University of Pardubice
Faculty of Arts and Philosophy

Active and Passive Voice in Reporting Forms in Newspaper Reports

Kateřina Truksasová

Bachelor Paper
2012

Univerzita Pardubice

Fakulta filozofická

Akademický rok: 2011/2012

ZADÁNÍ BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE

(PROJEKTU, UMĚLECKÉHO DÍLA, UMĚLECKÉHO VÝKONU)

Jméno a příjmení:	**Kateřina Truksasová**
Osobní číslo:	**H09623**
Studijní program:	**B7507 Specializace v pedagogice**
Studijní obor:	**Anglický jazyk - specializace v pedagogice**
Název tématu:	**Činný a trpný rod v uvozovacích větách v diskurzu novinových článků**
Zadávající 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 se zabývá problematikou výskytu činného a trpného rodu v uvozovacích větách všech základních forem reprodukce původní výpovědi v diskurzu novinových článků britského kvalitního tisku. Po prostudovaní základní literatury autorka vytvoří dostatečně velký korpus, na němž provede následnou analýzu. Nejprve zmapuje výskyt různých forem reprodukce (např. přímých, nepřímých či polopřímých) prvotní psané či mluvené promluvy či myšlenky. Dále se bude již soustředit na slovesný rod v uvozovací větě a vše uvede v souvislost s typem a formou reprodukované promluvy. Vše interpretuje na stylistické rovině, zejména v souvislosti s funkcí reprodukované řeči v daném typu diskurzu.

Rozsah grafických prací:

Rozsah pracovní zprávy:

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

Seznam odborné literatury:

FOWLER, R. Language in the News: Discourse and Ideology in the Press. London : Routledge, 2003. REAH, D. The Language of Newspapers. London : Routledge, 2003. SEMINO E.; SHORT, M. Corpus Stylistics: Speech, Writing and Thought Presentation in a Corpus of English Writing. London : Routledge, 2004. QUIRK, R. A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. London : Longman, 1985. HUDDLESTON, R.; PULLUM, G. K. The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2002. DUŠKOVÁ, L. Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny. Praha : Academia, 1994. CRYSTAL, D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2003.

Prohlašuji:

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

Byla jsem seznámena s tím, že se na moji práci vztahují práva a povinnosti vyplývající ze zákona č. 121/2000 Sb., 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 Hradci Králové dne 27. 6. 2012

Kateřina Truksasová

Acknowledgements

Abstract

This bachelor paper is focused on the occurrence of active and passive voice in reporting clauses in newspaper reports in British broadsheets. The theoretical part is divided into three main chapters. Firstly, the discourse of newspaper reports and the function of reported language in this type of discourse is described. Secondly, the attention is paid to direct, indirect and free indirect categories of speech, writing and thought presentation. The last chapter deals with active and passive voice. The theory presented in the first part is applied to the analysis. The aim of the practical part is to explain the occurrence of active and passive voice in reporting clauses in newspaper reports.

Key words: active voice; passive voice; reporting clause; reported language; newspaper reports

Abstrakt

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá problematikou výskytu činného a trpného rodu v uvozovacích větách všech základních forem reprodukce původní výpovědi v diskurzu novinových článků britského kvalitního tisku. Teoretická část práce je rozdělena do tří kapitol. V úvodní kapitole je charakterizován diskurz novinových článků a funkce reprodukované řeči v daném diskurzu. Poté je pozornost věnována přímým, nepřímým a polopřímým formám reprodukce prvotní psané a mluvené promluvy a myšlenky. Poslední kapitola se věnuje činnému a trpnému rodu. Poznatky získané v teoretické části jsou aplikovány v následné analýze. Jejím cílem je zmapovat výskyt trpného a činného rodu v uvozovacích větách v souvislosti s funkcí reprodukované řeči v daném typu diskurzu.

Klíčová slova: činný rod; trpný rod; uvozovací věta; reprodukce řeči; novinové články

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

This bachelor paper is dedicated to the study of active and passive voice in reporting clauses in newspaper reports. The aim of the thesis is to map the occurrence and explain the motivation for the use of active and passive voice in reporting clauses in randomly selected newspaper reports from three leading British broadsheets, namely *The Guardian*, *The Telegraph* and *The Independent*.

The thesis is divided into two main parts, a theoretical and a practical part. The intention of the first part is to establish a theoretical background that is necessary for the purpose of the practical part. Firstly, British broadsheets, the language of newspapers and the role of news reports are briefly discussed. Secondly, reported language is examined in a greater depth. Reported discourse is divided according to the modes of speech, writing and thought. Particularly, the stress is put on categories that contain a separate reporting and a reported clause. For the purpose of the thesis, the classification introduced in the model of speech, writing and thought presentation by linguists Elena Semino and Mick Short has been chosen. Nevertheless, approaches to this phenomenon by other linguists and grammarians, such as Thompson, Quirk et al. and Fowler, are taken into account as well. Lastly, the attention is paid to voice. The two types of voice, active and passive, are discussed. Moreover, the function of active and passive voice in newspaper reports is analysed.

The practical part is opened with a general introduction, a description of primary sources and a selected methodology. Afterwards, the analysis is carried out. Predominantly, it explores syntactic, semantic and stylistic features influencing the use of active and passive voice in reporting clauses in newspaper discourse. The values and norms of the press are taken into consideration, too. First, active and passive voice in reporting clauses in direct and indirect speech and writing is studied. Then, active and passive voice in reporting clauses in thought presentation is in the focus of attention. The results of the analysis are interpreted both quantitatively and qualitatively.

2. BRITISH BROADSHEETS

The media plays a significant role in a human life. Moreover, as Bell (1991, p. 1) puts it, they are "dominating presenters of language in our society" and "the primary language genre". Thus, the newspaper language has a distinctive style characterized by the occurrence of highly complex sentences, nominalizations, embedded and condensed clauses. (van Dijk, 1988, p. 27, 77-79) Bell (1991, p. 13-14, 16, 59) divides the media into two main genres, news and advertising. He also states that the hard news, i.e. reports about accidents, conflicts and politics, are perceived as the core news product. In most cases, news is gathered from other sources, primarily news agencies, such as Reuters, which, however, clashes with the idea of the news being "new".

There are two types of British newspapers, broadsheets and tabloids. Generally, broadsheets are considered to be serious and present a formal style, whereas the language of tabloids tends to be informal. Moreover, Bell (1991, p. 109) claims that each of them attract a different sort of readers. The quality newspapers, for example *The Times*, *The Telegraph* and *The Guardian*, represent "the high-grade readership", which consists of middle classes, while tabloids, such as *Daily Mail*, *Mirror* and *The Sun*, are read mainly by working classes. For this reason, the linguistic styles are diverse, too. As Richardson (2007, p. 90) states, the audience plays an important role in the choice of a story, its tone and presentation. When the previously listed ideological and linguistic criteria for the news report are met, it should result in accomplishing the target audience expectations. On the contrary, Crystal (2003, p. 380) argues that there is no such a thing as "a variety of newspaper language". He suggests that the media reflects the language commonly used by the public from various fields, e.g. politics, literature and science. In fact, the nature of the language is shaped by the medium, for this reason each newspaper has different language tendencies.

2.1 The role of reporting language in newspapers

Semino et al. (1997, p. 17) explain that presentation of other people's words is "a central aspect of a wide variety of text types, from fictional narratives to biographies, from newspaper reports to academic papers". If the press is considered, Richardson (2004, p. 7) and Delin (2000, p. 8, 12) point out that a primary function of journalism is

to reproduce opinions, activities and actions of the authorities. Therefore, newspapers usually report spoken utterances, e.g. political affairs, rather than describing action. (Bell, 1991, p. 53) This enormously contributes to the high occurrence of reported speech in the press.

News reporting as such is shaped by two crucial factors, time and place. A reporter is compelled to use a restricted number of words in a limited time period. Therefore, it requires the use of fixed sentence patterns and other style features typical for news discourse. It is due to brevity of the final version of an article. (van Dijk, 1988, p. 76, 80) News reports are produced by journalists who paraphrase or quote what someone else said. (Bell, 1991, p. 41) To achieve that a report is newsworthy, three components should be present, negativity, currentness and attribution.

Although journalists write the report from their point of view, they should eliminate their own opinions and attitudes. (Thompson, 1994, p. 152) As Short (1998, p. 76) puts it, a reporter's choice of speech presentation category is "one way in which a reader's viewpoint can be controlled in a text". That is particularly true when the voice in reporting clause is considered (more in chapter 4) since it enables a shift of participants' perspective and consequently, it can be viewed as a manipulative aspect of reporting. (Thompson, 1996, p. 505)

3. REPRESENTATION OF SPEECH, WRITING AND THOUGHT

Reported language is used for interpreting the message the original speaker produced. The information that is reported includes spoken utterances, written texts, unspoken thoughts and even the deduction of other people's thoughts. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 356)

Semino and Short's revised model of speech, writing and thought presentation (2004) seems to be the most appropriate device for the aim of this thesis. These three modes are ranging from involvement to detachment of the original speaker. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 10) Fairclough (in Short, 1998, p. 78) calls this a "scale of mediation" and Thompson's (1996, p. 505) scale is running from being in "total control of report" to "not in control of report at all". Even though Semino and Short's classification is primarily used when closely examining the categories and annotating the samples from

the corpus, the approach to this phenomenon by Thompson (1994) is referred to and considered as well. If necessary, similarities and differences are contrasted and commented on. The list of all the abbreviations used in this chapter is provided in Appendix 1.

3.1 Representation of speech and writing

Firstly, it is convenient to clarify the motivation behind treating these two categories together. It is, in short, because the speech and the writing scale are almost identical, only the reporting verbs for each category are dissimilar due to the nature of the medium.

For the purpose of this thesis, only the categories that contain a separate reporting clause are relevant. Therefore, the categories where the reporting clause is absent are not examined in depth.

<div align="center">

← Speech presentation scale →
[N]   NV   NRSA   IS   FIS   DS   (FDS)

← Writing presentation scale →
[N]   NW   NRWA   IW   FIW   DW   (FDW)

</div>

Before moving on to individual SW&TP categories, it should be highlighted that a reporting and a reported clause are closely tied. Even though the reporting clause is finite and described as a main clause (Biber et al., 1999, p. 196), it is conceptually dependent on the reported clause. (Vandelanotte, 2009, p. 38) The finite reporting clause (e.g. He said) followed by the subordinate reported clause can be substituted by other structures lacking a reporting verb, such as reporting adjuncts (e.g. according to), nouns (e.g. A statement that...), adjectives (e.g. The MP is adamant that...) (Thompson, 1994, p. 20-26) In the practical part, only the reporting clauses containing reporting verbs are covered since it is possible to distinguish between active and passive voice. In the following pages, each category is defined from a structural and a functional point of view.

3.1.1 Direct speech and direct writing

According to Greenbaum (1996, p. 356), two main categories of reported speech are direct and indirect speech. Halliday (2004, p. 443) refers to these two phenomena as "modes of projection".

There is a full agreement between Quirk et al. (1985) and Greenbaum (1996) about direct speech. They are united in saying that direct speech is enclosed in quotation marks and presents the exact words which were said or written. Moreover, Greenbaum (1996, p. 356) emphasizes that it is journalists' responsibility to report the spoken words accurately. Similar criteria apply to written texts where the observance of "verbatim accuracy" is expected. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1022)

The direct speech and writing structure consists of the separate reporting clause (emboldened, underlined) containing the reference to the original source of the spoken act to whom is the quotation attributed and the reporting verb, which is followed by the direct quotation enclosed in quotation marks (italicized). To provide a distinction by another linguist, Thompson (1994, p. 1) divides a direct report into two parts, a reporting signal and a message.

> **<u>Davis said:</u>** *"This was not the invention of some faction of the Conservative party. This was asked for by 100,000 members of the public."*

(Appendix 2, example 10)

The reporting clause can precede, follow or interrupt the reported message. In the words of Biber et al. (1999, p. 196), these positions are called "initial, medial and final". In all three cases, the reporting clause serves as the attribution to the original spoken or written source. (Delin, 2000, p. 24) In addition, Biber et al. (1999, p. 925) claim that the reporting clause in the initial position is preferred in the news discourse, primarily in order to introduce new voices in the text. It shows that "the focus is mainly on the fact that this is a report of someone else's words." (Thompson, 1994, p. 78) If the reporting clause appears in the medial and the final position, the subject and the reporting verb can be inverted, e.g. said a Downing Street spokesman (Appendix 2, example 31) Biber et al. (1999, p. 923-925) and Quirk et al. (1985, p. 1022) state that the subject-verb inversion is preferred in the press providing the subject contains a name

of the speaker, otherwise, the uninverted order is kept. Last but not least, when the reporting clause is in the initial or the final position, there is a change of punctuation.

Direct speech is regarded as the norm of speech presentation. The reason is that there is a strong motivation to present the exact words. What is more, a heavy emphasis is placed on the high degree of faithfulness of the reported words. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 89) As Short et al. (2002, p. 328) argue, the veracity is associated with "the reproduction of the lexical items and grammatical structures used in the anterior discourse". In other words, if the exact words are quoted, there is scarcely any space for ambiguity to arise. Moreover, by using direct quotation, a journalist is given an opportunity to distance himself from the original spoken act so the statement is presented as "an incontrovertible fact". (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 93) Therefore, Smirnova (p. 82, 2009) calls direct speech "literal structures" since they are authentic and represent "a verbatim reproduction of the initial message". When direct writing is taken into account, it tends to be perceived as profoundly formal and faithful since there is a reference to a written source, which is in readers' eyes more trustworthy.

3.1.2 Free direct speech and free direct writing

Semino and Short (2004, p. 27, 108) describe that free direct speech and writing is a sub-type of direct speech and writing. Both categories are positioned on the right-hand end of the scale. The difference between their direct counterparts are purely stylistic, thus, these features do not affect the function. The free direct speech and writing structure, as already indicated in the name itself, contains a direct string that does not need to be enclosed in quotation marks and the reporting clause can be omitted, too. (Semino et al., 1997, p. 23) Grammarians, such as Greenbaum (1996, p. 1032), state that free direct speech and writing is a minor mode with a missing reporting clause. An example of this construction is:

"He is very much looking forward to rejoining his family."

(Kendal, 2011)

3.1.3 Indirect speech and indirect writing

Indirect speech and indirect writing belongs to the most widespread form of speech presentation. According to Quirk et al. (1985, p. 1021), indirect speech "conveys

in the words of a subsequent reporter what has been said or written by the original speaker or writer." Greenbaum (1996, p. 358) points out that indirect speech is "used to report declaratives, interrogatives, directives, and exclamatives."

The indirect speech and writing report is split into two parts, the reporting (emboldened, underlined) and the reported clause (italicized), that is, on the other hand, dependent on the reporting clause, such as:

> **<u>But Tories said</u>** *that Cameron had sanctioned an aggressive operation to persuade wavering MPs to support the government.*
>
> (Appendix 2, example 63)

The reporting clause further specifies the original source, addressee and refers to the manner and circumstances of speaking while the reported clause conveys the message. (Quirk, 1985, p. 1020-1021) The reporting clause in indirect speech can also occur in the initial, medial and final position, although the initial one is the most common. When the reporting clause is in the final position, the punctuation differs since the reported and the reporting clause are separated by comma.

A core part of the reporting clause is a reporting verb. A journalist's choice for a certain reporting verb can reveal whether speech, writing or thought is being reported because some verbs are used exclusively with a particular presentation category. Bell (1991, p. 206) asserts that 'to say' is the most frequent reporting verb in the press. Thompson (1994, p. 34) calls this verb "a neutral reporting verb" that can be used when reporting any type of language event, no mater if it is speech or writing due to the correspondence with both animate and inanimate entity.

Apart from the neutral reporting verbs, there are others that provide additional information about the speech act. By the way, Fowler (1991, p. 88) defines a speech act as "a form of words, which, if spoken or written in appropriate conditions and under appropriate conventions, actually constitutes the performance of an action". Reporting verb can show speaker's purpose (e.g. admit, explain, emphasize) or manner of speaking (e.g. whisper, scream, mutter). (Thompson, 1994, p. 71-77) A reporter can also display neutral, positive or negative personal attitude toward the reported message, which is achieved by using reporting verbs that have positive or negative connotations.

(Floyd, 2000, p. 43) As a consequence, the choice of reporting verb not only can markedly influence readers' view, but also manipulate audience's opinion.

Another aspect of indirect speech and writing that is to be considered is verb tense. The tense in the reporting clause relates to the time of speaking. The past tense suggests that the speech event and the content in the reported clause happened in the past. On the other hand, the reporting verb in the present tense indicates a general, long-term character of the statement. In addition, it can also signalize that information being reported is still valid. The situation is different when reporting writing since there is a possibility to use the present tense regardless of the time of origin of the text. (Thompson, 1994, p. 108-111) In the corpus data, this hypothesis has been proved since there is a tendency to prefer the past tense. The occurrence of the present tense has been considerably lower. Predominantly, it has been used when reporting the content of written texts and mental states, which indicates their permanency.

The following part is dedicated to reported clause. First of all, the term "reported clause" is preferred by a majority of grammarians and linguists, such as Quirk et al. (1985), Biber et al. (1999). Therefore, this term has been adopted and used throughout the thesis. On the other hand, some of them, namely Halliday (2004, p. 446), favour a term "projected clause". In indirect speech and writing, the most typical form of the reported clause is finite that-clause, which is used when reporting speech acts, thoughts and attitudes. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 674) In that-clauses, a subordinator 'that' might be omitted, especially if there is the same pronoun subject in the main and the subordinate clause, e.g. He said he would (...). A detailed division of reported clauses is suggested by Thompson (1996, p. 515-516) who specifies that that-clauses are typical when reporting statements, wh-clauses and whether/if clauses are preferred when reporting questions and to-infinitives when reporting commands and offers. Moreover, a number of reference features takes place in the reported clause, such as backshift of tenses and other deictic elements, namely modal verbs, personal pronouns and adverbials.

Concerning the function of the reported clause, it summarizes or paraphrases the extensive content of the original message but does not provide the exact words; it rather presents "a gist of what was said or written". (Halliday, 2004, p. 454) In addition, Short

(1988, p. 74) claims that the indirect speech report can differ from the original utterance to a certain degree. Hence, only a part of a complex spoken or written act can be reported. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 106) For this reason, Smirnova (2009, p. 82) uses a term "liberal structures" for indirect discourse since there is not a full correspondence with the "word-by-word" original message and a journalist is completely in control of the report. Therefore, there is hardly any space for writer's personal attitude. Quirk et al. (1999, p. 1025) add that the essential truth of such a report is not affected.

3.1.4 Free indirect speech and free indirect writing

Free indirect speech and writing is placed between the indirect and direct categories on the scale. It adopts some linguistic features of these categories, such as backshift of tenses and other deictic features. Halliday (2004, p. 465) explains that for this reason it is "a blend" of these two categories. Greenbaum (1996, p. 362) agrees and says that the features of direct discourse that are retained include vocatives, interjections and direct questions. Although free indirect speech and writing is not enclosed into quotation marks, which would indicate directness, it is not introduced by the reporting clause either. Semino and Short (2004, p. 85) describe this possible adaptation of direct and indirect discourse as a "grammatical independence". For example:

> He looked straight at her. **He would definitely come back tomorrow!** She was pleased.
>
> (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 10)

Free indirect speech is frequent in fiction and its function in the press is primarily economical in order to avoid the repetition of the reporting clause. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 13, 87)

3.1.5 Narrator's representation of speech and written acts & voice and writing

Narrator's representation of speech and written acts has mainly a summarizing function as well as a distancing one. (Semino et al., 1997, p. 23) Generally, it provides a short report about what was said or written and summates insignificant information of little value. In addition, the topic ('p' suffix) of the speech or written act is usually

specified. The difference between indirect speech is that the narrator's representation of speech and written acts does not contain the reporting and the reported clause. Nevertheless, it can include other reporting signal of a nominal character, such as a noun phrase. (Thompson, 1996, p. 517) To provide an example:

> **But the funnyman came under fire from disability groups and Down's syndrome campaigners**, who said his use of the term was insensitive and distressing.
>
> (Appendix 2, example 99)

Regarding narrator's representation of voice and writing category, it captures the minimal speech and writing presentation. It indicates that the speech or writing activity was performed but the act is not further specified. See example below. Thus, the addressee is not aware of who was engaged in the verbal activity and the form and content of the utterance is hidden as well. As a result, a reader is distanced from the original speech or writing event. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 43-44)

> After **the row erupted** last week, Gervais said he had never used the word "mong" to mock those with disabilities.
>
> (Appendix 2, example 148)

These categories occur frequently in the press because of the necessity to provide background information about a particular topic. Usually, these structures precede a stretch of direct and indirect forms, open the sentence and have a summarizing nature. Nevertheless, neither NRSA/NRWA nor NV/NW are relevant for the purpose of this thesis since they do not contain a separate reporting clause, thus, they were excluded from the analysis.

3.2 Representation of thought

Thought presentation considerably differs from speech and writing presentation, hence a single chapter is devoted to this issue. The striking contrast between these modes is that inner thoughts are not a form of communication performed between two or more participants but it is an entirely internal phenomenon having no illocutionary force. Therefore, presentation of thoughts will always be ambiguous and based only on a reporter's assumption since it is impossible to accurately present what is going on in a

human mind. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 61)

← Thought presentation scale →
[N]   NRTA   IT   FIT   DT   FDT

3.2.1 Direct thought and free direct thought

When the form of direct and free direct thought is considered, it corresponds with the direct speech and writing one introduced in subchapters 3.1.1 and 3.1.2. In brief, a direct thought structure contains a reporting clause that can precede, interrupt or appear in the final position. It is followed by the original message enclosed in quotation marks. Compared to the free direct thought construction, there are neither quotation marks nor the reporting clause. Halliday (2004, p. 449) adds that when reporting thoughts, the reporting clause is called "a mental process clause" containing a verb of cognition.

Concerning the function, direct and free direct thought are frequently used in fiction since a writer has a privilege of direct access to a character's mind, whereas journalists have to rely upon news agencies and secondary sources. (Short, 1988, p. 64) In contrast to non-fiction, there is a possibility to report thoughts, supposing they are expressed verbally in a speech in which a speaker states his opinion about a particular issue. (Semino, 2004, p. 118-120)

3.2.2 Free indirect thought

In Semino and Short's corpus (2004), no instances of free indirect thought were found in the press section and the same outcome was achieved in the practical part of the thesis. Nevertheless, writers make use of free indirect thought presentation in fiction. It enables them to present mental states and thoughts vividly and with dramatization. A free indirect thought structure gives a writer a complete freedom in terms of grammar and vocabulary, which is called "a linguistic mix". (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 125)

3.2.3 Indirect thought

When the norms of all three types of representation are compared, it leads to the

conclusion that the direct forms are preferred over the indirect ones. In contradiction to speech and writing presentation, the norm of thought presentation is indirect thought, which is placed on the left-hand side of the scale.

In indirect though, both a reporting and a reported clause are present and they are usually finite. In the reporting clause, there can be used verbs indicating a mental process as well as reporting verbs for speech. A senser, i.e. the one the idea is attributed to, occupies the subject position assuming there is a direct link between him and the thought reported. Consequently, a reader is fully aware of whom the thought belongs to. For instance:

(...) **We understand** that many people who voted for it felt very strongly - and we respect that.

(Appendix 2, example 183)

On the contrary, a journalist might not wish to mention the senser because he is unknown, the thought is shared by a group of people or people in general. Therefore, a passive construction is used. In this case, no reference is made and a neutral introductory 'it' occupies the subject position instead. (Thompson, 1994, p. 133) Moreover, Semino and Short (2004, p. 135) highlight that indirect thought has a considerably higher occurrence in non-fiction discourse. For example:

It is thought to be the first time he has missed Christmas at Sandringham since the early 1990s.

(Appendix 2, example 174)

Regarding verb tense in the reporting clause, there is an increased tendency to favour the present tense over the past tense in the corpus data. This, however, is an apparent contradiction to the speech and writing presentation. It suggests that mental states are permanent and they are lasting for longer period of time, whereas speech presentation describes a single moment in the past.

Thoughts, ideas, mental operations and feelings are not in most cases communicated verbally so that presenting them indirectly is more appropriate in this context. Thompson (1994, p. 122) suggests that indirect thought can be used even though the opinion was not expressed aloud. For this reason, the interpretation will

always be vague and based only on a reporter's assumption and indirect evidences. The reporter's opinion is formed by external circumstances, such as facial expressions and general behaviour, from which he draws conclusion that is notable for the article. Therefore, the indirect thought report gives impression that a reader was given insight into the speaker's mind. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 127-128, 135) Consequently, thought presentation in news reporting is in most cases inferred.

At this stage, it is appropriate to stress that from Semino and Short's viewpoint, there is a thin line between NIi (internal narration-inferred) and ITi (indirect thought-inferred) categories. Thus, some instances can be viewed as ambiguous and arguable. They explain that they tagged a stretch as NIi when "reference was made to relatively permanent beliefs and opinions". On the contrary, they applied the tag ITi when "reference was made to specific thoughts that appear to have occurred at a particular moment in time". (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 140) Compared to Thompson (1994, p. 120), he does not make a broad division of this phenomenon and categorizes it as reporting thoughts. It is noteworthy that Thompson's approach has been adopted in the practical part due to the arguments listed above. Semino and Short's (2004, p. 140) statement that "both ITi and NIi contains a verb of cognition which is followed by separated reported clause" strengthens the motivation for the decision.

3.2.4 Narrator's representation of thought acts & internal narration

Similarly as NRSA/NRWA, NRTA has a summarizing and an introductory function. It gives a reader a slight hint about a person's stream of thought. Although the same structural and functional rules as in NRSA/NRWA apply, still, in the speech and writing mode is evident that the act is performed. The NRTA report does not contain a reporting clause but a clausal structure serving as the reference to a mental act is required. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 130)

Internal narration is a category that captures minimal inner states without a detailed specification of the thought, meaning that the thought was not articulated. Simply put, the existence of emotional or cognitive act is indicated and the mental process taking place in person's mind is not exposed. There are number of ways to express emotional and cognitive states, such as the use of verbs of cognition, noun

phrases, metaphors and idioms. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 134)

3.3 Other phenomena - quotation, hypothetical, embedded

Semino and Short (2004, p. 153) introduce a system of additional tags that should contribute to a precise classification. These phenomena occur in all SW&TP categories. The tags are predominantly applied in reported clauses, thus, they do not affect the reporting clause. Nevertheless, some of the tags were used when annotating the data in the practical part in order to provide as detailed classification as possible.

Partial quotes (tag 'q'), a term introduced by Thompson (1994, p. 17), are usually found within the reported clause in indirect speech and writing. Therefore, it is a direct form incorporated in the indirect one. In contrast, a journalist can enclose his own word in quotation marks, which indicates irony. The intention for using partial quotes is to highlight only a certain word or a phrase from the original speech or writing that a reporter finds crucial for the purpose of his report. (Thompson, 1994, 17-18) Therefore, he keeps the vividness of the original source. At the same time, the reporter has enough space to reconstruct the rest of the sentence himself. Smirnova (2009, p. 83) claims that "quoted segments are fully integrated into author's syntax".

A report might be marked as hypothetical (with an 'h' suffix) if there is a reference to a future event. The prediction is usually signalled by using a future tense or modal verbs. All the instances previously discussed are connected with past and present events, whereas the hypothetical phenomenon is a "movement rightwards". (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 160)

Embedded speech, writing and thought (marked with a tag 'e') phenomenon represents those cases when presentation involves another presentation within it. Embedding can occur on the same level, i.e. speech embedded inside speech, but also across categories, for example writing embedded inside speech. (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 171-172) Embedded speech, writing and thought is annotated in the practical part just for the sake of accuracy. It has not any considerable influence on the reporting clause unless there is another reporting clause embedded inside the other one.

4. VOICE

Voice is a grammatical category of verbs. It expresses a syntactic and a semantic relationship between participants in a story. (Dušková, 2006, p. 253) It mainly affects the position of subject and object and it also changes tense and aspect. The voice is divided into two main types, active and passive. It enables to view the same information from different perspectives without changing the facts reported. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 159) Moreover, Huddleston (1984, p. 17) explains this as the aspect of thematic meaning, which is expressing the same information that differs in word order as well as in the arrangement of the theme in the sentence. The following example from Quirk et al. (1984, p. 802) illustrates the basic changes in the active structure and its passive counterpart:

John (active subject) kissed (active verb) Mary (active object).
Mary (passive subject) was kissed (passive verb) by John (optional subject).

4.1 Transitivity

When examining voice, transitivity of verbs should be taken into consideration. Firstly, a transitive verb takes a direct object; in case it takes both a direct and an indirect object, it is called ditransitive. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 38) In contrast, Halliday (in Fowler, 2001, p. 71) argues that there is a considerable difference between syntactic distinction of transitivity and different meaning between various types of verbs. In the words of Halliday (2004, p. 181), "transitivity is a system of the clause, affecting not only the verb but also participants and circumstances". Therefore, as Richardson (2007, p. 54) claims, transitivity of verbs denotes "the relationship between participants and the roles they play in the process described in reporting". Fowler (2001, p. 76-77) adds that transitivity is "semantic perspective on the ideas expressed by a clause" but stresses that a syntactic ordering of participants in the sentence plays a vital role. For this reason, he introduces two types of transformation, a passive and a nominal. Nevertheless, he (Halliday in Fowler, 2001, p. 71) claims that although journalists have a variety of options, they will always suppress some possibilities. For this reason, the journalists' choice indicates a particular point of view and it is "ideologically significant".

4.2 Active voice

Active voice is considered to be a norm in the English language. According to Huddleston (1984, p. 438), active voice is an unmarked voice. Halliday (2004, p. 58) defines unmarkedness as "a declarative sentence in which theme, subject and actor are united into single element". The active voice sentence structure consists of a subject, a verb and an object or a subject complement. The grammatical subject is placed in the initial position in the sentence and it can be expressed by a noun phrase or a nominal clause. The grammatical subject (S) performs the action denoted by the verb. The subject is followed by the verb (V) that can be intransitive, transitive and intensive. The last part of the sentence is comprised of the direct (dO) and indirect object (iO) or the subject complement. Lastly, the adverbial phrase (Adv) appears at the end of the sentence. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 348-349) To illustrate the distribution of clause elements in the sentence from the syntactic point of view, an example is to follow:

She (S) gave (V) me (iO) an expensive present (dO) last week (Adv).

4.2.1 Participants in active and passive voice

In the previous subchapter, the clause elements were perceived from the syntactic point of view. Now, the semantic point of view is discussed.

There are three main components conveying semantic meaning in a declarative sentence that can be rearranged - participants (agents or people involved), process (a verb describing the action) and circumstance. (Delin, 2000, p. 27; Halliday, 2004, p. 175) Moving on to the participants (i.e. the grammatical subject) in the reporting clause, it shows that the semantic roles introduced below provide additional information about participants that are performing, involved or affected by the action of the verb.

There are several semantic roles that the subject can perform. The first one is an agentive role, which represents an active human entity performing the action of the verb. When a non-human entity is responsible for the action, it is called an instrumental role. When the subject experiences "a sensation, an emotion, or cognition" (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 72), the semantic role is called an experiencer. Lastly, when the subject is expressed by empty 'it', it lacks any semantic meaning. It can be concluded that the subject of the active voice sentence in newspaper reports usually have one of these

semantic roles. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 351-355)

The involvement of other participants who do not perform the action is indicated by their position in direct and indirect object. A participant positioned in the direct object receives the action of the verb and it is called affected or a patient. The semantic role of the indirect object is referred to as a recipient. (Quirk et al., 1973, p. 171)

It is noteworthy to emphasize that "where the passive transformation applies, it transfers the role of the direct or indirect object to the subject", therefore the same roles apply in the passive voice structure. (Quirk et al., 1984, p. 357)

4.3 Passive voice

Passive voice is the counterpart of active voice. Its structure remarkably differs from the active voice one in many aspects. First and the most visible one is a non-canonical word order. Hence, the passive voice sentence has the following construction:

subject + auxiliary be (formal context)/get (informal context) + -ed/past participle

Active-passive correspondence: John (S) kissed Mary (dO)

Marry (S) was kissed by John. (object-PP)

(Quirk, 1984, p. 802)

In a passive transformation, or in other words "passivization" (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 32), there is a raising of the object of the active voice sentence to the subject position in the passive voice sentence. It means that the left-hand and the right-hand noun phrases are switched so that the object is topicalized and occupies the syntactic subject position. (Fowler, 1999, p. 77) Moreover, the subject of the active voice sentence becomes the optional agent, i.e. by-phrase. Finally, the auxiliary verb 'be' is in concord with the verb phrase it precedes. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 160) Consequently, the grammatical subject is not a doer of the action but it undergoes the action denoted by the verb. The doer of the action is situated in the object position in long passive or it is unexpressed in short passive. (Dušková, 2004, p. 253-254)

Passive constructions are possible to form with the help of most transitive verbs. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 475) When the verb is transitive and takes only a direct object, it has one possible passive construction. Ditransitive verbs, i.e. when the verb takes both

17

the direct and the indirect object, have a possibility to form two passive constructions since both objects can become the passive subject. (Dušková, 2006, p. 252) When the verb is intransitive, e.g. He died., the object is not present and it cannot be transformed into passive. In addition, passive voice occurs in finite and non-finite constructions. Finite ones include long and short passives with stative or dynamic verbs, whereas non-finite structures serve as a postmodifying clause taking a form of to-infinitive, ed/ing-participle. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 936-7)

Before the structure and the function of two most frequent types of passives, short and long, will be examined in detail, a broader distinction of passive voice according to similarity with adjectives provided by Quirk et al. (1985) is to be briefly presented. It demonstrates that passive voice has not always clear boundaries. From the Quirk et al.'s (1985, p. 167) point of view, when all the elements of a passive sentence correspond with its active counterpart, they are called central or "verbal" (Huddleston, 2002, p. 1431) passives. The second type is semi-passive which Quirk et al. (1985, p. 169) refer to as a middle element between a verb and an adjective. They point out that semi-passives have both verbal and adjectival properties. Huddleston and Pullum (2002, p. 1436) explain that "in the verbal interpretation it is dynamic, describing an event, while in the adjectival interpretation it is static, describing the state resulting from some prior event." Pseudo-passive is the third type. In this case, the function of ed-participle is no longer verbal but fully adjectival, which prevents it from forming the active counterpart. The main reason why such a sentence cannot be labelled as passive is the change of the function of the verb 'to be'. In the passive voice, it is regarded as an auxiliary verb while there is a shift from the auxiliary to a copular verb in pseudo-passive. (Quirk et al., 1985, 170) To provide an example from the corpus data:

> Similarly, **their Labour counterparts are worried** that the party's expected gains in English and Welsh councils will be overshadowed by its failure to land the big London prize.
>
> (Grice, 2012)

For obvious reasons, semi-passives and pseudo-passives are not included in the analysis.

4.3.1 Short passive

Short passive is commonly associated with a passive structure that lacks an expressed agent. A term 'agentless' passive is also widely used in connection with this phenomenon. Short passive does not cover all the information presented in its active counterpart, especially when the subject of active voice is taken into consideration. The subject of active voice expressed in by-phrase is omitted. Therefore, the message becomes impersonal. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 57-58) To illustrate this:

> (...) **it is suggested** Mr Clark may have been blamed to deflect attention away from Ms May.
>
> (Appendix 2, example 113)

Generally, the motivation for the use of short passive is that the agent is "unimportant in the message and offers redundant information". (Glaubafová, 2010, p. 39) There can be various reasons for the agent deletion. Firstly, the agent of the action is unknown. Secondly, the meaning of the verb is expressive enough, thus, a multiple explanation would cause unnecessary repetition. Lastly, short passive is less direct, hence it is used to avoid mentioning a personal relation. It other words, the agent of the action is concealed purposely, therefore the responsibility for the action is unspecified. (Fowler, 1991, p. 78) Halliday (2004, p. 179) supposes that when the actor is not in the subject position and has a weaker status at the end of the sentence, it can be left out. Although the agent is formally missing, there is a high degree of probability that it can be predicted from the linguistic context. Richardson (2007, p. 55) stresses that "any transformation of this kind removes a sense of specificity and precision from the clause" causing that the report becomes inaccurate.

Another type of short passive is called impersonal passive. In this construction, there is the thematic pronominal subject at the beginning of the clause and the reporting verb appears inside the reported idea. (Thompson, 1994, p. 134) For example:

> **Mr Cameron is thought** to have opted for a "big bang" approach to the alcohol problem after noting the success of the ban on smoking in public places.
>
> (Appendix 2, example 178)

The rules of functional sentence perspective also apply to short passive since the major focus is put at the end of the sentence. Consequently, the verb itself is emphasized and the attention is drawn to the action and to the result in case of stative passives. (Quirk, 1973, p. 168)

4.3.2 Long passive

Even though the reason for using passive voice is its ability to make a statement impersonal by omitting a doer of the action, it is not true in a long passive/agentive construction where the agent of the action is always present. A long passive structure conveys exactly the same information as its active counterpart. It means that both the subject and the object of the active voice sentence are present in the long passive sentence, however, the word order varies. The subject of the active voice is moved at the end of the passive sentence where it becomes an optional by-phrase. Agentive by-phrase is used when an animate entity initiates a case. (Quirk, 1973, p. 160) The example is to follow:

This violin was made **by my father**.

(Quirk et al., 1984, p. 808)

Nevertheless, Fowler (1991, p. 78) argues that from the functional point of view there has to be a reason for different sentence structures. In general, the subject of the long passive is shorter than the by-phrase. As a result, passive voice allows a writer to place the most important or complex information at the end of the sentence, i.e. to the focus of the attention. (Quirk, 1973, p. 410) Then, the subject contains given information (theme) and by-phrase new one (rheme). It leads to the conclusion that the by-phrase have greater "information value". (Biber et al., p. 940-942) It might happen that both the subject and the object have the same information value, which is common in the press, especially when they contain a name of a speaker. In this situation, the name that was previously mentioned in the text is preferred to be put into the subject position.

At the end of this subchapter, it should be highlighted that although the active and the long passive sentences denote the same message, active voice is favoured since

it represents the natural flow of expressing new information, it means from an agent, action to affected participants. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 943)

4.4 Active and passive voice in newspaper reports

The interpretation of the reported message is profoundly important, especially the degree of similarity between the report and the original message, the source of attribution and the reporter's attitude. The choice whether the reporting clause will be in active or passive voice is mainly influenced by the position of participants in the sentence and their relation to the action represented by the verb phrase. (Thompson, 1996, p. 505-507)

Fowler (1999, p. 74-75, 78) argues that the newspaper reports rely heavily on the verbal actions and verbal processes, such as speeches, debates and statements. For this reason, active voice predominates since the main focus lies on the agent who implies clear responsibility for the action. This is in accordance with Van Dijk's (1988, p. 43) view about the way the news discourse is organized. He asserts that the most prominent information is topicalized, both in the text as a whole and in sentences. In the newspaper discourse, it is mainly in order to avoid misunderstanding and ambiguity. This corresponds with the idea expressed by Biber et al. (1999, p. 12):

> "News reports purport to provide a factual, objective reportage of recent events. By consistently using a third person perspective, these reports give the impression of an unbiased presentation of the news."
>
> (Biber et al., 1999, p. 12)

On the contrary, if a reporter does not want to mention a speaker, he can switch from active to passive voice. As Biber et al. (1999, p. 477) stress, the key function of passive voice is that "it demotes the agent of the verb, while giving topic status to the affected patient". Quirk et al. (1984, p. 808) claim that "the passive is generally more commonly used in informative than in imaginative writing, notably in the objective, non-personal style of scientific articles and news items". They demonstrate there is an increasing frequency of short passive in the news, especially when reporting negative events. A journalist is allowed to omit a person who caused the negative activity and intentionally obscure the idea of who is taking the action. In this case, an introductory

'it' lacking semantic meaning in the subject position is preferred. It causes that the sentence is neutral, its personal character disappears. Collectively, Thompson (1996, p. 507) refers to unexpressed participants as "unspecified others". Another tendency that can be observed in the corpus data is that there is an increasing tendency to prefer passive voice when reporting inner mental states. The use of a verb representing a state of mind acts as a "hedge, weaking the strength of the claim". (Delin, 2000, p. 25) A detailed investigation into the occurrence of active and passive voice in reporting clauses is carried out in the practical part of the thesis.

5. ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

The aim of the analysis is to examine and comment on the frequency and the use of active and passive voice in reporting clauses in newspaper reports. Firstly, the overall occurrence of active and passive voice in each category of direct and indirect speech, writing and thought presentation will be presented. Afterwards, syntactic, semantic and stylistic features that might influence the use of active and passive voice are studied. The values and norms of the press are taken into account, too. Tables with quantitative interpretation support the qualitative analysis. A complete list of all the examples is provided in the appendices section.

Due to the large amount of data, the analysis is divided into two main parts. It follows the classification presented in the theoretical part, therefore, speech and writing categories are treated together and thought presentation is analysed separately.

5.2 Primary sources

To meet the objectives of the analysis, articles from British broadsheets were chosen, namely *The Guardian*, *The Telegraph* and *The Independent*. Altogether, the data corpus contains 184 tokens that were gathered from 12 randomly selected articles, i.e. 4 articles per each newspaper, to increase the reliability of the research. The articles were primarily selected from the UK news and the UK politics sections so that they represent the hard news, which are perceived as the core news product. (Bell, 1991, p. 14) The data has been collected between October 2011 and May 2012 in order to analyse the current state of the English language and consequently, to achieve reliable results. All the articles are available online on the Internet. In addition, the electronic versions usually represent the same articles that were originally printed in the paper form.

5.3 Methodology

The reporting and reported clauses have been annotated according to a tagging system introduced by Leech and Semino in their revised model of speech, writing and thought presentation categories that were discussed in the theoretical part of the thesis. The list of abbreviations is provided in the Appendix 1. The terminology used in the

practical part corresponds with the terms used in the theoretical part, which is mainly the one introduced by Quirk et al. (1985) and Biber et al. (1999), unless otherwise indicated.

5.4 Active and passive voice in reporting clause in direct speech and writing

In the corpus data, 43 instances (out of 184, i.e. 23,3%) of direct speech and writing have been found. See Table 1. As a result, the direct speech and writing category is the second largest one. Such a high frequency of direct forms confirms the idea proposed in the theoretical part (see chapter 4.4) that implies that the news reports predominantly consist of reporting speech and writing. It has to be highlighted that all the reporting clauses introducing direct speech and writing are in active voice. No reporting clauses in passive voice occurred in direct discourse. The aspects that contribute to a high occurrence of active voice and a complete absence of passive voice are examined in the following chapter.

Table 1: The occurrence of active and passive voice in direct speech and writing

Reported speech	Reporting clause			
	Active	%	Passive	%
Direct speech & Direct writing	43	100%	0	0%
TOTAL	43			

5.4.1 Active voice

Generally, the reference to the agent is made via the name of the speaker (example 1) or a personal pronoun (example 2), supposing the name was mentioned in the previous part of the text. When it comes to direct writing, the situation is identical. Reporters mainly quote pieces of written texts, both official and unofficial. In the corpus data, it was observed that a full name of the speaker or the written source was more likely to be provided than the personal pronoun. To be precise, in 28 (out of 43) examples, the full name of the original source has been revealed. In the other 15 instances, the reference has been made via the personal pronoun, especially when the

reporting clause was in the final position. (example 3) This outcome is in concordance with Fowler's (1991, p. 98) assumption that people with authority appear in the subject position. See the examples below.

1. **Baroness Tongue, a Liberal Democrat peer, said:** "I just don't know what's happening to Nick Clegg. He doesn't seem to be thinking straight." (Appendix 2, example 13)
2. **He added:** "Every country can wield a veto until its needs are met." (Appendix 2, example 2)
3. "We are committed to ensuring that Government policy is family friendly and the Prime Minister has been clear previously that more should be done to ensure the role of fathers is recognised and strengthened." **said a Downing Street spokesman**. (Appendix 2, example 31)
4. Praising José Manuel Barroso, the European commission's president for making a strong presentation on jobs at Sunday's EU summit, **the prime minister said:** "If we want to get Europe's economies moving, to succeed in a competitive world, then these are the steps that are absolutely necessary." (Appendix 2, example 35)

According to the corpus data, it was preferred to place the reporting clause before the direct quotation (example 2) in 20 cases, whereas the reporting clauses appeared 16 times in the final position (example 3). Moreover, the example 4 illustrates the subject-verb inversion, which is possible only if the subject contains a speaker's name (chapter 2.1.1). There are no instances of reporting clauses placed in the medial position. It would lead to splitting the quotation up into two parts. As a consequence, the flow of the quoted speech or writing would be interrupted. Other 7 reporting clauses are preceded by other reporting forms (example 4). Their function is to establish an additional context before the separate reporting clause in active voice introduces the direct quotation.

Another aspect that contributes to the use of active voice in direct discourse is transitivity of verbs. The highest rate has the reporting verb 'to say' with 33 occurrences. See Table 2 below. Moreover, to achieve that the reported message is objective and not influenced by a journalist's personal attitude, the neutral reporting verbs (see Chapter 3.1.3) have been chosen.

Table 2: The frequency of reporting verbs in direct discourse

Reporting verb	Frequency
say	31
add	5
tell	2
tweet	2
go on	1
reply	1
state	1
TOTAL	**43**

From this overview implies that the majority of the reporting verbs used in the active voice construction in the corpus data are transitive. It means that the verb takes a direct object. In direct discourse, the direct object is represented by the direct speech or writing enclosed in the quotation marks. (example 5, italicized) Nevertheless, Dušková et al. (2004, p. 607) emphasize that even though the reported clause, i.e. the quotation, can stand alone as a main clause, it functions as the object when a part of the direct speech structure.

5. **The senior backbencher said:** *"This is not going to go away."* (Appendix 2, example 6)

To briefly comment on the presence of the reporting verb 'to tweet' (example 6) that was found twice in the corpus, it should be noted that new verbs for writing presentation have entered a lexical system after the expansion of social networks. Although these verbs are not incorporated in the reporting verb list created by Semino and Short, the occurrence in the press has increased, however, the credibility of such a written source is questionable.

6. **One tweeted:** "As the mother of a child with severe learning difficulties, I say mong all the time." (Appendix 2, example 41)

In the majority of cases, the single agent is responsible for the action denoted by the verb. On the other hand, the verb 'to tell' enables a journalist to uncover other

participants in the story by placing them into the indirect object position. The semantic role of the indirect object in the example 7 is a recipient. It means it receives the action of the verb. Again, the ordering of the syntactic elements in this example corresponds with the logical structure of the sentence, thus, the action is still viewed from the perspective of the agent.

> 7. **Jackson told _MPs:_** "The House of Commons should be allowed a free vote and an unfettered debate on this issue. The government have no mandate to whip the vote, as they have done this evening, because no one has a mandate since all parties effectively reneged on the Lisbon treaty prior to the last general election." (Appendix 2, example 11)

The primary purpose for the use of direct speech and writing is to distance a journalist from the statement reported and present the situation from the viewpoint of the original speaker. In addition, one of the main motivations for using active voice is that the natural flow of expressing new information in the English language is not interrupted since the agent, i.e. grammatical subject, is clearly responsible for the result, i.e. the direct quotation, of the action expressed by the reporting verb. (Fowler, 1991, p. 78) Therefore, the canonical word order is kept. For this reason, the original source of spoken or written act stands in the subject position. These facts greatly contribute to the preference of active voice in reporting clauses. (discussed in chapters 4.2, 4.2.1 and 4.4)

5.5 Active and passive voice in reporting clause in indirect speech and writing

Now, let us move on to a category which is the most extensive, the indirect speech and writing. In the corpus data, 107 instances (out of 162, i.e. 66,0%) of reporting clauses in active voice and 9 (out of 22, i.e. 40,9%) examples of reporting clauses in passive voice were found, which is the highest rate in the corpus. Again, the indirect speech and writing categories were combined together as long as their forms are alike; they only differ in the range of reporting verbs. Although the quotation phenomenon was discussed separately in the theoretical part in order to highlight the changes in the reported clauses, it was decided to examine the instances of indirect speech and indirect speech with quotation together since the presence of a partial quote does not affect the preceding reporting clause.

Table 3: The occurrence of active and passive voice in indirect speech and writing

Reported speech	Reporting clause			
	Active	%	Passive	%
Indirect speech & writing	107	92,2%	9	7,8%
TOTAL	116			

The overall results in the indirect categories correspond with the outcome of Semino and Leech's analysis, which shows that "indirect speech is most frequent in the press section of their corpus". (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 78) They explain the possible reason for the high frequency of indirect speech in the press by saying that "it focuses on the content rather than the form of utterances, it can be used to provide summaries of long and/or multiple utterances". (Semino, Short, 2004, p. 79)

5.5.1 Active voice

First of all, the subject (from a syntactic point of view) and participants (from a semantic point of view) in the reporting clauses in active voice is to be analysed. In active voice, the subject occupies the initial position, it means the beginning of the clause. After analysing the corpus data, most of the subjects are semantically agents, i.e. animate entities performing the action of the reporting verb. If a journalist decides to report the message in active voice, he minimizes the opportunity for ambiguity to arise because the agent is tied with the action of the verb. Therefore, the active construction adds credibility to the report. Such a high occurrence of active voice in indirect speech and writing implies that the importance of newspaper reports to be factual and objective is crucial. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 12)

Firstly, this tendency is displayed on the initial position of agents in the active voice structure. It has been observed that people with power and authority appeared in the subject position more than people of low social status. In the corpus data, the agent is in 48 cases referred to by his/her full name clearly showing it is a person in power, such as politicians and other members of the government (example 8, 9).

8. **Mr Obama said** he expected the eurozone to do more before putting extra dollars on the line. (Appendix 2, example 50)

9. **Ed Miliband, the Labour leader, said** Mr Cameron bore some of the blame for the summit's failure. (Appendix 2, example 54)

Nevertheless, there are also 38 cases where the name of institution represents the single speaker (example 10) or a collective opinion shared by a group of people from the particular institution (example 11). Therefore, it is an example of figurative language, more precisely personification.

10. **Downing Street said** that a unit has been established in the Foreign Office to make an assessment of these EU powers. (Appendix 2, example 46)

11. **The Business Department has warned** that forcing firms to charge a minimum price could be illegal under European law. (Appendix 2, example 68)

The instrument role of subject was found in 9 samples, especially in connection with written acts. This type of subject represents an inanimate entity. In the corpus data, it usually refers to letters, official written statements, figures, polls etc. (see chapter 3.1.3) For instance:

12. **Figures published earlier this month showed** that twice as many people were   being treated in hospital because of alcohol misuse compared with 10 years ago. (Appendix 2, example 121)

Another aspect that contributes to the large number of occurrences of active voice is verb phrase, which is closely connected with subject. As it was mentioned in the theoretical part, the sentence elements in the active voice structure are organized in a way that the subject performs the action represented by the reporting verb. As a result, the situation is seen from the viewpoint of the agent. (discussed in chapters 4.1, 4.4) When the lists of reporting verbs for direct and indirect discourses are compared, it reveals that the number of reporting verbs for indirect discourse is considerably higher. For indirect speech and writing presentation, 23 unique reporting verbs were found. In the table 4, the reporting verbs that occurred three and more times in the corpus are covered.

Table 4: The most frequent reporting verbs for indirect speech and writing in active voice

Reporting verb	Active
say	48
warn	11
indicate	6
show	5
tell	4
insist	4
deny	4
report	3
announce	3
claim	3

When closely examining the reporting verbs in the news discourse, the actual usage of the verb in the sentence has to be considered. Generally, it was noticed that the single agent (example 13) or instrument (example 14) performs the single action (italicized) expressed by the verb.

> 13. Adam Holloway, PPS to the Europe minister David Lidington, stood down after **he too announced** *that he would vote in favour of the referendum.* (Appendix 2, example 102)
> 14. The damage is revealed in **The Independent's latest "poll of polls", which shows** *that the Conservatives' rating has dropped to its lowest level since the 2010 election.* (Appendix 2, example 128)

Moreover, there are also instances of reporting verbs that are capable of revealing other participants in the story. In this construction, the main intention is to expose other participants that are affected by the action of the verb. It can be demonstrated on the following samples from the corpus:

> 15. With a new opinion poll showing overwhelming support for a referendum, **normally loyal backbenchers told Downing Street** that Cameron will face further rebellions unless he takes a tough stance in EU treaty negotiations. (Appendix 2, example 101)
> 16. **Ian Murray, the shadow postal affairs minister, told the paper** he would write to Ofcom, the postal regulator (...) (Appendix 2, 156)

To briefly sum up the occurrence of active voice in indirect discourse, the main conclusion to be drawn from this part of the analysis is that the active voice structure contributes to the credibility of the report. In all 107 examples of reporting clauses in active voice, the subject, i.e. the agent or instrument, is topicalized and responsible for the action expressed by the reporting verb, which is implied by the name of the voice itself, i.e. the subject is an active participant. It means that the actor and the action are identified. Moreover, the unmarked word order as well as a logical information processing is preserved, therefore the natural flow of expressing new information is not disrupted.

5.5.2 Passive voice

Having analysed the examples where the agents have been explicitly presented, now the attention is paid to those cases where the agents are unexpressed, which is achieved by switching to passive voice. As it was mentioned at the beginning of the chapter, 9 examples of reporting clauses in passive voice have been found. As Biber et al. (1999, p. 477) stress, the key function of passive voice is that "it demotes the agent of the verb, while giving topic status to the affected patient". It should be noted that the subject (semantically the patient) in the passive voice construction is not the doer of the action as in the active voice one but it receives the action of the verb performed by the passive agent. As a consequence, the semantic perspective is changed from the agent to the patient. For more information about passive voice and participants, see chapters 4.2.1 and 4.3-4.3.2.

At first, the reporting verbs that have appeared in passive voice in indirect discourse are presented in Table 5. The overall frequency indicates that there is a tendency to choose the neutral reporting verbs as in active voice. Nevertheless, the relatively low number of samples analysed should be taken into consideration.

Table 5: The most frequent reporting verbs for indirect speech and writing in passive voice

Reporting verb	Passive
say	3
tell	2
suggest	1
reveal	1
estimate	1
ask	1
TOTAL	9

The first type of passive that is to be discussed is short passive with introductory 'it'. By using this passive construction, a journalist achieves that the performer of the action remains unknown. In other words, short passives lack the presence of the agent. Moreover, the principle of end focus and end-weight is also applicable here. Hence, that-clause is placed in the rhematic position and becomes the centre of attention (italicized). For example:

> 17. **It is estimated** *that 50,000 babies are born without the father's name on the certificate*. (Appendix 2, example 112)
> 18. **It was also revealed** *that Mr Clark had already been suspended by Theresa May for relaxing immigration controls beyond agreed limits and quoted her as being "furious"*. (Appendix 2, example 111)

In both examples 17 and 18 above, the action as well as the subsequent result are emphasized but no names of participants are given. Therefore, the agents are deleted and the responsibility for the action is unspecified, which makes the report weaker.

The second type of passive voice that occurred in the corpus data is mostly referred to as agentless or impersonal passive where the reporting verb is embedded inside the reported message. (see chapter 4.3.1) Again, this construction inhibits to discover the agent, i.e. who said that one MP has sworn at George Osbourne (example 20), since it formally presents only the patient, thus, the credibility of the report is endangered.

20. **One MP is said to have sworn** at George Osborne when he tried to persuade her not to rebel. (Appendix 2, example 116)

On the contrary, long passives were also found in the corpus. (chapter 4.3.2) In the long passive construction, both the subject and the object of the original active voice structure are explicitly expressed. The subject of the original active voice structure is moved to the end of the passive voice sentence where it becomes the adverbial by-phrase, while the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive one. In total, there are two examples in the data:

21. **Asked by John Humphrys** when Britain would start bringing back powers from Brussels, Gove replied: "We are working now. The government is working now." (Appendix 2, example 114)
22. But he was today able to rejoin his family at the Queen's private Norfolk estate where **he is said to have been advised by doctors** to rest. (Appendix 2, example 115)

The example 21 shows a single past participle verb 'asked' followed by the by-phrase that reveals the agent. Gove, which is unexpressed at the beginning of the sentence but mentioned at the end, is patient. It follows the information principle so that the name in the by-phrase represents new information and has a greater "information value" (Biber et al., 1999, p. 942), whereas the name 'Gove' displays information that is already known. It is indicated also by the fact that Gove's full name is not provided. In addition, the passive sentence in this example could be rewritten as: Gove was asked by John Humphrys.

The situation is similar in the example 22. The pronoun 'he' refers to Prince Philip and it is a thematic pronominal subject. Thus, it signalizes that his name was already mentioned in the previous part of the text. The by-phrase is in the focus of the attention as well as it brings in new information. (discussed in chapter 4.3.2)

To succinctly summarize the use of passive voice in indirect discourse, it leads to the conclusion that the key reason is the possibility to make the report less direct. Therefore, the agent of the action is concealed and the responsibility for the action is

unspecified, as it was suggest by Fowler (1991, p. 78). The function of long passive is, conversely, to emphasize new information in the story.

5.6 Active and passive voice in reporting clause in direct and indirect thought

At the beginning, it is noteworthy to emphasize that no examples of direct thought were found in the corpus data as direct thought is a fictional phenomenon. See chapter 3.2.1.

For this reason, the last subject of the investigation is active and passive voice in reporting clauses in indirect thought presentation. As it was suggested in the chapter 2.2.3, thought presentation significantly differs from speech and writing. The main reason is that mental states are not communicated out loud. Therefore, journalists cannot rely on any spoken or written sources. Consequently, they can either infer certain thoughts or be dependent on external signals, such as behaviour and previous statements.

According to the corpus data, 12 (out of 162, i.e. 7,4%) instances of reporting clauses in active voice and 13 (out of 22, i.e. 59,1%) examples of reporting clause in passive voice have been found. See Table 6. Apparently, the indirect thought is the only SW&TP category where passive voice has outnumbered active voice. It proves that the passive voice structure is preferred when reporting thoughts, with regard to the size of the corpus data.

Table 6: The occurrence of active and passive voice in indirect thought

Reported speech	Reporting clause			
	Active	%	Passive	%
Indirect thought	12	48%	13	52%
TOTAL	25			

5.6.1 Active voice

Even though passive voice predominates when reporting thoughts and mental states, there are also examples of reporting clauses in active voice in the corpus. By

using active voice, the entity that is the thought attributed to appears in the subject position. (example 22, 23) Thus, the mental act is connected to specific people who perform the thinking act expressed by the reporting verb. Therefore, the semantic role of the subject is an experiencer. See chapter 3.2.3 and 4.2.1.

> 22. **The Conservatives hope** that the pain of heavy losses in yesterday's local elections will be reduced by a Johnson victory. (Appendix 2, example 164)
> 23. The Italian government has agreed to allow the IMF to monitor its plans to cut spending and **experts believe** that Silvio Berlusconi, the prime minister, will seek IMF funding before the end of the year. (Appendix 2, 166)

These two cases (example 22 and 23) also signalize that the hopes and beliefs might have been expressed aloud and journalists had an access to the original speech or a written document where the speakers expressed their concern about the situation. As a consequence, it is possible to attribute the mental process to concrete people, which contributes to the objectivity of the message. Nevertheless, thought presentation is ambiguous to a certain extent because there is no original source the report could be compared to.

When the list of reporting verbs used in the active construction is completed, it demonstrates that the number of verbs has narrowed down comparing to the extensive list for indirect speech and writing presentation. Generally, the number of reporting verbs for thought presentation is limited in contrast with the variety available for speech and writing. Therefore, just five unique verbs were found. It has been noticed that there is also a striking difference between the use of particular reporting verbs in active and passive voice in thought presentation. See table 7. To be precise, if the verb has a high occurrence in the active voice structure, it results in a low occurrence in the passive voice structure and vice versa.

Table 7: The list of reporting verbs for indirect thought in active and passive voice

Reporting verb	Active	Passive
believe	5	1
hope	4	1
understand	2	7
decide	1	0
think	0	4
TOTAL	**12**	**13**

5.6.2 Passive voice

Now the attention is paid to passive voice constructions where the participants have been left unexpressed. By switching from active to passive voice, a reporter achieves that the source of attribution, i.e. the experiencer, is omitted. The effect of this is that the level of credibility of the report diminishes since there is not a direct link between the thought and the person. There are two types of passives used in reporting clauses. Firstly, there is short/agentless passive. In this sentence construction, the introductory 'it', which lacks any semantic content, occupies the subject position. The object, i.e. the reported clause, is in the rhematic position, thus, it presents new information with a high information value (example 24, 25, italicized).

> 24. **It is understood** *that Mr Obama blocked the prospect of an increase in IMF funding without a full eurozone bail-out package being in place.* (Appendix 2, example 172)
> 25. **It was believed** *naming the father would increase a sense of responsibility and also make it easier to make sure they accepted their full obligations, including financial support.* (Appendix 2, example 177)

In both examples 24 and 25, hardly could the reader guesstimate whom is the mental process attributed to since the statement is impersonal. Usually, the idea is shared by a group of people or it is a general opinion. On the contrary, the source of attribution might be avoided purposely as in the example 24. It gives the impression that not providing any names of other people involved was the deliberate intention of the reporter. Another reason might be that the origin of the thought is unknown or it is unnecessary to mention any participants engaged.

Secondly, there are another 5 instances of agentless passive, mostly referred to as impersonal passive, where the reporting verb appears inside the reported idea. (Thompson, 1994, p. 134) When the sentence structure of impersonal passive is examined, there is the thematic pronominal subject containing a name of the person that undergoes the mental act of the omitted experiencer (active subject). To illustrate this theory, two examples are provided below:

26. **A further 15 Tory MPs are understood to have abstained,** meaning that t he prime minister failed to persuade more than half of his backbenchers to support government policy. (Appendix 2, example 182)

27. **The 90-year-old royal is thought to have arrived** at Sandringham by car shortly before midday after spending four nights in hospital following a procedure to clear a blocked artery. (Appendix 2, example 181)

To further comment on the examples 26 and 27, there is the omission of the source of attribution. This sentence structure also differs from the ones introduced in the previous part. (example 24, 25) In this case, the auxiliary verb 'be' and the past participle are followed by the verb in the present perfect tense. Unlike the active voice construction, the subject of the passive voice does not perform the action of the verb but it is a patient.

To sum up the use of active and passive voice construction in thought presentation in the corpus, it should be stressed that mental acts and thoughts are a purely internal phenomenon. It leads to the conclusion that the presentation in the press will be always ambiguous and vague, no matter if active or passive voice construction is used. Although the subject is expressed in the active voice sentence, it does not contribute to the credibility of the report since the mental process cannot be reported accurately. The objectivity of the report in passive voice is endangered too because agentless passive has been used. It means that the performer of the action is not mentioned and it is substituted by introductory 'it' in the subject position. It is in contradiction to the high degree of faithfulness that the news reports should demonstrate. (Semino, 2004, p. 89) It does not correspond with the key values and norms of the press, i.e. truth, reliability and fairness, either. (van Dijk, 1998, p. 25)

To summarize the overall occurrence of active and passive voice in reporting clauses in direct and indirect speech, writing and thought, the table with the overall results is attached below. It has been found that active voice predominates since there are 162 examples (88,0%) whereas passive voice occurred 22 times (12,0%). The most frequent category is the indirect speech and writing (quotation included) with 116 instances.

Table 8: The overall occurrence of active and passive voice in reporting clauses

Reported speech	Reporting clause			
	Active	%	Passive	%
Direct speech & Direct writing	43	26,5%	0	0%
Indirect speech & Indirect writing	107	66,0%	9	40,9%
Direct Thought	0	0%	0	0%
Indirect thought	12	7,4%	13	59,1%
TOTAL	162	100%	22	100%
	184			

6. CONCLUSION

The aim of this bachelor thesis was to examine the frequency and the motivation for the use of active and passive voice in reporting clauses in newspaper reports. To conclude this paper, both the theoretical and the practical part are summarized.

At the beginning of the theoretical part, British broadsheets were briefly introduced. They were compared with tabloids, especially regarding the language since both types have diverse language tendencies and a different target audience. Then, it was stressed that reported language is an inseparable part of a broad variety of text types ranging from fiction to newspapers. Moreover, it was stated that reproducing speech acts and attitudes of people in power is generally perceived as one of the main functions of the newspaper reports.

Afterwards, in the third chapter, categories of speech, writing and thought presentation were discussed. The categories were presented from direct to indirect ones, i.e. from involvement to detachment of the original speaker. Such a scale was introduced in the work of linguists Elena Semino and Mick Short. Their approach to speech, writing and thought presentation is preferred throughout the whole thesis. The special attention was paid to categories containing a separate reporting clause. In those cases, the form and function of the reporting clause was closely examined. The specific phenomena that were came across when analysing the corpus data, namely partial quotes, embedded and hypothetical speech, were introduced, too.

The last chapter of the theoretical part deals with voice. First, the difference between active and passive voice was highlighted. It showed that voice enables to view the same information from two perspectives, the one who performs the action and the one who undergoes the action of the verb. In connection with a verb phrase, transitivity of verbs was commented on since it affects the verb, participants and circumstances. Then, sentence elements from syntactic and semantic point of view in active and passive voice were commented on. Lastly, the function of active and passive voice in newspaper reports was explored.

In the practical part, the theory from the first part has been applied. Altogether, 184 instances containing the reporting clause were found. The analysis was divided into

two main parts according to the presentation categories.

As regards direct discourse, the results shown that there were 43 examples of reporting clauses in active voice and no reporting clause in passive voice. These findings are consistent with the statement in the theoretical part that journalists prefer reporting unambiguous, objective facts. Hence, it is achieved by the use of active voice construction where the original speaker, who is the direct quotation attributed to, appears in the initial, i.e. the subject position.

The second area of investigation was indirect speech and writing (quotation phenomenon included). To summarize the results, 116 instances of reporting clauses were found, 109 (92,2%) were in active voice and 9 (7,8%) of them in passive voice. These outcomes have made indirect discourse the category with the highest rate. Consequently, it corresponds with opinions of experts cited in the theoretical part who state indirect speech is the most frequent in the press since it summarizes complex speech or written acts and focuses on their forms. The high occurrence of active voice in reporting clauses adds credibility and faithfulness to the report since the grammatical subject, i.e. the agent is responsible for the action denoted by the reporting verb. Moreover, it corresponds with the natural flow of expressing new information. When it comes to the choice of reporting verbs, journalists favour the neutral reporting verbs that have neutral connotation.

Regarding the passive voice in indirect discourse, it can be concluded that the most frequent type of passive is agentless passive. Thus, the performers of the action remain unexpressed and the responsibility for the action is unspecified, which makes the report weaker and less direct. Furthermore, it changes the perspective from which is the reported message viewed.

Concerning active and passive voice in reporting clause in thought presentation, it was found out that passive voice outnumbered active one. There were 13 (52%) examples of reporting clauses in passive voice and 12 (48%) in active voice. Although the subject is expressed in the active voice structure, thought presentation represent inner states, therefore, it is ambiguous to a certain degree since it cannot be compared with the original source. The passive voice structure diminishes the level of faithfulness of the report since the origin of the thought is hidden. As well as in indirect speech and

writing, the agentless passive predominated.

The overall results showed that active voice in reporting clauses has outnumbered the passive voice since it has been used in 162 examples (88,0%) while the passive voice occurred 22 times (12,0%). The most frequent SW&TP category is indirect speech and writing (quotation included) with 116 instances in total. As it was already mentioned, the high occurrence of active voice in news reports corresponds with the key values of newspapers, which are truth, faithfulness and objectivity. Moreover, active voice represents the natural flow of expressing new information in the English language, i.e. from the agent, action to the affected participants. On the contrary, the passive voice changes the perspective from which is the message viewed. In addition, the report becomes impersonal, supposing the agent is omitted. When long passive is used, the agent of the action is emphasized since it appears at the end of the sentence, it means in the focus of the attention.

7. RESUMÉ

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá problematikou výskytu činného a trpného rodu v uvozovacích větách všech základních forem reprodukce původní výpovědi v diskurzu novinových článků britského kvalitního tisku. Jejím cílem je zmapovat výskyt trpného a činného rodu v uvozovacích větách v souvislosti s funkcí reprodukované řeči v daném typu diskurzu.

Teoretická část práce je rozdělena do tří kapitol. V úvodní kapitole je poukázáno na rozdíl mezi britským kvalitním a bulvárním tiskem, a to zejména z jazykového hlediska. Dále je charakterizován diskurz novinových článků a funkce reprodukované řeči, která je hlavním aspektem různých typů textu, od umělecké literatury po akademické články. Je zdůrazněno, že v publicistickém stylu nejčastěji dochází k reprodukci řeči osob zaujímající vysoké společenské postavení. Z tohoto důvodu by se novináři měli v článcích snažit o eliminaci vlastních postojů a názorů, což by mohlo negativně, ale i pozitivně ovlivnit pohled čtenáře.

V druhé kapitole je pozornost věnována přímým, nepřímým a polopřímým formám reprodukce prvotní psané a mluvené promluvy a myšlenky. Reprodukovaný diskurz je rozdělen do kategorií, které ve své publikaci *Corpus Stylistics* představili Elena Semino a Mick Short. Největší prostor je věnován těm z nich, jejichž konstrukce obsahuje samostatnou uvozovací větu. Je důležité zdůraznit, že reprodukce prvotní psané a mluvené promluvy byla spojena a je s ní ve všech částech práce nakládáno jako s jednotnou kategorií. Důvodem je, že jejich forma je identická a liší se pouze ve slovesech použitých v uvozovací větě, co označují druhy jazykových nebo písemných projevů.

První kategorie se zabývá přímou řečí a psaním (direct speech and direct writing), které je považováno za normu reprodukovaného diskurzu. Tato forma obsahuje samostatnou uvozovací větu, která se může objevit v počáteční pozici. V tomto případě je od přímé řeči oddělena dvojtečkou. Reprodukovaná řeč nebo text se ohraničuje uvozovkami a kopíruje přesná slova mluveného nebo psaného textu. Uvozovací věta se může též objevit uprostřed, nebo za přímou řečí, tj. v mediální a finální pozici, kdy je oddělena čárkou. Přímá řeč a psaní patří k formě, která je nejvíce důvěryhodná, protože prezentuje přesná slova původního mluvčího, nebo písemného textu, tudíž neumožňuje

42

výraznější zásah novináře. Podkategorie přímé řeči a psaní je takzvaná volná přímá řeč, která se liší formálními znaky, např. absencí uvozovací věty a chybějícími uvozovkami.

Druhou kategorii tvoří nepřímá řeč a psaní (indirect speech and writing). V tomto případě není uvozovací věta a nepřímá řeč a psaní od sebe odděleny, ale tvoří souvětnou jednotku. Uvozovací věta blíže specifikuje původního mluvčího nebo psaný text, adresáta a ostatní okolnosti nové promluvy a nepřímá řeč ve formě vedlejší věty reprodukuje původní výpověď. V té dochází k posunu časů, mluvnické osoby a jiných deiktik, např. modálová slovesa a adverbia. Tato kapitola se také dotýká sloves použitých v uvozovací větě, které mohou blíže specifikovat promluvu a ostatní účastníky, ale i postoj novináře, a to v případě, že použitá slovesa mají negativní konotaci. To má za následek, že jsou v publicistickém stylu preferována tzv. neutrální slovesa bez zabarvení. Okrajově je také zmíněn čas ve větě uvozovací a vedlejší, který v obou případech referuje k momentu promluvy, což může být ovlivněno ostatními faktory, např. pokud má reprodukovaná informace trvalý charakter. Funkcí nepřímé řeči a psaní v daném typu diskurzu je shrnout nebo parafrázovat obsah prvotní psané a mluvené promluvy za pomocí autorovy vlastní syntaktické konstrukce.

Další probíranou kategorií je polopřímá řeč a psaní (free indirect speech and writing). Tato forma je přechodný útvar mezi přímým a nepřímým diskurzem, a to z důvodu, že se prolínají lingvistické prvky z obou typů, např. časová souslednost. Na druhou stranu polopřímá řeč a psaní neobsahuje větu uvozovací a není ohraničena uvozovkami. Obliba této kategorie je značná v próze, v publicistickém stylu se vyskytuje ojediněle.

Celou kapitolu uzavírá kategorie autorova reprezentace mluvené a psané promluvy (narrator's representation of speech and writing) a slova a písma (narrator's representation of voice and writing). Ani jedna z těchto kategorií neobsahuje uvozovací větu. Reference k původní promluvě je realizována v podobě slovesa nebo nominální fráze naznačující přítomnost mluveného či psaného projevu, který není blíže specifikován. Tyto dvě kategorie jsou v publicistickém stylu používány hojně, a to zejména v případě, kdy potřebuje novinář sumarizovat a zprostředkovat informace s nižší informační hodnotou. Z tohoto důvodu se tyto konstrukce objevují před přímou a nepřímou řečí.

43

Poslední část třetí kapitoly se věnuje reprodukci myšlenky. V úvodu je vysvětleno, že se reprodukce myšlenek značně liší od reprodukce mluveného a psaného projevu. Zejména pro to, že myšlenkové stavy a procesy jsou interní záležitostí, kdežto mluva a psaní je forma komunikace mezi dvěma a více účastníky. Z tohoto důvodu se nedá reprodukce myšlenky považovat za zcela objektivní.

Prvně je představena kategorie zabývající se přímými myšlenkami (direct thought) a volnými přímými myšlenkami (free direct thought). Co se týče větné konstrukce, koresponduje s přímou a volnou přímou řečí a psaní probíranou v předchozí části, tzn. přímá myšlenka obsahuje uvozovací větu a reprodukovanou myšlenku ohraničenou uvozovkami a volná přímá myšlenka neobsahuje ani uvozovací větu, ani uvozovky. Obě tyto kategorie se často nacházejí v próze, kde poskytují přímý vhled do mysli postav a spisovatel má možnost prezentovat myšlenkové pochody jasně a poutavě. Stejnou funkci má také polopřímá myšlenka (free indirect thought). Naopak výskyt těchto tří kategorií je velmi vzácný v publicistickém stylu, objevují se pouze za předpokladu, že mluvčí vyjádří své pocity nahlas, např. v projevu.

Nepřímá myšlenka (indirect thought) je považována za normu reprodukce myšlenek, což ji odlišuje od normy reprodukce promluvy a psaní. Forma věty nepřímé myšlenky je totožná s nepřímou řečí, tzn. obsahuje uvozovací větu a vedlejší větu, která je závislá na uvozovací a prezentuje obsah reprodukovaného diskurzu. Jak již bylo řečeno, myšlenky nejsou vysloveny nahlas, a proto je nepřímá reprodukce častější, což potvrzuje i značně vyšší četnost této kategorie v akademickém psaní a novinových článcích. Na závěr je představen přístup k reprodukci myšlenek autorů Semino, Shorta a Thompsona, který se tímto jevem nezaobírá tak detailně jako předchozí dva lingvisté.

Posledními dvěma kategoriemi, kterým je věnována pozornost je autorova reprezentace myšlenek (narrator's representation of thought acts) a vnitřní vyprávění (internal narration). Ani jedna z těchto kategorií neobsahuje uvozovací větu a jejich funkce je čistě sumarizační. To znamená, že poskytují informaci o myšlenkových pochodech, ale blíže je nespecifikují. K tomuto účelu jsou použity např. nominální fráze, slovesa, metafory a idiomy.

Závěrem této kapitoly je popsán systém značek, který slouží k detailnější klasifikaci reprodukovaného diskurzu. Jde zejména o částečné citace (quotation

phenomenon), které umožňují použít slovo, nebo frázi z původní výpovědi, ohraničit ji uvozovkami a zasadit ji do nepřímé řeči. Poté je zmíněn symbol, který značí hypotézu (hypothetical phenomenon) představující referenci k budoucí události a vyznačuje se užitím budoucího času nebo modálových sloves. Posledním je vložená promluva, psaní nebo myšlenka, co má za následek rozlišit případy, kdy se uvnitř reprodukce nachází jiná forma reprodukce.

Poslední kapitola se věnuje činnému a trpnému rodu. Nejdříve je vysvětlen rozdíl mezi aktivní a pasivní konstrukcí ze syntaktického hlediska. Poté je zmíněna tranzitivita sloves, která má za následek přeuspořádání účastníků slovesného děje. Dále už je pozornost věnována činnému rodu, kde je zdůrazněno, že podmět je konatelem nebo původcem z něhož slovesný děj vychází. Toto přispívá k logické struktuře členění informací v anglickém jazyce. Poté jsou představeny základní sémantické role podmětu a předmětu. Následuje charakteristika trpného rodu. Prvně je popsán slovosled anglické pasivní konstrukce a vysvětleny změny ve slovesné frázi, ke kterým dochází, tj. přítomnost pomocného slovesa 'be' a minulé příčestí lexikálního slovesa. Ke změně dochází také v tom, že podmět v trpném rodě není původcem děje, ten se většinou nachází v pozici předmětu (v případě pasiva s vyjádřeným činitelem) a nebo je nevyjádřen (v případě pasiva bez vyjádřeného činitele). Následuje představení těchto dvou typů pasiva. V závěru teoretické části jsou prezentovány důvody pro užití činného a trpného rodu v novinových článcích.

Obecný úvod do analýzy otevírá druhou, praktickou část, práce. V této části jsou stanoveny hlavní cíle, přístupy a organizace celé analýzy. Dále jsou představeny primární zdroje a velikost zkoumaných dat. Vzhledem k cíli práce byly vybrány novinové články britského kvalitního tisku, konkrétně *The Guardian*, *The Telegraph* and *The Independent*. Korpus čítá 184 příkladů reprodukovaného diskurzu, které byly nalezeny v elektronických verzích článků uvedených novin v období od října 2011 do května 2012.

V samotné analýze se nejprve pozornost zaměřuje na výskyt činného a trpného rodu v uvozovacích větách v přímé řeči a psaní. Dohromady bylo nalezeno celkem 43 případů přímé řeči a psaní a bylo zjištěno, že všechny tyto uvozovací věty jsou v

činném rodě. Nebyl nalezen žádný případ trpného rodu v uvozovací větě. Uvozovací věty se nejčastěji nacházely v počáteční a finální pozici. V pozici podmětu byl nejčastěji člověk s vysokým společenským postavením a k reprodukci původní řeči a psaní byla použita neutrální slovesa. Tyto faktory přispívají k logické struktuře členění informací a také k tendencím v publicistickém stylu, který zdůrazňuje objektivitu a věrohodnost reprodukovaného diskurzu. Dosažené výsledky v této kategorii korespondují s teoriemi představenými v první části práce.

Poté byl zkoumán výskyt činného a trpného rodu v uvozovacích větách v nepřímé řeči a psaní (zahrnuty i případy s částečnou citací). Ukázalo se, že tato kategorie je ze všech nejobsáhlejší. Celkem bylo nalezeno 116 příkladů, z toho 107 (92,2%) v činném rodě a 9 (7,8%) v trpném rodě. V činném rodě se v pozici podmětu nacházeli jak životní, tak neživotní činitelé. I v této kategorii byla upřednostňována neutrální slovesa, ale v porovnání s přímým diskurzem byl jejich rozsah rozmanitější. I v tomto případě aktivní konstrukce přispívá k důvěryhodnosti reprodukce, a to zejména z důvodu, že je jasně stanoveno, kdo je původcem děje. Naopak užitím trpného rodu se objektivita reprodukované informace ztrácí, protože konatel děje není vyjádřen. To však neplatí v případě pasiva s vyjádřeným činitelem, kde se konatel nachází v rématické pozici na konci věty.

V poslední části analýzy je zkoumám výskyt činného a trpného rodu v uvozovacích větách v reprodukci přímé a nepřímé myšlenky. V korpusu nebyl nalezen žádný příklad reprodukce přímé myšlenky. Na druhou stranu byla prokázána přítomnost 25 příkladů reprodukce nepřímé myšlenky, z toho 12 (48%) uvozovacích vět bylo v činném rodě a 13 (52%) v trpném rodě. Kategorie nepřímé myšlenky je tak jedinou, kde trpný rod v uvozovací větě převažuje, to koresponduje s poznatky získanými v teoretické části. Ačkoli je mentální proces v činném rodě spojen s konkrétní osobou, věrohodnost takovéto informace je narušena. Bylo také zjištěno, že výběr sloves používaných k reprodukci mentálních stavů je omezen. Nejčastější typ pasiva užívaný v souvislosti s reprodukcí nepřímé myšlenky je pasivum bez vyjádřeného činitele. Vše tak naznačuje tomu, že novinář spoléhal pouze na externí faktory, nebo svůj vlastní úsudek, což je v rozporu s charakteristikou publicistického stylu, který má za cíl podávat objektivní a nezkreslené informace.

Z analýzy bylo zjištěno, že činný rod v uvozovací větě značně převažuje, bylo nalezeno celkem 162 případů (88,0%). Trpný rod v uvozovací větě byl nalezen celkem ve 22 případech (12,0%). Nejfrekventovanější kategorií reprodukovaného diskurzu se stala nepřímá řeč a psaní se 116 vzorky. Vysoký výskyt činného rodu koresponduje jak s logickou strukturou členění informací v anglickém jazyce, tj. od činitele k cíli děje, tak s objektivitou novinových článků, na kterou je kladen důraz v publicistickém stylu.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BELL, Allan. *The Language of News Media*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1991. pp. 277. ISBN 978-0631164357.

BIBER, Douglas et al. *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Harlow: Longman, 1999. 1204 p. ISBN 058223725-4.

CRYSTAL, David. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*. 1st edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003. pp. 489. ISBN 0-521-59655-6.

DELIN, Judy. *The Language of Everyday Life: An Introduction*. London: Sage Publications Ltd, 2000. pp. 224. ISBN 0-7619-6090-2.

DIJK, Teun Adrianus van. *News as Discourse*. Hillsdale: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1988. pp. 200. ISBN 0-8058-0828-0.

DIJK, Teun Adrianus van. *Opinions and Ideologies in the Press*. In BELL, Allan; GARRETT, Peter (Eds). *Approaches to Media Discourse*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1998. pp. 21-63. ISBN 978-0631198888.

DUŠKOVÁ, Libuše et al. *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny.* Praha: Academia, 2006. pp. 673. ISBN 80-200-1413-6.

FLOYD, Alan. The Reporting Verbs and Bias in the Press. *Revista Alicantina de Estudios Ingleses.* 2000, vol. 13, pp. 43-52. ISSN 0214-4808.

FOWLER, Roger. *Language in the News: Discourse and Ideology in the Press.* London: Routledge, 2003. pp. 254. ISBN 0-415-01419-0.

GLAUBAFOVÁ, Lenka. Semantics of the Short Passive Form in the English Language. *Topics in Linguistics.* 2010, vol. 6, pp. 39-41. ISSN 1337-7590.

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

HALLIDAY, Michael Alexander Kirkwood. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar.* London: Hodder Education, 2004. pp. 689. ISBN 978-0-340-76167-0.

HUDDLESTON, Rodney. *Introduction to the Grammar of English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973. pp. 483. ISBN 0-521-29704-4.

HUDDLESTON, Rodney; PULLUM, Geoffrey K.. *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. pp. 1842. ISBN 0-521-43146-8.

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

QUIRK, Randolph. *A Grammar of Contemporary English*. Harlow: Longman, 1984. pp. 1120. ISBN 0-582-52444-X.

QUIRK, Randolph; GREENBAUM, Sidney. *A University Grammar of English*. Harlow: Longman, 1973. pp. 484.

RICHARDSON, John E. *Analysing newspapers: an approach from critical discourse analysis.* Palgrave Macmillan, 2007. pp. 260. ISBN 978-1-4039-3565-6.

SEMINO, Elena; SHORT, Mick. *Corpus Stylistics*. London: Routledge, 2004. pp. 256. ISBN 0-203-49407-5.

SEMINO, Elena et al. Using a corpus to test a model of speech and thought presentation. *Poetics*. 1997, vol. 25, pp. 17-43. ISSN 0304-422X.

SHORT, Michael. Speech presentation, the novel and the press. In PEER, Willie van. *The Taming of the text*. London: Routledge, 1988. pp. 61-81. ISBN 0415013097.

SHORT, Michael et al. Revisiting the Notion of Faithfulness in Discourse Presentation Using a Corpus Approach. *Language and Literature.* 2002, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 325-55. ISSN 1461-7293.

SMIRNOVA, Alla Vitaljevna. Reported Speech as an element of argumentative newspaper discourse. *Discourse & Communication*. 2009, vol. 3, pp. 79-103. ISSN 1750-4821.

THOMPSON, Geoff. *Collins Cobuild English Guides: 5. Reporting.* London: HarperCollins Publishers, 1994. pp. 215. ISBN 0003705668.

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.

VANDALANOTTE, Lieven. *Speech and thought representation in English: A Cognitive-Functional Approach.* 1st edition. Mouton de Gruyter, 2009. pp. 384. ISBN 978-3110205893.

Primary sources

BATTY, David. *'Profiteering' Royal Mail limits supply of stamps before price rise* [online]. The Guardian, 2012-04-13, [cit. 2012-04-13]. Dostupný z www: < http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2012/apr/13/royal-mail-ration-stamps>.

GRICE, Andrew. *Boris Johnson 'to seek return to Commons in 2015'* [online]. The Independent, 2012-05-04, [cit. 2012-05-04]. Dostupný z www: < http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/boris-johnson-to-seek-return-to-commons-in-2015-7712387.html>.

GRICE, Andrew. *Middle-class parents could keep their child benefit after all* [online]. The Independent, 2012-01-13, [cit. 2012-01-13]. Dostupný z www: < http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/middleclass-parents-could-keep-their-child-benefit-after-all-6289049.html>.

KENDALL, Ben. *Duke of Edinburgh leaves hospital* [online]. The Independent, 2011-12-27, [cit. 2011-12-27]. Dostupný z www: < http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/duke-of-edinburgh-leaves-hospital-6281905.html>.

MILLWARD, David. *Fathers could be obliged to sign birth certificates* [online]. The Telegraph, 2011-12-18, [cit. 2011-12-18]. Dostupný z www: < http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/8964462/Fathers-could-be-obliged-to-sign-birth-certificates.html>.

RAINEY, Sarah. *Ricky Gervais under fire for 'mocking disabled' on Twitter* [online]. The Telegraph, 2011-10-20, [cit. 2011-10-20]. Dostupný z www: < http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/8837747/Ricky-Gervais-under-fire-for-mocking-disabled-on-Twitter.html>.

TOPHAM, Gwyn. *Rail industry must find £3.5bn of annual savings, says transport secretary* [online]. The Guardian, 2012-03-08, [cit. 2012-03-08]. Dostupný z www: < http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2012/mar/08/rail-industry-savings-government-plans>.

WATT, Nicholas. *David Cameron rocked by record rebellion as Europe splits Tories again* [online]. The Guardian, 2011-10-25, [cit. 2011-10-25]. Dostupný z www: < http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2011/oct/24/david-cameron-tory-rebellion-europe>.

WATT, Nicholas. *David Cameron under pressure to reveal coalition's Europe policy.* [online]. The Guardian, 2011-10-25, [cit. 2011-10-25]. Dostupný z www: < http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2011/oct/25/david-cameron-coalition-europe-policy>.

WINNETT, Robert. *'David Cameron: 'British economy is getting worse as euro crisis goes unresolved'* [online]. The Telegraph, 2011-11-05, [cit. 2011-11-05]. Dostupný z www: < http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/eu/8871382/David-Cameron-British-economy-is-getting-worse-as-euro-crisis-goes-unresolved.html>.

WINNETT, Robert. *'David Cameron plans minimum alcohol price in England* [online]. The Telegraph, 2011-12-27, [cit. 2011-12-27]. Dostupný z www: < http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/david-cameron/8979765/David-Cameron-plans-minimum-alcohol-price-in-England.html>.

WRIGHT, Oliver. *May adviser 'briefed against borders chief'* [online]. The Independent, 2011-11-11, [cit. 2011-11-11]. Dostupný z www: < http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/may-adviser-briefed-against-borders-chief-6260524.html>.

9. APPENDICES

9.1 APPENDIX 1: List of abbreviations

SW&TP	Speech, writing and thought presentation
NRS	Narrator's Report of Speech
NRW	Narrator's Report of Writing
NRT	Narrator's Report of Thought
FDS	Free Direct Speech
DS	Direct Speech
FIS	Free Indirect Speech
IS	Indirect Speech
NRSA	Narrator's Representation of Speech Acts
NV	Narrator's Representation of Voice
FDW	Free Direct Writing
DW	Direct Writing
FIW	Free Indirect Writing
IW	Indirect Writing
NRWA	Narrator's Representation of Writing Acts
NW	Narrator's Representation of Writing
FDT	Free Direct Thought
DT	Direct Thought
FIT	Free Indirect Thought
IT	Indirect Thought
NRTA	Narrator's Representation of Thought Act
NI	Internal Narration
NRS-NRW	Narrator's report of speech and writing - ambiguity
IS-IW	Indirect speech and writing - ambiguity

q - quotation, p - topic, h - hypothetical, e - embedded, i - inferred

9.2 APPENDIX 2: The data corpus

1. SPEECH & WRITING

a) direct speech & direct writing

1. <u>**One senior MP said:**</u> "On Europe the prime minister can only keep up the tease for so long. At some point the facade crumbles."
NRS + DS; Active

2. <u>**He added:**</u> "Every country can wield a veto until its needs are met."
NRS + DS; Active

3. <u>**The Rochdale MP went on:**</u> "If the information about Mr Clark, who at that time was still suspended and had not resigned, came from one of the Home Secretary's special advisers, then this appears to be a breach of the code [of conduct for special advisers]."
NRS + DS; Active

4. <u>**He added:**</u> "If the words are upsetting some people and perpetuating a stereotype, isn't it more noble and thoughtful to just admit you might have made a mistake and stop?"
NRS + DS; Active

5. <u>**A Buckingham Palace spokesman said:**</u> "On departure, Prince Philip thanked the staff at Papworth for the excellent care he has received during his stay."
NRS + DS; Active

6. <u>**The senior backbencher said:**</u> "This is not going to go away."
NRS + DS; Active

7. <u>**The former shadow home secretary said:**</u> "We have been told this is the wrong time. This is the time when all the claims of Nicolas Sarkozy and Angela Merkel are to centralise the EU even more to create a fiscal union. It will have an impact on Britain, as the prime minister has said. So this is absolutely the time to think about this. We should be protecting ourselves from the consequences of the eurozone."
NRS + DS
active

8. <u>**A spokesman said:**</u> "The House of Commons has clearly voted against this motion. We understand that many people who voted for it felt very strongly - and we respect that."
NRS + DS; Active

9. **One MP said:** "Dave kept the rebellion under check by launching an industrial scale operation. The message was clear: don't darken my door if you vote against me."
NRS + DS; Active

10. **Davis said:** "This was not the invention of some faction of the Conservative party. This was asked for by 100,000 members of the public."
NRS + DS; Active

11. **Jackson told MPs:** "The House of Commons should be allowed a free vote and an unfettered debate on this issue. The government have no mandate to whip the vote, as they have done this evening, because no one has a mandate since all parties effectively reneged on the Lisbon treaty prior to the last general election."
NRS + DS; Active

12. **Royal Mail spokesman James Eadie said:** "We do have a sensible allocation in place so that individual retailers can pre-order in advance of the price rise, based on their normal full-year expectations of demand. These allocations are in place for all retailers so that we can balance the customer demand with the need to protect Royal Mail's revenues."
NRS + DS; Active

13. **Baroness Tongue, a Liberal Democrat peer, said:** "I just don't know what's happening to Nick Clegg. He doesn't seem to be thinking straight."
NRS + DS; Active

14. **One senior Conservative told The Independent yesterday:** "He could not wear two hats for a long period but doing it for 12 months would not cause a great controversy. Tory associations in London and the Home Counties would queue up to have him as their candidate. He would say he was representing London in Parliament for a year."
NRS + DS; Active

15. **One said:** "Boris is seen on the Tory benches as a winner. He could be the only Tory to win an election since John Major in 1992. Cameron and Osborne didn't win in 2010. There is a growing view [among Tory MPs] that they don't really stand for anything. We know what Boris stands for – low tax, a Europe referendum, tough on law and order. He can communicate that and has charisma."
NRS + DS; Active

16. **A well-placed source said:** "The minimum price is really designed to push up the cheapest alcohol prices, which cause the most damage, rather than an across-the-board rise. The Prime Minister is very concerned about protecting traditional pubs."
NRS + DS; Active

17. **A Whitehall source said:** "The Prime Minister has decided that when it comes to alcohol, something pretty radical now has to be done and he is keen on the minimum price. It is complicated how this can be delivered, particularly under European law, but it is clear that the voluntary approach has not worked."
NRS + DS; Active

18. "I remain firmly committed to ... bringing back more powers from Brussels," **Cameron said.**
 DS + NRS; Active

19. "Opportunities to advance our national interest are clearly becoming apparent," **the prime minister said.**
DS + NRS; Active

20. "On politics you have to confront the big issues rather than try and sweep them under the carpet," **he said** during a visit to Bedford.
DS + NRS; Active

21. "This is having a chilling effect on our economy. Every day that it goes on unresolved is a day that's not good for our economic prospects," **he said.**
DS + NRS; Active

22. "What is ultimately important is to have a strong signal from Europe that they are standing behind the euro," **he said.**
DS + NRS; Active

23. "I don't make economic forecasts, they are made by the independent Office of Budget Responsibility," **he said**.
DS + NRS; Active

24. "If Greece wants to leave the eurozone, there would be bad effects that would be felt across Europe, including in the United Kingdom," **he said.**
DS + NRS; Active

25. "There really are hardly any countries here that said they will join up," **she said.**
DSh + NRS; Active

26. "What we have had is a Prime Minister who has sat on the sidelines and not shown the leadership that Britain needs," **he said.**
DS + NRS
Active

27. "Whether they like it or not this will hinder things for them," **one government source said** of the rebels.
DS + NRS; Active

28. "Fundamental questions are being asked about the future of the Eurozone and therefore the shape of the EU itself," **he said.**
NRS + DS; Active

29. "Most health experts feel that changing pricing is the most effective way of achieving results," **she said.**
NRS + DS; Active

30. "There is no shortage of stamps. Therefore, by definition, there is no rationing. Companies only ration if there is a genuine shortage, which there is not," **he said.**
DS + NRS; Active

31. "We are committed to ensuring that Government policy is family friendly and the Prime Minister minister has been clear previously that more should be done to ensure the role of fathers is recognised and strengthened." **said a Downing Street spokesman.**
DS + NRS; Active

32. "Some say that's the unfairness of it, that you lose the child benefit if you have a higher-rate taxpayer in the family. Two people below the level keep the benefit. So, there's a threshold, a cliff-edge issue," **he said.**
DS + NRS; Active

33. "If we want to make sure that everyone makes a contribution to dealing with the deficit, that's why we had to look at measures like taking child benefit away from higher-rate taxpayers," **he added.**
DS + NRS; Active

34. Asked by John Humphrys when Britain would start bringing back powers from Brussels, **Gove replied:** "We are working now. The government is working now."
NRS + DS
Active

35. Praising José Manuel Barroso, the European commission's president for making a strong presentation on jobs at Sunday's EU summit, **the prime minister said:** "If we want to get Europe's economies moving, to succeed in a competitive world, then these are the steps that are absolutely necessary."
NRS + DS; Active

36. Sophie Allain, of the Campaign for Better Transport, said that they welcomed discount fares and more smart and integrated ticketing but **added**: "All of this will be overshadowed if operators are allowed to charge premium fares on busiest services."
NRS + DS; Active

37. Bob Crow, RMT general secretary, called the plans "a recipe for exploitation" and warned that jobs were at risk, **adding**: "The assault on jobs and working conditions set up by McNulty, and now mirrored by the government, will be met by a national campaign of resistance."
NRS + DS; Active

38. Michael Roberts, chief executive of the Association of Train Operating Companies, said that the proof of government intent would come in how franchises were awarded over the next two years: "The government must genuinely step back from the detail, [and] give the railways the freedom to run better services at a lower cost," **he said.**
DS + NRS; Active

39. **The coalition agreement simply states:** "We will examine the balance of the EU's existing competences."
NRW + DW; Active

40. **He added:** "Dear fans. Don't give the haters any attention. Those people aren't really offended by the things I say - they are offended by my success."
NRW + DW; Active

41. **One tweeted:** "As the mother of a child with severe learning difficulties, I say mong all the time."
NRW + DW; Active

42. Responding to an online poll about whether the word was offensive, **he tweeted:** "The humourless PC brigade have been out in force trying to influence the vote with ill informed negative comment."
NRW + DW; Active

43. In his letter to Sir Gus – which was also sent to Mrs May – **Mr Danczuk said:** "I am writing to raise serious concerns about suggestions that advisers to the Home Secretary may have been briefing against a serving civil servant who had been suspended and therefore had no right to reply."
NRW + DW; Active

b) indirect speech and indirect writing (quotation included)

44. **Michael Gove, the education secretary, indicated on the Today programme** that moves were being made to repatriate social and employment powers now.
NRS + IS; Active

45. But **Tories pointed out** this is not coalition policy.
NRS + IS; Active

46. **Downing Street said** that a unit has been established in the Foreign Office to make an assessment of these EU powers.
NRS + IS; Active

47. **Tory MPs warned** that Cameron needed to be careful about making promises he could not deliver.
NRS + IS; Active

48. **President Barack Obama made clear** that he wanted eurozone countries to do more to solve the single currency's problems.
NRS + IS; Active

49. **President Nicolas Sarkozy warned** that a deal involving the eurozone and the IMF could take until February to finalise.
NRS + IS; Active

50. **Mr Obama said** he expected the eurozone to do more before putting extra dollars on the line.
NRS + IS; Active

51. **Mr Cameron said** contingency planning was under way for the possible ejection of Greece from the single currency.
NRS + IS; Active

52. However, **Angela Merkel, the German Chancellor, disclosed yesterday** that the proposal was struggling.
NRS + IS; Active

53. **The American and British governments have indicated** that the European Central Bank should do more to help prop up troubled countries in the single currency.
NRS + IS; Active

54. **Ed Miliband, the Labour leader, said** Mr Cameron bore some of the blame for the summit's failure.
NRS + IS; Active

55., 56. **He denies** acting improperly **and says** he is planning to sue for constructive dismissal.
NRS + IS + NRS + IS; Active, Active

57., 58. **Gervais insisted** the meaning of the word has changed over time, **saying** it is now used to describe an idiot, rather than being a derogatory term for those suffering from the chromosome disorder.
NRS + IS + NRS + IS; Active, Active

59. **A spokesman for Buckingham Palace said** no decision had been made on when he will resume public engagements or whether he will attend Church on New Year's Day.
NRS + IS; Active

60. **Sir George Young, the leader of the Commons, said** it was time to move on after the referendum motion was defeated overwhelmingly by 483 votes to 111, majority 372.
NRS + IS; Active

61. **One loyal Tory, who reluctantly supported the government, warned** that Cameron now faces a lengthy battle with his backbenches as the EU embarks on negotiations to reform the governance arrangements of the EU.
NRS + IS; Active

62. **The MP said** that backbenchers would test the prime minister on his claim in the Commons that forthcoming treaty negotiations would give Britain an opportunity to further its national interest.
NRS + ISh; Active

63. **But Tories said** that Cameron had sanctioned an aggressive operation to persuade wavering MPs to support the government.
NRS + IS; Active

64. **Davis indicated** that there will be an inquest on how Downing Street allowed a petition, designed by No 10 to underpin the Big Society, to turn into such a damaging rebellion.
NRS + ISh; Active

65. **No 10 says** Britain will push British interests in negotiations over two stages.
NRS + ISh; Active

66. **The prime minister indicated** he was prepared to use Britain's veto in these negotiations to protect Britain's position in the single market and the special position of the City of London.
NRS + IS; Active

67. **The PM said** Eurosceptics had chosen the wrong time to demand a referendum.
NRS + IS; Active

68. **The Business Department has warned** that forcing firms to charge a minimum price could be illegal under European law.
NRS + IS; Active

69. **Dr Sarah Wollaston, an MP on the Common's health committee and a former GP, said** that alcohol misuse was costing the nation £20 billion, or £800 for every family.
NRS + IS; Active

70. **The postal service said** it has limited shops' supplies in a bid to prevent retailers from profiting at its expense from the hike in stamp prices that comes into force on April 30.
NRS + IS; Active

71. **The postal service denied** that the cap has led to a shortage of stamps, claiming that retailers had a "reasonable and proportionate allocation".
NRS + IS; Active

72. **Chancellor George Osborne said** in 2010 that families with at least one taxpayer on the 40p-in-the- pound rate would lose their child benefit in January next year.
NRS + IS; Active

73. Yesterday **the Government insisted** controversial benefit cuts for the sick and disabled must go ahead despite three defeats in the Lords.
NRS + IS; Active

74. **Downing Street signalled** it might invoke a rarely used procedure to overturn the Lords decision when the Bill returns to the Commons.
NRS + ISh; Active

75., 76. Although **Mr Johnson has denied** that he will be a Tory candidate at the 2015 election and **the London Evening Standard reported today** that he has pledged to stay for a full four years if re-elected, close allies believe he will do so rather than look for a chance to return to Westminster in a by-election.
NRS + ISh + NRW + IW; Active

77. **They insist** he could serve as both an MP and London Mayor for 12 months before leaving City Hall in 2016 when his second term ends.
NRS + IS; Active

78. **It found** that two in 10 Labour supporters intend to reject Mr Livingstone, with half planning to switch to his Tory opponent.
NRW + IW; Active

79. **Tory officials said** they could lose 450 seats this time.
NRS + IS; Active

80. **The Liberal Democrats acknowledged** their local government base will be further eroded but hope that the losses will be lower than last year, when they lost more than 700 seats.
NRS + ISh; Active

81. **Justine Greening, transport secretary, confirmed on Thursday** that she wanted the industry to deliver savings of £3.5bn a year by 2019.
NRS + IS; Active

82. **She said** deeper collaboration between Network Rail's track managers and the train-operating companies could cut costs.
NRS + IS; Active

83., 84. While **Greening insisted** that reform and costcutting should mean commuters eventually pay less overall, **passenger groups warned** that allowing premium peak-time fares risked derailing any fares review.
NRS + IS + NRS + IS; Active; Active

85. **Sophie Allain, of the Campaign for Better Transport, said** that they welcomed discount fares and more smart and integrated ticketing but added: "All of this will be overshadowed if operators are allowed to charge premium fares on busiest services."
NRS + IS; Active

86. **The DfT said** it would award longer franchises to train operators to encourage investment, and welcomed moves by Network Rail to hand over more powers to its regional route directors.
NRS + ISh; Active

87. However, **the DfT indicated** that they should seek to implement more driver-only trains and stated that future franchises would be awarded to companies with a strong record of driving down costs.
NRS + IS; Active

88. **Greening denied** this would mean job losses overall, pointing to investment that would mean more skilled employment in the sector in years to come.
NRS + IS; Active

89. **Unions have warned** that concessions allowing train-operating companies to run both trains and track would suck more taxpayers' money into private profits.
NRS + IS; Active

90. **The Campaign for Better Transport has warned** that super-peak fares would not be effective in managing peak demand, as many commuters have inflexible work times or family commitments.
NRS + IS; Active

91. **She said** it would create an even more fragmented system with more costs and more opportunity for train operators to raise fares and close services.
NRS + IS; Active

92. **Michael Roberts, chief executive of the Association of Train Operating Companies, said** that the proof of government intent would come in how franchises were awarded over the next two years: "The government must genuinely step back from the detail, [and] give the railways the freedom to run better services at a lower cost," he said.
NRS + IS; Active

93. **Greening also announced** a consultation on devolving power over the network, an opportunity welcomed by regional transport authorities, which would like to emulate the kind of integrated model of Transport for London.
NRS + IS; Active

94. **The DfT said** it would award longer franchises to train operators to encourage investment, and welcomed moves by Network Rail to hand over more powers to its regional route directors.
NRS + IS; Active

95. The intervention by Clegg alarmed Tory MPs who had been encouraged when **the prime minister told MPs** that he would still seek to implement the Tory manifesto pledge in this area.
NRS + IS; Active

96., 97. **Government sources said** the "pressure" was now on Germany to contribute more to help the euro and Mr Cameron made clear his irritation with eurozone leaders, **saying** they must do more to solve their own problems.
NRS + ISq + NRS + IS; Active; Active

98. Amid Conservative backbench anger over the possibility of British taxpayers' money being used to prop up a eurozone country via the IMF, **the Prime Minister also indicated** that any increase would be relatively modest — and within the parameters of IMF financing already agreed by Parliament.
NRS + ISh; Active

99. But the funnyman came under fire from **disability groups and Down's syndrome campaigners, who said** his use of the term was insensitive and distressing.
NRS + IS; Active

100. While many people were outraged by Gervais' comments, **some fans said** there was nothing wrong with his language.
NRS + IS; Active

101. With a new opinion poll showing overwhelming support for a referendum, **normally loyal backbenchers told Downing Street** that Cameron will face further rebellions unless he takes a tough stance in EU treaty negotiations.
NRS + IS; Active

102. Adam Holloway, PPS to the Europe minister David Lidington, stood down after **he too announced that** he would vote in favour of the referendum.
NRS + ISh; Active

103. Downing Street attempted to reach out to the rebels **by saying** that it respected those who voted in favour of the referendum.
NRS + IS; Active

104. Labour officials hope for about 350 gains in England and 100 in Wales this time but **academics say** the party needs to gain between 600 and 700 to show it is on course to win the next general election.
NRS + IS; Active

105. She proposed selling tickets at corner shops and in surviving local libraries to suit passengers' needs – an idea condemned by **unions, which claim** 675 smaller railway booking offices are under threat.
NRS + IS; Active

106., 107. Fares are already set to rise well above inflation next year and **Allain said YouGov polling, which the campaign had commissioned, showed** only 14% of people believed raising prices faster on busier trains was fair.
NRS + IS (eNRW + eIW); Active, Active

108. Yet Thursday's command paper was short on specifics of where the billions will be saved, with **Greening saying** that the detail of how cuts can be achieved would be left to the industry's own bosses to decide via the Rail Delivery Group.
NRS + IS; Active

109. Bob Crow, RMT general secretary, called the plans "a recipe for exploitation" and **warned** that jobs were at risk, adding: "The assault on jobs and working conditions set up by McNulty, and now mirrored by the government, will be met by a national campaign of resistance."
NRS + IS; Active

110. Responding to Bob Crow, **he said** reducing costs was crucial to deliver services at a price people can pay.
NRS + IS; Active

111. **It was also revealed** that Mr Clark had already been suspended by Theresa May for relaxing immigration controls beyond agreed limits and quoted her as being "furious".
NRS + IS; Passive

112. **It is estimated** that 50,000 babies are born without the father's name on the certificate.
NRS + IS; Passive

113. It is understood that at least one newspaper had found out about the change in border controls – and **it is suggested** Mr Clark may have been blamed to deflect attention away from Ms May.
NRS + IS; Passive

114. **Asked by John Humphrys** when Britain would start bringing back powers from Brussels, Gove replied: "We are working now. The government is working now."
NRS + IS; Passive

115. But he was today able to rejoin his family at the Queen's private Norfolk estate where **he is said** to have been advised by doctors to rest.
NRS + IS; Passive

116. **One MP is said** to have sworn at George Osborne when he tried to persuade her not to rebel.
NRS + IS; Passive

117. **Theresa May, the Home Secretary, is said** to favour taxing drink on the basis of alcoholic units.
NRS + IS; Passive

118. He referred to claims that **officials had been told** to refuse any offer of resignation by Mr Clark, as well as descriptions of him as a "rogue civil servant".
NRSAp (eNRS + eIS); Passive

119. **Figures released earlier this week showed** that the economy barely grew in the third quarter of this year.
NRW + IW; Active

120. **The code of conduct states** that "the preparation or dissemination of inappropriate material or personal attacks has no part to play in the job of being a special adviser as it has no part to play in the conduct of public life".
NRW + IWq; Active

121. **Figures published earlier this month showed** that twice as many people were being treated in hospital because of alcohol misuse compared with 10 years ago.
NRW + IW; Active

122. **Their research suggested** higher peak fares would have only a marginal impact on travel patterns.
NRW + IW; Active

123. **The paper said** that Ocado, the online supermarket, ran out of stamps entirely earlier this month, while Asda, Sainsbury's and Morrisons had seen a sharp rise in demand.
NRW + IW; Active

124., 125. **Retailers said** they had seen a fivefold rise in sales as people stocked up on stamps at the cheaper price, **the Daily Telegraph reported.**
IW (eNRS + eIS) + NRW; Active, Active

126. In a letter to The Daily Telegraph, **doctors from the British Medical Association and Royal College of Physicians claimed** that minimum pricing for alcohol would be the most "simple and effective mechanism" for tackling the problem.
NRW + IWq; Active

127. Although Mr Johnson has denied that he will be a Tory candidate at the 2015 election and **the London Evening Standard reported today** that he has pledged to stay for a full four years if re-elected, close allies believe he will do so rather than look for a chance to return to Westminster in a by-election.
NRW + IW; Active

128. The damage is revealed in **The Independent's latest "poll of polls", which shows** that the Conservatives' rating has dropped to its lowest level since the 2010 election.
NRW + IW; Active

129. The DfT's rail command paper was a response to **Sir Roy McNulty's 2011 rail value-for-money study, which said** UK railways were among Europe's most costly and the industry could save 20% to 30% by changing working practices.
NRW + IW; Active

130. **Scottish estimates suggest** that a minimum price per unit of 45p would result in the steepest price increases for cider, gin and vodka, while wine, beer and whisky would see more modest rises.
NRW + IW; Active

131. The British economy is getting worse "every day" that the euro crisis goes unresolved, **David Cameron has warned**, as he told European leaders that the "world cannot wait" any longer for a rescue package to be agreed.
ISq + NRS; Active

132. **The Prime Minister said** the world was facing "profound and unprecedented challenges" and spoke of his fear that Britain could be plunged back into recession.
NRS + ISq; Active

133. **Mr Berlusconi,** who will face a no-confidence motion over Italian austerity plans later this month, **said** Italians had been "impoverished" since the introduction of the euro.
NRS + ISq; Active

134. **Mencap, the learning disability charity, said** the comic's words were "very disappointing".
NRS + ISq; Active

135. **A spokesman said** using the term could be "offensive to people with a disability and their families".
NRS + ISq-h; Active

136. **Holloway told MPs** the only "honest course of action" for him was to resign.
NRS + ISq; Active

137. **Gavin Partington, of the Wine and Spirit Trade Association, said** there was "no evidence [a minimum price per unit] will tackle alcohol misuse".
NRS + ISq; Active

138. The association would rather see "enforcement, education and a series of policies to address the root causes of alcohol misuse", **he added.**
NRS + ISq; Active

139. **The spokesman added** he was "fully satisfied" that post offices have enough stamps to meet customer demand.
NRS + ISq; Active

140. **The Department of Education said** it had "no plans" to introduce fresh legislation, although it was looking for ways to support fathers in the "crucial role they play in their child's life."
NRS + ISq; Active

141. **Greening said** passengers and taxpayers were picking up the tab for the "costly efficiency gap" and that reform was long overdue.
NRS + ISq; Active

142. **She also announced a consultation on fares** that could mean season tickets for part-time workers and "21st-century working practices".
NRS + ISq; Active

143. **The shadow transport secretary, Maria Eagle, said** the restructuring plans were "deeply worrying" and left "a massive accountability gap at its heart".
NRS + ISq; Active

144. Fellow comedian Richard Herring criticised Gervais for using the word but **<u>said</u>** a number of other comics were "happy to use 'mong' or 'retard' as a means of getting a laugh".
NRS + ISq; Active

145. As Nick Clegg dismissed Tory hopes of repatriating powers from the EU as a "smash and grab raid", **<u>one senior Conservative warned</u>** the prime minister not to "tease" his party with unrealistic ambitions.
NRS + ISq; Active

146. A senior source was quoted by a newspaper **<u>saying</u>** "criminal charges" could be brought against anyone found to have put Britain's borders at risk.
NRS + ISq; Active

147. Mr Clark later resigned, **<u>saying</u>** his position had been made "untenable".
NRS + ISq; Active

148. After the row erupted last week, **<u>Gervais said</u>** he had never used the word "mong" to mock those with disabilities.
NRS + ISq; Active

149. Following the warning, **<u>the Prime Minister said</u>** he would "look very carefully" at how to tackle the problem of cheap alcohol.
NRS + ISq-h; Active

150. She has campaigned in Parliament for minimum pricing, **<u>arguing</u>** that alcohol abuse was the "single largest cause of deaths among young people."
NRS + ISq; Active

151. The postal service denied that the cap has led to a shortage of stamps, **<u>claiming</u>** that retailers had a "reasonable and proportionate allocation".
NRS + ISq; Active

152. As the town hall polls closed last night, **<u>the Conservatives admitted</u>** they will not repeat their unexpected gains in council elections a year ago, when many of their traditional supporters turned out to vote "No" in the referendum on the voting system on the same day.
NRS + ISq-h; Active

153. The former shadow home secretary said: "**<u>We have been told</u>** this is the wrong time. This is the time when all the claims of Nicolas Sarkozy and Angela Merkel are to centralise the EU even more to create a fiscal union. It will have an impact on Britain, as the prime minister has said. So this is absolutely the time to think about this. We should be protecting ourselves from the consequences of the eurozone."
NRS + DS (eNRS+eIS); Passive

154. One senior Conservative told The Independent yesterday: "He could not wear two hats for a long period but doing it for 12 months would not cause a great controversy. Tory associations in London and the Home Counties would queue up to have him as their candidate. **He would say** he was representing London in Parliament for a year."
NRS + DS (eNRSh + eISh); Active

155. **Forty-nine per cent of voters said** they would use the referendum to leave the EU, as against 40% who prefer to stay in.
NRS + ISh; Active

156., 157. **Ian Murray, the shadow postal affairs minster, told the paper** he would write to Ofcom, the postal regulator, **urging** it to investigate the "shameless profiteering at the public's expense" by Royal Mail.
NRS + ISh (eNRW + eIWq); Active, Active

158. **The final opinion poll of the London battle, by YouGov for the London Evening Standard, showed** Mr Johnson on course for a 53-47 per cent over Mr Livingstone.
NRW + IW; Active

159. Last month, **a group of 19 leading medical organisations warned** that "pocket-money prices" for alcohol were endangering thousands of lives every year.
NRS-NRW + ISq-IWq; Active

2. THOUGHT

a) indirect thought

160. **European leaders had hoped** that wealthy countries including China, Russia and Middle Eastern nations would contribute to the European Financial Stability Facility.
NRT + IT; Active

161. **No 10 believes** this can only happen in full-scale treaty renegotiations.
NRT + IT; Active

162. **The Daily Telegraph understands** that the Prime Minister personally ordered the radical "big bang" approach, which will be included in the Government's forthcoming alcohol strategy.
NRT + IT; Active

163. **Tory MPs believe** Mr Johnson would be in pole position to succeed Mr Cameron if he lost the 2015 election and resigned or retained power and stood down before the following election, as some allies of the Prime Minister expect.
NRT + IT; Active

164. **The Conservatives hope** that the pain of heavy losses in yesterday's local elections will be reduced by a Johnson victory.
NRT + IT; Active

165. **Labour officials hope** for about 350 gains in England and 100 in Wales this time but academics say the party needs to gain between 600 and 700 to show it is on course to win the next general election.
NRT + IT; Active

166. The Italian government has agreed to allow the IMF to monitor its plans to cut spending and **experts believe** that Silvio Berlusconi, the prime minister, will seek IMF funding before the end of the year.
NRT + IT; Active

167. Although Mr Johnson has denied that he will be a Tory candidate at the 2015 election and the London Evening Standard reported today that he has pledged to stay for a full four years if re-elected, **close allies believe** he will do so rather than look for a chance to return to Westminster in a by-election.
NRT + IT; Active

168. The Liberal Democrats acknowledged their local government base will be further eroded but **hope** that the losses will be lower than last year, when they lost more than 700 seats.
NRT + IT; Active

169. Fares are already set to rise well above inflation next year and Allain said YouGov polling, which the campaign had commissioned, showed only **14% of people believed** raising prices faster on busier trains was fair.
NRS + IS (eNRW + eIW + eNRT + eIT); Active

170. **It is understood** the prime minister will use the next round of treaty negotiations to protect Britain's position in the single market and the City of London, rather than attempting to repatriate social and employment laws.
NRT + IT; Passive

171. **It was hoped** that a proposal to increase IMF funding would reassure the financial markets and allow direct intervention in beleaguered countries if necessary.
NRT + IT; Passive

172. **It is understood** that Mr Obama blocked the prospect of an increase in IMF funding without a full eurozone bail-out package being in place.
NRT + IT; Passive

173. **It is understood** that at least one newspaper had found out about the change in border controls – and it is suggested Mr Clark may have been blamed to deflect attention away from Ms May.
NRT + IT; Passive

174. **It is thought** to be the first time he has missed Christmas at Sandringham since the early 1990s.
NRT + IT; Passive

175. **It is understood** that Bob Stewart, a former colonel who was elected MP for Beckenham last year, rebuffed an offer to meet the prime minister.
NRT + IT; Passive

176. **It is understood** Downing Street is planning to include a commitment to repatriate these powers in the Conservative manifesto for the next election.
NRT + IT; Passive

177. **It was believed** naming the father would increase a sense of responsibility and also make it easier to make sure they accepted their full obligations, including financial support.
NRT + IT; Passive

178. **Mr Cameron is thought** to have opted for a "big bang" approach to the alcohol problem after noting the success of the ban on smoking in public places.
NRT + IT; Passive

179. **Downing Street is understood** to be keen to bolster the involvement of fathers, even when they are neither married to the mother nor cohabit with her.
NRT + IT; Passive

180. **David Cameron is thought** to be worried that the shake-up will alienate women, as signs grow that the Coalition is losing their support.
NRT + IT; Passive

181. **The 90-year-old royal is thought** to have arrived at Sandringham by car shortly before midday after spending four nights in hospital following a procedure to clear a blocked artery.
NRT + IT; Passive

182. **A further 15 Tory MPs are understood** to have abstained, meaning that the prime minister failed to persuade more than half of his backbenchers to support government policy.
NRT + IT; Passive

183. A spokesman said: "The House of Commons has clearly voted against this motion. **We understand** that many people who voted for it felt very strongly - and we respect that."
NRS + DS (eNRT + eIT); Active

184. A Whitehall source said: "**The Prime Minister has decided** that when it comes to alcohol, something pretty radical now has to be done and he is keen on the minimum price. It is complicated how this can be delivered, particularly under European law, but it is clear that the voluntary approach has not worked."
NRS + DS (eNRT + eIT); Active