zjištěný výsledek potvrzuje hypotézu, že v novinových člancích se nejčastěji vyskytuje nepřímá řeč, také pokud obsahuje částečné citace, protože může shrnout dlouhé nebo mnohočetné výpovědi a přitom je zachována barvitost původní promluvy. Na druhou stranu bylo zjištěno, že nepřímé formy, kdy původce prvotní výpovědi je písemný zdroj (9%) a tyto formy obsahující částečné citace (4%) nejsou v novinových člancích často používané. Tyto výsledky jsou nicméně také v souladu s očekáváním.

Co se týče dalšího typu, volné nepřímé řeči, nalezen byl pouze jeden vzorek. Přestože dostupná literatura předpokládala nízký výskyt tohoto jevu, v daném diskurzu byl očekáván vyšší výskyt. Pokud jde o kombinaci nepřímé řeči a volné nepřímé řeči, ta byla zaznamenána pouze v 11% případech.

Hlavní a nejdůležitější část výzkumu byla zaměřena na aplikaci a neaplikaci souslednosti časové v rámci novinových článků. Výsledky ukázaly, že souslednost časová se ve vedlejších větách obsahujících nepřímou řeč vyskytuje v 47,3%, nevyskytuje v 43,3% a 9,3% vět bylo označeno za nejednoznačné. Bylo zjištěno, že tradiční souslednost časová, popsána Comriem, je aplikovatelná na všech 68 vzorků. Mezi další nejčastější důvody pro aplikaci souslednosti časové, navržené Declerckem a Tanakou, patří osobní výpověď ('privateness of statement') zahrnující 21 vzorků,

přísluvečné určení času odkazující na určitý moment v minulosti (15 vzorků) a novinářský záměr zdůraznit, že se daná situace odehrála před vlastní promluvou (22 vzorků). Z výsledků vyplývá, že domněnky týkající se aplikace souslednosti časové byly prokázány. Pokud jde o volnou nepřímou řeč a kombinaci nepřímé řeči a volné nepřímé řeči, vzorek bohužel nebyl dostatečně rozsáhlý na to, aby se daly vyvodit hodnověrné závěry.

V poslední, třetí části analýzy se pozornost přesunula na mnohočetné důvody pro neaplikaci souslednosti časové. V případě, že se uvozovací věta nachází v počáteční pozici, mezi hlavní důvody pro neaplikaci souslednosti časové patří v 41% případ, kdy je obsah nepřímé řeči trvalého nebo všeobecného charakteru. Dalšími faktory ovlivňující neuzití souslednosti časové jsou trvanlivost výpovědi ('permanency of statement') zahrnující 5 vzorků, přesné datum ('statement about calendar') uvedené v nepřímé řeči (5 vzorků), příslovečné určení času vztahující se k přítomnosti (3 vzorky) a v neposlední řadě také přítomný čas v uvozovací větě (22 případů). Poslední důvodem je hypotéza, že sloveso v nepřímé řeči nemění svou formu, jelikož žurnalisté nemají v úmyslu zdůrazňovat, že se daná akce odehrála předtím, než původce výpovědi promluvil; celkem je aplikovatelná na 13 vzorků. Očekávání bylo tudíž potvrzeno. Mimo to, vyšší počet výskytu nepřímé formy, kdy původce prvotní výpovědi je písemný projev, obsahující přítomný čas v uvozovací větě (10 případů z 22) potvrdilo hypotézu týkající se zvýšené četnosti užití přítomného času ve větě uvozovací, když je přítomen písemný zdroj výpovědi.

Za předpokladu, že věta uvozovací je umístěna v mediální či finální pozici, souslednost časová není aplikována ze dvou možných důvodů. Zaprvé, nepřímá řeč není podřízena větě uvozovací. Druhým důvodem může být snaha zdůraznit samotnou výpověď. Nicméně, jelikož se důvody pro neaplikaci souslednosti časové, v případě počáteční pozice věty uvozovací, zdají být aplikovatelné i na případy, kdy věta uvozovací je v mediální či finální pozici, se rysy kombinace nepřímé řeči a volné nepřímé řeči více podobají rysům nepřímé řeči, za předpokladu že není aplikována souslednost časová.

Závěrem by mělo být zdůrazněno, že soubor dat (150 vzorků zkoumaného jevu) není dostatečně rozsáhlý na to, aby mohly být stanoveny zcela věrohodné a přesné výsledky.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BELL, Allan. *The Language of News Media*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1991. pp. 296. ISBN 978-0631164357.

ALEXANER, Louis George. *Longman English Grammar*. London: Longman, 1988. pp. 295-309. ISBN 0-582-55892-1.

COMRIE, Bernard. Tense In Indirect Speech. *Folia Linguistica*. The Hague: Mouton Publishers, 1986, vol. 20, no. 3. pp. 265-296. ISSN 0165-4004.

DECLERCK, Rennat; TANAKA, Kazuhiko. Constraints on Tense in Reported Speech. *Studia Linguistica*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1996, vol. 50, no. 3. pp. 283-301. ISSN 00393193.

GREENBAUM, Sidney. *The Oxford English Grammar*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1996. pp. 652. ISBN 0-19-861250-8.

HUDDLESTON, Rodney. The Treatment of Tense in Indirect Speech. *Folia Linguistica*. Berlin: Mouton Publishers, 1989, vol. 23, no. 3-4. pp. 335-340. ISSN 0165-4004.

OSVALDOVÁ, Barbora. Zpravodajství. Zpráva. In ŠMÍD, Milan, et al. (eds.). *Zpravodajství v médiích*. Praha: Nakladatelství Karolinum, 2001. pp. 21-56. ISBN 80-246-0248-2.

QUIRK, Randolph, et al. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. New York: Longman, 1985. pp. 1779. ISBN 0-582-51734-6.

REAH, Danuta. *The Language of Newspapers*. London: Routledge, 2003. pp. 126. ISBN 0-415-27805-8.

RUNDELL, Michael (ed.), et al. *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners*.

Oxford: Macmillan, 2002. p. 171. ISBN 0-333-99093-5.

SEMINO, Elena; SHORT, Mick. *Corpus Stylistics: Speech, Writing and Thought Presentation in a Corpus of English Writing*. New York: Routledge, 2011. pp. 256. ISBN 978-0-415-69792-7.

SHORT, Michael. Speech presentation, the Novel and the Press. In PEER, Willie Van (ed.). *The Taming of the Text: Explorations in Language, Literature and Culture*. London: Routledge, 1988. pp. 337. ISBN 0415013097.

SMIRNOVA, Alla Vitaljevna. Reported Speech as an Element of Argumentative Newspaper Discourse [online]. 2010, [cited 15.1.2012]. Available from WWW: <<http://dcm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/3/1/79>>.

ŠMÍD, Milan. Zpravodajství internetové žurnalistiky. In ŠMÍD, Milan, et al. (eds.). *Zpravodajství v médiích*. Praha: Nakladatelství Karolinum, 2001. pp. 98-107. ISBN 80-246-0248-2.

THOMPSON, Geoff. Voices in the Text: Discourse Perspective on Language Reports. *Applied Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996, vol. 17, no. 4. pp. 501-530. ISSN 0142 6001.

Primary sources:

(A1) BINGHAM, John. Gay marriage 'gives no extra rights to homosexuals but confuses society' [online]. *The Telegraph*, 2012-3-16, [cited 2012-3-16]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/9147154/Gay-marriage-gives-no-extra-rights-to-homosexuals-but-confuses-society.html>>.

(A2) BLOXHAM, Andy. Sunday Times may pass Chris Huhne's speeding case emails to police [online]. *The Telegraph*, 2012-1-20, [cited 2012-1-20]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/9027498/Sunday-Times-may-pass-Chris-Huhnes-speeding-case-emails-to-police.html>>.

(A3) BLOXHAM, Andy. Three babies dead from infection in maternity ward [online]. *The Telegraph*, 2012-1-20, [cited 2012-1-21]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/health/healthnews/9027884/Three-babies-dead-from-infection-in-maternity-ward.html>>.

(A4) BOWATER, Donna. Ed Miliband joins campaign to strip Fred the Shred of knighthood [online]. *The Telegraph*, 2012-1-20, [cited 2012-1-21]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/ed-miliband/9027200/Ed-Miliband-joins-campaign-to-strip-Fred-the-Shred-of-knighthood.html>>.

(A5) GARDHAM, Duncan. Massereene verdict: Brian Shivers already has 'death sentence' [online]. *The Telegraph*, 2012-1-20, [cited 2012-1-20]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/northernireland/9027860/Massereene-verdict-Brian-Shivers-already-has-death-sentence.html>>.

(A6) GRICE, Andrew. Britain facing boom in dishonesty [online]. *The Independent*, 2012-1-25, [cited 2012-1-25]. Available from: <<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/britain-facing-boom-indishonesty-6294132.html>>.

(A7) GRIERSON, Jamie. IMF slashes UK's growth forecasts [online]. *The Independent*, 2012-1-24, [cited 2012-1-25]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/news/imf-slashes-uks-growth-forecasts-6293914.html?origin=internalSearch>>.

(A8) HOOPER, John; KINGTON, Tom. Costa Concordia operator 'waited over an hour' before ordering evacuation [online]. *The Guardian*, 2012-1-19, [cited 2012-1-20]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/jan/19/costa-concordia-captain-francesco-schettino>>.

(A9) HURST, Pat. Briton dies in Thailand shooting range suicide [online]. *The*

Independent, 2012-1-18, [cited 2012-1-19]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/briton-dies-in-thailand-shooting-range-suicide-6291236.html>; 19.1.2012>.

(A10) LICHFIELD, John. Sarkozy reveals his personal plan B: I'll quit politics entirely if I lose presidential election [online]. *The independent*, 2012-1-25, [cited 2012-1-25]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/sarkozy-reveals-his-personal-plan-b-ill-quit-politics-entirely-if-i-lose-presidential-election-6294045.html>>.

(A11) MACASKILL, Ewen. Newt Gingrich launches tirade over marriage at South Carolina debate [online]. *The Guardian*, 2012-1-20, [cited 2012-1-20]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/jan/20/newt-gingrich-marriage-south-carolina>>.

(A12) MACASKILL, Ewen. State of the union address: Obama pledges to fight for a fairer America [online]. *The Guardian*, 2012-1-25, [cited 2012-1-25]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/jan/25/state-of-the-union-obama-fairer>>.

(A13) MOORE, Malcolm; SAMUEL, Henry; MCELROY, Damien. China begins to turn against Iran [online]. *The Telegraph*, 2012-1-19, [cited 2012-1-20]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/iran/9025789/China-begins-to-turn-against-Iran.html>>.

(A14) MORGAN, Tom. Two jailed for Ashraf Rossli robbery [online]. *The Independent*, 2012-3-15, [cited 2012-3-15]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/two-jailed-for-ashraf-rossli-robbery-7573814.html>>.

(A15) NELSON, Dean. Salman Rushdie in Mumbai underworld assassination threat [online]. *The Telegraph*, 2012-1-20, [cited 2012-1-20]. Available from WWW:

<<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/india/9027903/Salman-Rushdie-in-Mumbai-underworld-assassination-threat.html>>.

(A16) PATON, Graeme. Universities should resist grade inflation, warns Willetts [online]. *The Telegraph*, 2012-1-19, [cited 2012-1-20]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/education/universityeducation/9025829/Universities-should-resist-grade-inflation-warns-Willetts.html>>.

(A17) Reuters in Havana. Cuban dissident dies in jail after hunger strike [online]. *The Guardian*, 2012-1-20, [cited 2012-1-20]. available from WWW: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/jan/20/cuban-dissident-dies-hunger-strike>>.

(A18) Reuters. Nine killed as Indian bus driver goes on rampage [online]. *The Telegraph*, 2012-1-25, [cited 2012-1-25]. available from WWW: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/india/9037556/Nine-killed-as-Indian-bus-driver-goes-on-rampage.html>>.

(A19) Reuters. State of the Union 2012: Gabrielle Giffords receives standing ovation [online]. *The Telegraph*, 2012-1-25, [cited 2012-1-25]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/us-politics/9037587/State-of-the-Union-2012-Gabrielle-Giffords-receives-standing-ovation.html>>.

(A20) SHABI, Rachel. Nato accused of war crimes in Libya [online]. *The Independent*, 2012-1-19, [cited 2012-1-19]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/nato-accused-of-war-crimes-in-libya-6291566.html>>.

(A21) SHARIATMADARI, David. UK's first course in women, Islam and the media launched [online]. *The Guardian*, 2012-1-19, [cited 2012-1-20]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/jan/19/uk-first-degree-women-islam-media>>.

(A22) SMITH, Helena. Greece's ancient sites for rent as financial crisis deepens

[online]. *The Guardian*, 2012-1-20, [cited 2012-1-20]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2012/jan/20/greek-ancient-sites-for-rent>>.

(A23) SQUIRES, Nick. Costa Concordia: captain's wife says Schettino 'not a monster' [online]. *The Telegraph*, 2012-1-24, [cited 2012-1-25]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/italy/9036390/Costa-Concordia-captains-wife-says-Schettino-not-a-monster.html>>.

(A24) TAYLOR, Diane. Congo embassy workers claim asylum in UK [online]. *The Guardian*, 2012-2-20, [cited 2012-2-20]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/feb/20/congo-embassy-workers-asylum-uk>>.

(A25) TOPPING, Alexandra. Government moves to prevent 'benefit tourism' [online]. *The Guardian*, 2012-1-20, [cited 2012-1-20]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/society/2012/jan/20/government-moves-prevent-benefit-tourism>>.

(A26) TRAVIS, Alan. Net migration to Britain remains at record levels [online]. *The Guardian*, 2012-2-23, [cited 2012-2-23]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2012/feb/23/net-migration-britain-record-levels>>.

(A27) USBORNE, David. Huntsman drops out of Republican race [online]. *The Independent*, 2012-1-17, [cited 2012-1-18]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/huntsman-drops-out-of-republican-race-6290573.html>>.

(A28) USBORNE, David. Super-rich Romney admits paying only 15 per cent in taxes [online]. *The Independent*, 2012-1-18, [cited 2012-1-18]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/superrich-romney-admits-paying-only-15-per-cent-in-taxes-6291073.html>>.

(A29) WALKER, Shaun. Russia warns that Iran strike could trigger 'chain reaction'

[online]. *The Independent*, 2012-1-19, [cited 2012-1-19]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/russia-warns-that-iran-strike-could-trigger-chain-reaction-6291452.html>>.

(A30) WARREN, Michael. Scores killed in Argentina train crash [online]. *The Independent*, 2012-2-22, [cited 2012-2-22]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/scores-killed-in-argentina-train-crash-7298954.html>>.

(A31) WATT, Nicholas. David Cameron calls for reform of European court of human right [online]. *The Guardian*, 2012-1-25, [cited 2012-1-25]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/law/2012/jan/25/david-cameron-reform-european-court>>.

(A32) WILLIAMS, Matt. US government hits Megaupload with mega piracy indictment [online]. *The Guardian*, 2012-1-19, [cited 2012-1-20]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2012/jan/19/us-government-megaupload-piracy-indictment>>.

(A33) WINNETT, Robert. Register of lobbyists will shine light on influence [online]. *The Telegraph*, 2012-1-20, [cited 2012-1-20]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/9026295/Register-of-lobbyists-will-shine-light-on-influence.html>>.

(A34) WINTOUR, Patrick. George Osborne poised to slash top tax rate from 50p to 40p [online]. *The Guardian*, 2012-3-15, [cited 2012-3-16]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2012/mar/15/george-osborne-top-tax-rate?INTCMP=SRCH>>.

(A35) WOODCOCK, Andrew. Cameron sets out vision for 'popular capitalism' [online]. *The Independent*, 2012-1-19, [cited 2012-1-19]. Available from WWW: <<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/cameron-sets-out-vision-for-popular-capitalism-6291768.html>>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

IS –	indirect speech
ISq –	indirect speech with quotation phenomenon
IW –	indirect writing
IWq –	indirect writing with quotation phenomenon
IS-IW(q) –	ambiguity between indirect speech and indirect writing together with quotation phenomenon
FIS –	free indirect speech
IS-FIS(q) –	combination of indirect speech and free indirect speech together with quotation phenomenon
IW-FIW(q) –	combination of indirect writing and free indirect writing together with quotation phenomenon

APPENDIX 2: THE DATA CORPUS

Backshift

1) Initial position of reporting clause

1. [...] Mitt Romney conceded yesterday that he **had** only **been** paying about 15 per cent in taxes on most of his very considerable income, [...] A28

IS, tense backshifted

2. Mr Santorum, a former US Senator in Pennsylvania with staunch social-conservative views, said only that he **had been expecting** Mr Huntsman to throw in the towel earlier. A27

IS, tense backshifted

3. Mr Cameron accepted that the financial crisis and the slow recovery from recession **had shaken** public confidence in the capitalist economy. A35

IS, tense backshifted

4. Mr Miliband this morning said he **did not believe** the PM **was** "serious about this agenda" [...] A35

ISq, tense backshifted

5. Mr Cameron insisted that he **had been raising** concerns over the operation of the economy for some time [...] A35

IS, tense backshifted

6. [...] pointing to speeches dating back to his election as Conservative leader in 2005 when he said he **would not** just **stand** for business but stand up to business. **A35**

IS, tense backshifted

7. Mr Cameron announced that he **would table** a Bill to simplify legislation relating to co-operatives as part of a drive to encourage employee and customer involvement in owning a share of businesses. **A35**

IS, tense not backshifted

8. "So instead of popular capitalism, we ended up with unpopular capitalism." Mr Cameron said he **wanted to** "reconnect the principles of risk, hard work and success with reward". **A35**

ISq, tense backshifted

9. He promised to celebrate entrepreneurs who take risks with their own ideas, energy and money, and support leaders who earn big incomes by building great businesses. And he said he **would** "turn the tables" on the previous government's culture of regulation which strangled small companies in red tape while allowing the banks to "let rip". **A35**

ISq, tense backshifted

10. He also said he **wanted** to widen involvement in the market economy, warning: "Capitalism will never be genuinely popular unless there are genuine opportunities for everyone to participate and benefit." **A35**

IS, tense backshifted

11. The country's Foreign Minister, Sergei Lavrov, also said during his annual televised press conference that Russia **would use** its veto at the UN Security Council to block any resolution calling for military force to be used against Syria. **A29**

IS, tense backshifted

12. The US has already applied new economic sanctions and the EU is considering whether to follow suit as concerns mount over Tehran's nuclear ambitions, but Mr Lavrov said that such moves **were** disingenuous and **had** "nothing to do with a desire to strengthen nuclear non-proliferation". **A29**

ISq, tense backshifted

13. Russia has supported some sanctions against Iran, but has rejected any talk of new sanctions. [...] Mr Lavrov added, the new sanctions **were aimed at** "stifling the Iranian economy and the population in an apparent hope to provoke discontent". **A29**

ISq, tense backshifted

14. [...], the International Criminal Court's chief prosecutor, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, said last November that Nato forces **would be investigated** along with the two Libyan sides of the conflict for breaches of the laws of war. **A20**

IS, tense backshifted

15. The UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, last year rejected claims that Nato had exceeded its mandate in Libya [...] **A20**

IS, tense backshifted

16. Professor Whiteley, who has devised an "integrity test", see panel, said integrity levels mattered because there was a link between them and a sense of civic duty. If integrity continues to decline, he thinks it will be difficult to mobilise volunteers to support David Cameron's Big Society project. **A6**

IS, tense backshifted

17. [...] a report in Le Monde newspaper suggested that Mr Sarkozy had been talking to "friends" about life after power. "If I lose, I will give up politics. Yes, that's a certainty," he was quoted as saying. **A10**

IWq, tense backshifted

18. The UK economy will come under increased focus tomorrow when gross domestic product (GDP) figures are published for the fourth quarter of 2011 - revealing how close the country is to falling into recession.

The IMF said the greatest challenge was putting "an end to the crisis in the euro area by supporting growth" while restoring public finance balance sheets and sustaining economic recovery.

[...] Meanwhile, in a separate report, the IMF said risks to financial stability have increased, despite steps taken by European policymakers to address the issues. **A7**

IWq, tense backshifted

19. Earlier, Alberto Crescenti, the city's emergency medical director, said at least 550 people were injured [...] **A30**

IS, tense backshifted

20. Kafunda and Donovan denied the charges but two witnesses, who were granted anonymity, told the trial they recognised them. **A14**

IS, tense backshifted

21. In Rome on Wednesday, the environment minister, Corrado Clini, told parliament that the government was considering legislation to ban the practice of "saluting". **A8**

ISq, tense backshifted

22. A company spokesman told the Guardian that it could not comment on an ongoing investigation, but said: "Costa Cruises continues to liaise fully with the Italian authorities and is playing a full part in the investigation." **A8**

IS, tense backshifted

23. At a press conference on Monday, Costa Cruises' chairman and chief executive, Pier Luigi Foschi, said Schettino had not sought permission to deviate from his route in order to skirt the shoreline of Giglio, [...]. **A8**

IS, tense backshifted

24. He said the firm **had reviewed** in advance the captain's intended course [...].**A8**
ISq, tense backshifted

25. The government has warned that the fuel operation must start as soon as possible to avoid a disastrous leak into the surrounding protected marine park if the boat slips off rocks and breaks up.

But rescuers insisted they **had not been given** a deadline to finish. "Searching for passengers, giving certainty to the families, is the priority," said Luca Cari, a spokesman for divers from Italy's fire service. **A8**

IS, tense backshifted

26. Gingrich's former wife, Marianne, in an interview with ABC, **claimed he had asked** her for an "open marriage". **A11**

ISq, tense backshifted

27. Romney's spin doctors noted that Gingrich **had only released** one year, while Paul and Santorum **were not releasing theirs.** **A11**

IS, tense backshifted

28. EU officials said the time **had come** for some of its cultural treasures to be put to work. **A22**

IS, tense backshifted

29. At the time Vardalos complained that she **had spent** "an awful lot of energy and time" trying to convince Greece that the move would be to its benefit. **A22**

ISq, tense backshifted

30. He said Villar **had joined** an opposition group called the Cuban Patriotic Union in the eastern province of Santiago de Cuba last summer and **had been** an active dissident since then. **A17**

IS, tense backshifted

31. The government wants to prevent "benefit tourism" in which migrants come to Britain to claim benefits, says the employment minister, Chris Grayling. But he said that the vast majority of immigrants claiming benefits in Britain **were entitled** to do so. **A25**

IS, tense backshifted

32. Grayling said there **was** "a lot of talk" about Britain's benefit system being a "magnet" for people from around the world.

"Maybe it isn't a big problem right now," he said, but added: "We want to ensure we don't have in Britain a system that encourages benefit tourism." **A25**

ISq, tense backshifted

33. [...] but they said it **was** "not unreasonable" if they **had worked and paid** taxes. They wrote: "There's a natural instinct that says that no one from other countries should receive benefits at all. But if someone works and pays taxes here, it's not unreasonable that we should help out if they fall on hard times." **A25**

ISq, tense backshifted

34. Under current benefits legislation, European nationals actively looking for work can claim unemployment benefit, apart from some eastern European nationals who can only claim after 12 months on a registration scheme. [...]

Grayling said the government **was poised to take** legal action against the EU to stop more foreigners being able to claim benefits in this country under "reciprocal arrangements". A25

ISq, tense backshifted

35. The 12-week module, which the university claims is the first of its kind in the UK, will cover the often inflammatory topics of veil wearing, arranged marriage and "honour" crimes – looking at how they are portrayed in contemporary film, TV and other media, and how this reflects cultural biases in both the east and west.

Atakav said the course **would be** an important way of changing perceptions of Islam. A21

IS, tense backshifted

36. Journalist and broadcaster Nabila Ramdani agrees there is a need to challenge stereotypes. "The media caricatures [Muslim women]. It is the same kind of media treatment which sees Muslim men portrayed as swarthy types with beards or – at worst – potential terrorists," she said.

Atakav said the course **had added** relevance in the light of the Arab spring and new forms of political activism by women. A21

IS, tense backshifted

37. The US government has closed down one of the world's largest filesharing websites, accusing its founders of racketeering, money laundering and presiding over "massive" online piracy. [...]

A lawyer for Megaupload told the Guardian it **would** "vigorously" **defend** itself against the charges, dismissing the criminal action as "a civil case in disguise". A32

ISq, tense backshifted

38. Ira Rothken, an attorney for Megaupload, said the firm would fight the "erroneous" charges.

Speaking from his California office, Rothken said: "The allegations appear to be incorrect and the law does not support the charges." A32

ISq, backshifted

39. In one striking passage, delivered in a joint sitting of the Senate and the House, Obama said the defining issue of the present time **was** how to keep alive the promise of America as a land of opportunity. "No challenge is more urgent. No debate is more important. We can either settle for a country where a shrinking number of people do really well, while a growing number of Americans barely get by. Or we can restore an economy where everyone gets a fair shot, and everyone does their fair share, and everyone plays by the same set of rules," he said. A12

IS, tense backshifted

40. Obama said that in the months left before the election, he **was** prepared to work with both sides to get proposals implemented. But he warned that if Republicans engaged in "obstructionism" , as the White House claims they did throughout last year, he would confront them and, if necessary, bypass them. **A12**

IS, tense backshifted

41. They resigned earlier this month and have issued a lengthy statement denouncing their government, accusing it of presiding over a "climate of terror".

They claimed the government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo **was** guilty of abductions, arrests and assassinations as well as turning the police and Republican Guard into a private militia. **A24**

IS, tense backshifted

42. The three diplomats said in their statement that there **had been** substantial election fraud and ballot box stuffing. **A24**

IS, tense backshifted

43. A government source said: "The budget has to strike a balance. It has to show we are all in this together, but it also has to show that as a country we are open for business. We want a top rate that does not put off entrepreneurs or businesses. It is one of the highest top rates worldwide at a time when we need real growth. Above all, real growth is what we need to promote wealth and prosperity." The source said the deal on the 50p was not yet done and dusted, but was close to being so. **A34**

IS, tense backshifted

44. With a second front of pressure opening up on Iran over its support for the Syrian regime's crackdown on nationwide protests, Tehran has moved closer to global pariah status.

French officials yesterday told Le Figaro newspaper that Iran **was training** 50 members of Syria's elite Republican Guard in anti-sedition techniques in Tehran. **A13**

IS, tense backshifted

45. The French said the officers **were** members of Unit 101 from the elite 15,000-man Republican Guard force mostly recruited from President Assad's Alawi minority. **A13**

IS, tense backshifted

46. Shivers said he **had attended** several meetings of Eirigi, a Republican socialist organisation formed by a number of former Sinn Fein councillors, [...] **A5**

IS, tense backshifted

47. Shivers said his main interest **was** in hearing about the Irish republican hunger strikes and that he **opposed** violence.

"I had no hand and no part [in the shooting]. I don't agree with murder," Shivers said. He added: "I support Sinn Fein, I support the peace process." **A5**

IS, tense backshifted

48. Miss Leacock said she and her cousin **had** both **received** bullets in the post at their

home addresses and **had been abused** for being with Shivers. A5

IS, tense backshifted

49. She said she **was** “absolutely gobsmacked, disgusted, shocked and appalled” at the killings and that Shivers **felt** the same. A5

"It is murder, it is wrong, it is how I feel about it," she added.

ISq, tense backshifted

50. She explained why she had not asked him where he had been the night of the killing. A5

IS, tense backshifted

51. Shivers' barrister, Patrick O'Connor QC, described his client as a “highly unlikely terrorist.”

However Terence Mooney QC, prosecuting, said there **was** “no innocent explanation” for the presence of his DNA in the getaway car. A5

ISq, tense backshifted

52. He said Shivers **had been unable to give an alibi** [...] A5

IS, tense backshifted

53. Ben Silverstone, appearing for Times Newspapers, told the judges that the publishers **had agreed** to drop the application for judicial review at the start of the hearing. A2

IS, tense backshifted

54. Edwin Poots, the Northern Irish Health Minister, said the authorities **were taking** the matter very seriously.

He said: "It is important that we remain calm. Infection control teams are now in the process of trying to identify the source of the infection and minimise the risk of spread to other babies in the unit." A3

IS, tense backshifted

55. Festival officials sought to quell a protest at Jaipur's Diggri Palace on Friday when leading British-Indian author Hari Kunzru and a leading Indian academic announced they **would be reading** from the Satanic Verses in defiance of "bigots". A15

ISq, tense backshifted

56. "The absence of Rushdie from the Jaipur Literature Festival is a stain on India's international reputation," Hari Kunzru said on Twitter. "Assassins should not be allowed to stifle writers," said Amitava Kumar. Festival officials however asked them not to read from the Satanic Verses.

One of the festival's directors, the British author William Dalrymple, said Sir Salman **would still take part** but via a video link. A15

IS, tense backshifted

57. "There is a widespread recognition of the damage Fred Goodwin caused – and I think the privilege of a knighthood is a privilege you should only continue to enjoy if you haven't done such damage to the British economy."

Mr Miliband said there was "not much sympathy" for the former RBS chief [...] **A4**

ISq, tense backshifted

58. "There is a widespread recognition of the damage Fred Goodwin caused – and I think the privilege of a knighthood is a privilege you should only continue to enjoy if you haven't done such damage to the British economy." [...]

[Mr Miliband] said he **had failed** to show remorse or take responsibility for his actions. **A4**

IS, tense backshifted

59. Yesterday, David Cameron confirmed that the Honours Forfeiture Committee would be reviewing Sir Fred's knighthood.

Speaking after his speech on the need for responsible capitalism, the Prime Minister said: "I think it is right that there is a proper process to be followed for something of this order.

"There is a Forfeiture Committee in terms of honours that exists and will now examine this issue. **A4**

IS, tense backshifted

60. David Cameron warned in 2010 that the lack of lobbying safeguards **was** "the next big scandal waiting to happen". He said it "has tainted our politics for too long, an issue that exposes the far-too-cosy relationship between politics, government, business and money". The Prime Minister promised to "shine the light of transparency" on lobbying so that politicians "come clean about who is buying power and influence." **A33**

ISq, tense backshifted

61. David Willetts, the Universities Minister, said institutions **had to** prioritise "academic integrity" and resist pressure to mark up students' work.

[...]The comments came as it emerged that rising numbers of graduates are lodging official complaints with the university standards watchdog after being given poor degree grades. **A16**

ISq, tense backshifted

62. He also warned that the traditional system of classifying degrees **was** outmoded and **required** serious reform.

The comments came as it emerged that rising numbers of graduates are lodging official complaints with the university standards watchdog after being given poor degree grades. **A16**

IS, tense backshifted

63. It is feared the number of referrals will soar next year when the cap on student tuition fees rises from £3,375 to £9,000, creating greater expectations among students.

But speaking in central London today, Mr Willetts said it **was** important to emphasise that students **were** "paying for higher education, they are not paying for a degree". **A16**

ISq, tense backshifted

64. "When you talk to the Office for the Independent Adjudicator, one of the increasing areas of complaints he receives is from people who say 'I got a 2:2 when I should have had a 2:1'," he said.

Addressing the Politeia think-tank, he said that the difference between the two results was vital to students because of the squeeze on the jobs market, but he added: "That's where I wholeheartedly agree with academic integrity and the importance of protecting those kinds of degree standards." **A16**

IS, tense backshifted

65. An officer in the local police control room said that nine people had been killed and 27 injured. **A18**

IS, tense backshifted

66. She said on Sunday she would leave office to focus on recovering from injuries [...] "I have more work to do on my recovery, so to do what is best for Arizona I will step down this week," Ms Giffords said. "I'm getting better. Every day my spirit is high." **A19**

IS, tense backshifted

67. Ms Russo, 48, said her husband, Capt Francesco Schettino, 52, had been unfairly made a scapegoat for the debacle [...] **A23**

IS, tense backshifted

68. She said her husband had been unfairly branded a coward [...] **A23**

IS, tense backshifted

2) Final and medial position of reporting clause

69. "Not at all," he said. "It is really important to have an immigration system in which people can have confidence."

The government wanted those entitled to benefits to be able to claim but wanted "to know those people receiving benefits are entitled to do so", he said. **A25**

IS-FIS, tense backshifted

70. It was vital to "use this crisis of capitalism to improve markets, not undermine them", and Conservatives were particularly well-placed to do this, he said. **A29**

IS-FISq, tense backshifted

3) Free indirect speech

71. Giving evidence in his defence, Shivers claimed that on the day of the attack he had eaten breakfast at a cafe in Magherafelt before watching Manchester United play.

He had been intending to attend a farewell party for some Slovaks in Belfast. **A5**

FIS, tense backshifted

No backshift

1) Initial position of reporting clause

a) Past time in reporting clause

72. And he said he **will** personally **launch** a campaign next week to help people start up their own businesses. A29

IS, tense not backshifted

73. Mr Cameron confirmed that Business Secretary Vince Cable **will unveil** detailed proposals next week for legislation on executive pay. A29

IS, tense not backshifted

74. [...] he made clear that he wants to deal with the issue by empowering shareholders and making corporate salary structures more transparent rather than by capping top pay. A29

ISq, tense not backshifted

75. "So we should use this crisis of capitalism to improve markets, not undermine them."

Mr Cameron said that, [...], the Government **should identify** the specific mistakes made over the past decade, put in place the right rules and institutions to correct them, and open up opportunity and enterprise so that everyone **has** the capacity to participate and benefit from the market economy. A29

IS, tense not backshifted

76. The incident was caught on CCTV cameras at the shooting range in Pattaya on Sunday. [...] Local reports said paramedics and police **were called** and officers **viewed** the CCTV footage. A9

IW, tense not backshifted

77. The Sun reported that friends of Mr Davis **flew out** from Stockport to see him in Thailand and **were enjoying** drinks with him just hours before the incident. A9

IW, tense not backshifted

78. [...] in a separate report, the IMF said risks to financial stability **have increased**, despite steps taken by European policymakers to address the issues. A7

IW, tense not backshifted

79. Federal Police Commissioner Nestor Rodriguez said the dead **include** 48 adults and one child. A30

IS, tense not backshifted

80. Passengers said windows **exploded** as the tops of train cars **separated** from their floors. A30

IS, tense not backshifted

81. He said he was cycling to keep a frightened female friend company when he was attacked on a flyover in Barking. A14

IS, tense not backshifted

82. She also claimed the lovers **had** sex in the family home in Washington. A11
IS, tense not backshifted
83. Cuba drew international condemnation when another imprisoned dissident, Orlando Zapata Tamayo, died in February 2010 following an 85-day hunger strike.
The Cuban president, Raúl Castro, said Zapata **was** a common criminal, [...]. A17
IS, tense not backshifted
84. Bypassing Congress, he said he **will sign** an executive order to clear away red tape slowing down construction projects, another source of job creation. A12
IS, tense not backshifted
85. [...] figures published on Thursday showed long-term immigration **remained** steady at 593,000 coming to live in Britain in the year to June 2011. A26
IW, tense not backshifted
86. The figures for the first year of the coalition government showed that net migration actually **rose** from 235,000 to 250,000 in their first 12 months in office. A26
IW, tense not backshifted
87. The Washington Post reported that China **trimmed** its oil imports from **Iran** in January from a daily average of around 550,000 barrels to 285,000 barrels a day. A13
IW, tense not backshifted
88. The Washington Post reported that China trimmed its oil imports from **Iran** in January from a daily average of around 550,000 barrels to 285,000 barrels a day.
Chinese foreign policy experts said the statement **demonstrated** that Beijing **would not allow** its international position to end up beholden to Iran. A13
IS, tense not backshifted
89. But the regime has also hinted that it could be open to negotiations by claiming that it was entertaining a secret invite from President Barack Obama to open direct talks.
Iran claimed the appeal **was contained** in a secret letter to the Islamic Republic's supreme leader [...]. A13
IS, tense not backshifted
90. Shivers said he **went** to Mass and **ate** a Chinese takeaway in the nearby town of Toome, before changing his mind. A5
IS, tense not backshifted
91. Instead he said he **travelled** to his brother's house in Toome, [...]. A5
IS, tense not backshifted
92. He said he **was introduced** to the party by Dominic McGlinchey, son of the notorious INLA leader of the same name, who was a member. A5
IS, tense not backshifted
93. Shivers' fiancée Lisa Leacock said she **thought** he **was** at a farewell party for some

Polish friends on the night of the killing. A5

IS, tense not backshifted

94. She said she constantly **needed** reassurance that Shivers **was not cheating** on her and **checked** her partner's mobile phone for calls or texts from other women. [...]

"For the last year - obsessed was not the word for how I was feeling at the time," she said. **A5**

IS, tense not backshifted

95. She said her central concern **was** their fertility, which she was seeking a herbal remedy to.

"For the last year - obsessed was not the word for how I was feeling at the time," she said. **A5**

IS, tense not backshifted

96. Dr Mayes said the first death **happened** on January 6 and the second on January 13. **A3**

IS, tense not backshifted

97. The homosexual rights campaigner Peter Tatchell said that the proposals now **discriminate** against heterosexuals by allowing same-sex couples the option of marriage or civil partnerships but only marriage for heterosexual couples. **A1**

IS, tense not backshifted

98. Mr Lavrov said that Russia **is** "seriously worried" that military action against Iran **may be under consideration** [...]. **A29**

ISq, tense not backshifted

99. The organisation warned that global output **will expand** at 3.25% this year, a downward revision from 4%, as the likes of Italy and Spain **see** their economies shrink and pull the rest of the single-currency bloc into recession. **A7**

IS-IW, tense not backshifted

100. [...], the IMF said while budget deficits **fell** "significantly" in 2011, any adjustments this year **should be done** at a pace that **supports** growth and employment. **A7**

IS-IWq, tense not backshifted

b) Present time in reporting clause

101. An independent report published by Middle Eastern human rights groups says there **is** evidence that war crimes and human rights violations **were** committed by all the participants – Nato, rebel forces and those loyal to Colonel Gaddafi – in last year's Libyan uprising. **A20**

IW, tense not backshifted

102. While the document stresses that findings **are not** conclusive, [...]. **A20**

IW, tense not backshifted

103. Today's report observes that establishing what happened in Nato strikes in Libya was potentially hindered by the "apparent desire" among those interviewed on the ground "to protect Nato, or avoid any direct or indirect criticism". A20

IWq, tense not backshifted

104. Carried out by the University of Essex, which will today launch Britain's first Centre for the Study of Integrity, it suggests that the "integrity problem" is likely to get worse because young people are more tolerant of dishonest behaviour than the older generation.A6

IWq, tense not backshifted

105. A separate "trust barometer", published by the PR company Edelman, shows that two out of three people do not trust politicians to tell the truth. A6

IWq, tense not backshifted

106. [...] other research suggests people learn honesty or dishonesty in their formative years and this will not change very much as they get older.A6

IS, tense not backshifted

107. The French President, Nicolas Sarkozy, has said he will leave politics if he loses in the forthcoming presidential elections. A10

IS, tense not backshifted

108. The US-owned cruise line that operated the Costa Concordia says it has opened talks on compensation with the survivors of last week's shipwreck, [...] A8

IS-IW, tense not backshifted

109. [...] he has said it is a "scandalous omission" that the nationality of benefit claimants are not currently kept. A25

ISq, tense not backshifted

110. David Cameron has previously stated that the government's target is to limit the number of those moving to Britain to the "tens of thousands" annually. A25

ISq, tense not backshifted

111. Prosecutors allege that the website violated copyright law by illegally hosting movies, music and TV shows on a massive scale. A32

IS, tense not backshifted

112. Those behind the website have claimed that it diligently responds to any complaint regarding pirated material. A32

IS, tense not backshifted

113. They say that Megaupload paid users for uploading pirated material in full awareness that they were breaking the law. A32

IS, tense not backshifted

114. In a speech to the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg,

Cameron will say the ECHR **has** a "once-in-a-generation" opportunity to reform its work to ensure it **focuses** on the original intentions of its founding fathers – upholding human rights across the European continent. A31

ISq, tense not backshifted

115. Cameron will say that there **should** be new and more transparent rules for the appointment of judges on the court. A31

IS, tense not backshifted

116. The prime minister [...] will say Britain **has** a long and exemplary record on human rights. A31

IS, tense not backshifted

117. The latest quarterly ONS migration statistics report confirms that studying **remains** the most common reason to come to live in Britain, [...] A26

IW, tense not backshifted

118. The figures also show that long-term immigration of new Commonwealth citizens [...] **hit** a record level of 170,000 [...] over the same period. A26

IW, tense not backshifted

119. A separate set of Home Office immigration statistics giving annual figures for 2011, [...] show that study, work or family visa applications to Britain **fell** by 6% last year. A26

IW, tense not backshifted

120. Government sources say that from the outset the chancellor has seen a cut in the 50p rate as the headline-grabbing measure of the budget [...] A34

IS, tense not backshifted

121. However, the consultation document states that the “normal flow of communication between business and government” **should not be covered** by the new register. A33

IWq, tense not backshifted

122. It says [the document] that the Government **will take** into account the points raised in the consultation but “not the number of responses received”. A1

IW, tense not backshifted

2) Final and medial position of reporting clause

a) Past time in reporting clause

123. Markets are the "engine of progress" which "promote morality" by linking effort to reward, he said. A29

IS-FISq, tense not backshifted

124. The Government **will** actively **promote** entrepreneurialism, giving a "springboard" to thousands of would-be business-owners to "follow their dreams", he said. A29

IS-FISq, tense not backshifted

125. Britain is expected to grow at just 0.6% this year, down from previous forecasts of 1.6%, and grow 2% in 2013, down from 2.4%, the IMF said, [...]

[...] Meanwhile, in a separate report, the IMF said risks to financial stability have increased, despite steps taken by European policymakers to address the issues. **A7**

IW-FIW, tense not backshifted

126. The significant downward revision to forecasts in the euro comes as the cost of financing sovereign debt surges and eurozone governments try to clamp down on spending, the IMF said. A7

IW-FIW, tense not backshifted

127. The commuter train came in too fast and hit the barrier at the end of the platform at about 12mph, smashing the front of the engine and crunching the leading cars behind it, Argentina's transportation secretary told reporters at the station. A30

IS-FIS, tense not backshifted

128. Villar launched his hunger strike shortly after he was arrested in November, put on trial and sentenced to four years in prison for crimes including disobedience, resistance and crimes against the state, said Elizardo Sanchez of the Cuban Commission of Human Rights. A17

IS-FIS, tense not backshifted

129. He was placed in solitary confinement, which, combined with his hunger strike, caused serious health problems that led to his death on Thursday, Sanchez told Reuters. A17

IS-FIS, tense not backshifted

130. His comments followed the release of figures from the government that revealed for the first time that 371,000 foreign-born claimants were claiming out-of-work benefits. Of these, 2% were suspected of making fraudulent claims. There were problems with assessing the eligibility of 27% of the claimants identified, said Grayling. A25

IS-FIS, tense not backshifted

131. The amount of data submitted by universities to the Government will be cut, he said, [...]. A16

IS-FIS, tense not backshifted

132. The rampage began as he left the depot, where he reportedly crushed two pedestrians, and came to halt only when members of the public wrestled him from the controls half an hour later when he had rammed into another bus, the officer and reports said. A18

IS-IW/FIS-FIW, tense not backshifted

133. Ms Giffords, 41, will cast her last vote in the House on Wednesday for legislation she and Mr Flake introduced this week, her office said in a statement. A19

IS-FIS, tense not backshifted

b) Present time in reporting clause

134. The government wants to prevent "benefit tourism" in which migrants **come** to Britain to claim benefits, says the employment minister, Chris Grayling. A25

IS-FISq, tense not backshifted

135. The chancellor has, sources say, been intellectually persuaded of the case for a cut in the top rate, a move that will endear him to the Tory right. A34

IS-FIS, tense not backshifted

Backshift – ambiguity

136. The President's wife, Carla Bruni-Sarkozy, said in 2008 that she **would prefer him to serve only one term.** A10

IS, ambiguous

137. She later said she **was** speaking only "as a wife". A10

ISq, ambiguous

138. Donovan, of Cross Road, Chadwell Heath, east London, **was** sentenced to a total of five years for robbery, violent disorder and burglary offences at Wood Green Crown Court, Scotland Yard said. A14

IS-FIS, ambiguous

139. Kafunda, of Eastwood Road, Ilford, east London, **was** sentenced to three and a half years for robbery and nine months for violent disorder, to run consecutively, the force added. A14

IS-FIS, ambiguous

140. Foschi said that the company, and the Italian authorities, **had known of and agreed** to an earlier nighttime "salute" of Giglio in August last year. A8

IS, ambiguous

141. The two ministers wrote that people **may** instinctively **feel** foreign nationals **should not** receive benefits, [...] A25

IW, ambiguous

142. A spokeswoman for the Congolese embassy said it **was not commenting** on the resignations. A24

IS, ambiguous

143. Alain Juppe, the French foreign minister, said EU foreign ministers **would** seal an oil embargo against Iran and a freeze on the assets of its central bank at a meeting on Monday. A24

IS, ambiguous

144. Shivers claimed that on the day of the attack he **had eaten** breakfast at a cafe in

Magherafelt before watching Manchester United play. A5

IS, ambiguous

145. She said Shivers **socialised** regularly with close friends in a pub in Magherafelt, Co Londonderry and his acquaintances included the republican Dominic McGlinchey. A5

IS, ambiguous

146. Colm Donaghy, Belfast Health and Social Care Trust's chief executive, said they **would be carrying out** a full investigation into whether anything else **could have been done**. A3

IS, ambiguous

147. Dr Mayes said it **would be** some time before other information about the outbreak **was collated**. A3

IS, ambiguous

148. They said the author **could never be forgiven** for his narrator's claim blasphemous that disputed verses on the Koran were disclosed by the Archangel Gabriel. A15

IS, ambiguous

149. Mr Willetts [...] suggested students **should be given** a more detailed breakdown of their marks instead of a first, upper-second, lower-second or third-class award. A16

IS, ambiguous

150. The document made clear that Churches and other opponents **would be** powerless to stop the change, even if they mobilise hundreds of thousands of objections. A1

IW, ambiguous