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Use of Punctuation in Journalistic Style

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## ZADÁNÍ BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE

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

Cílem této bakalářské práce je popsat použití interpunkce ve stylu anglických novinových článků. V teoretické části se bude studentka na základě nastudované odborné literatury věnovat hlavním pravidlům a zvyklostem při použití interpunkce v anglickém jazyce obecně. Následně detailně rozebere jednotlivé případy a jejich funkci. Na začátku praktické části práce studentka popíše anglický žurnalistický styl. Dále na základě analýzy dostatečného množství autentického jazykového materiálu shrne převažující tendence při užití interpunkce v daném stylu a zhodnotí hlavní odlišnosti oproti obecným pravidlům shrnutým v teoretické části práce.

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Souhlasím s prezenčním zpřístupněním své práce v Univerzitní knihovně.

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## **ANNOTATION**

The work deals with the use of punctuation in journalistic style. It describes the use of punctuation in general, the use of selected types of punctuation marks and their functions. It focuses on the use of punctuation in a selected British broadsheet newspaper. By contrasting the standard usage with the use in journalistic style, it depicts the main differences.

## **KEYWORDS**

punctuation, punctuation marks, commas, journalism, newspapers

## **ANOTACE**

Tato práce se zabývá použitím interpunkce v žurnalistickém stylu. Popisuje obecné použití interpunkce a vybraných typů interpunkčních znamének. Zaměřuje se na použití interpunkce ve vybraném britském seriózním tisku. Porovnáním standardní interpunkce s interpunkcí v žurnalistickém stylu popisuje hlavní rozdíly v jejím použití.

## **KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA**

interpunkce, interpunkční znaménka, čárky, žurnalistika, noviny

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# INTRODUCTION

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to describe and closely examine the standard usage and functions of punctuation, and to analyse its use in English journalistic style. The main goal is to depict selected types of punctuation marks, theoretically describe the rules and customs for their usage, and apply this knowledge in an analysis of various journalistic articles.

Firstly, the basic functions of punctuation are briefly described. The general overview and classification of the most commonly used punctuation marks are subsequently mentioned. Due to the possible relationship between prosody and punctuation, prosody and its role as punctuation marker is briefly described.

Then, the chapter devoted to the standard usage and functions of the three selected types of punctuation marks follows. The concept of light and heavy punctuation style is briefly described. In the following subchapters, the standard usage and functions of commas, dashes and brackets with various constructions are specified in greater detail. Another phenomenon that is also closely examined is the interchangeability of the three selected types of punctuation marks.

Finally, the most important features of journalistic style are discussed, along with the distinct usage of punctuation in journalism.

Secondly, the analysis of various journalistic articles in terms of the occurrence and functions of the three selected types of punctuation marks in journalistic style is conducted. In the first place, the aim of the analysis is introduced and the source of the three linguistic corpora is briefly described, along with the methodology that was used to assemble them, and so to obtain relevant examples of the selected types of punctuation marks.

After that, the analysis itself follows, in which the rules of the punctuation marks usage described in the theoretical part of this paper are applied on the concrete examples from the corpora. The concrete cases of commas, dashes and brackets usage with various constructions which occurred in the journalistic articles are further analysed. Their usage and significance is interpreted in connection with journalistic style. The results are also processed statistically. The quantitative analysis of the overall occurrence of the individual punctuation marks, as well as of the overall occurrence of the individual constructions which appear in the analysed journalistic articles is conducted.

Finally, the results of the analysis are reviewed and confronted with the stated aim.



# 1. PUNCTUATION

In the following chapter, the major functions of punctuation are briefly described. This chapter further discusses punctuation and its relation with speech pauses and intonation.

## 1.1 Functions of punctuation

As Greenbaum suggests, there are **two** major functions of punctuation: it is used either for **separating** or for **enclosing**. The punctuation marks used for separating are periods, question marks, exclamation marks, colons, semicolons, dashes and commas. The punctuation marks used for enclosing are brackets, dashes, quotation marks and commas. (1996, p. 509)

According to Quirk et al., marks that are used for separating occur singly and they set apart units that are **successive**. He describes successive units as units that are in a simple linear relation (i.e. in a series), for example a period that separates two successive sentences or a comma that separates coordinated adjectives. (1985, p. 1 610) Greenbaum illustrates this with the following example:

[1] *She had always disliked this building. To her it was cold, unsanctified, sinister.*  
(1996, p. 509)

Marks that are used for enclosing occur in pairs and they set apart units that are **included**. Included units are described by Quirk et al. as units that feature a correlative punctuation mark, i.e. it marks the beginning and end of a unit that is included within some larger unit. (1985, p. 1 610) Greenbaum illustrates this with an example of an adverb that is enclosed by commas:

[2] *Then, unhappily, my thoughts are unoriginal.* (1996, p. 510)

Punctuation also has a third function – **specifying** function. Some punctuation marks denote a grammatical, semantic or pragmatic function. For example, the question mark not only separates sentences, but also denotes that the sentence is a question. Another example is the usage of the apostrophe in *neighbour's* that determines the ending as genitive singular. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 510) Punctuation marks such as apostrophes, dashes and abbreviation periods can also perform functions for words – either internally [3] or at the peripheries [4].

[3] *F– off!*

[4] *'twas too early*

In [3] the dash serves as suppression of letters from a taboo word, while in [4] the apostrophe serves as reduction of the word *it*. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 511)

As stated above, the main functions of punctuation are to separate and to enclose grammatical units. The most common units that can be separated or enclosed by punctuation marks are sentences, clauses and phrases. (Greenbaum, 1996, pp. 512 – 513) The usage of punctuation marks with individual units will be analysed in greater detail in the following chapters.

Depending on where in the sentence punctuation marks perform a function, they are further divided into two groups. Marks that perform a function within a sentence (or within a word) – commas, colons, semicolons, dashes, brackets, apostrophes, hyphens – are marks of **internal** punctuation. Marks that perform a function outside a sentence – periods, exclamation marks, question marks – are marks of **terminal** punctuation. (Walpole, 1980, p. 81) Biber et al. uses the term **sentence-final** punctuation. (1999, p. 1 039)

## 1.2 Prosody as punctuation marker

As Walpole suggests, punctuation can reproduce the changing voice patterns of speech. This is primarily applied to the use of the comma.

[1] *Although the trial ended in 1974, the appeal has not yet been heard.*

It can be observed that when the sentence is read aloud, the reader's voice maintains a relatively even level until *1974*; then it rises and there is a brief pause. Then the reader's voice resumes its original level and it does not change until *heard*. Here it rises and falls, ending at a level that is lower than that of the rest of the sentence. (1980, p. 80) The comma after *1974* also coincides both with the changing voice pattern and with the end of the dependent clause *although the trial ended in 1974*. Thereby, it separates the words in the dependent clause from the words that go together in the following independent clause. (1980, p. 81)

However, Quirk et al. points out that punctuation marks do not necessarily correspond to pauses in speech:

“Punctuation practice is governed primarily by grammatical considerations and is related to grammatical distinctions. Sometimes it is linked to intonation, stress, rhythm, pause or any other of the prosodic features which convey distinctions in speech, but the link is neither simple nor systematic, and traditional attempts to relate punctuation directly to (in particular) pauses are misguided. Nor, except to a minor and peripheral extent, is punctuation concerned with expressing emotive or rhetorical overtones, as prosodic features frequently are.” (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1 611)

Apart from the speaker's hesitations or intonation breaks, which Greenbaum lists as some of the reasons for punctuation misinterpretation, there are other situations when the reader would make a pause, but no punctuation mark would occur. This could be illustrated with an example of the comma position immediately after a long subject:

[2] *The question that does remain to be discussed concerns notions of political responsibility and ethics.*

In this sentence, a pause is expected in speech between *discussed* and the verb *concerns*, but there is no comma in writing because according to punctuation rules, subject is forbidden to be separated from the rest of the sentence by a single punctuation mark. (1996, p. 507)

On the other hand, there are situations when the reader would not make a pause in speech, but there would be a punctuation mark in writing. In the following example, a pause in speech is unlikely before *in fact*, but there are enclosing commas in writing.

[3] *Many analysts, in fact, said they thought IBM did not go far enough in lowering expectations.* (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 508)

Nevertheless, in some cases, a pause in speech can clearly correspond to the occurrence of a punctuation mark in writing – particularly, if the punctuation mark suggests some intonation pattern in speech. The use of the dash in [4] suggests a rather dramatic pause before a self-correction.

[4] *The night of the accident she'd been upset, distracted – no. upset: after dinner, she hadn't been able to settle to anything.* (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 509)

In some cases, punctuation marks indicate intonational features that are not conveyed in the text in any other way. An example of this usage is the question mark. It signals that the unit is a question and therefore it suggests the intonation appropriate to a question. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 508)

## 2. PUNCTUATION MARKS

In the forthcoming chapter, the standard usage of three selected types of punctuation marks is being discussed – the usage of commas, dashes and brackets. The reason why these three types of punctuation marks were selected is their high occurrence in writing and their usage similarity.

### 2.1 Commas

It is necessary to point out that (especially) the comma usage is not governed solely by grammatical principles. In some situations, when the presence or absence of the punctuation mark does not change the meaning of the sentence, its usage is optional. This optionality is connected with so-called **heavy** [1] and **light** [2] punctuation style.

[1] *On Sundays, they like to have a picnic lunch in the park, if it's fine.*

[2] *On Sundays they like to have a picnic lunch in the park if it's fine.*

Light punctuation style is characterised as putting relatively few commas or other punctuation marks in places where their usage is optional rather than obligatory. (Huddleston et al., 2002, p. 1 727) The commas in the example above can be omitted because their omission is not likely to cause misinterpretation of the sentence. Therefore, as Quirk et al. further observes, it can be said that the comma usage is sometimes guided rather by tendencies than by rules. (1985, p. 1 617)

#### 2.1.1 Commas with coordinated clauses

One of the dominant uses of the comma is to separate main clauses that are closely associated within a sentence. If these clauses are linked **syndetically**, i.e. by a **coordinating conjunction** (*and, or, but*), there is a separating comma generally used before this conjunction.

[1] *The diet may be deficient in calcium, but their bodies will compensate by absorbing more and excreting less.* (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 530)

Punctuation marks also frequently occur when the clauses are linked by the conjunction *for* or by connective adverbs (*nor, neither, so, yet, only*). (Huddleston et al., 2002, pp. 1 319 – 1 321) However, as Huddleston et al. suggests, these constructions may rather be called **quasi-syndetic**. As example [2] illustrates, *so* here is syntactically not classified as a coordinator, but its linking function is similar.

[2] *It was raining heavily, so we decided to postpone the trip.* (2002, p. 1 742)

However, if the two coordinated clauses are short, the comma may be omitted. Particularly if the coordinator is *and*.

[3] *Kirby was the pitcher and Bench was the catcher.* (Lefcowitz, 1976, p. 79)

Additionally, coordinated clauses can be sometimes separated **asyndetically**, i.e. without a coordinator, only by commas. The comma usage with asyndetic constructions is obligatory.

[4] *Some players make good salaries, others play for the love of the game.* (Huddleston et al., 2002, p. 1 742)

Commas also occur with **juxtaposed** main clauses. These are constructions where two main clauses form one compound sentence and they are asyndetically separated by a comma. Greenbaum illustrates this with the following example:

[5] *It was nobody's fault, that was the thing to remember.* (1996, pp. 530 – 531)

Another example of the comma usage is the use in constructions where a positive clause follows a negative one (or vice versa) – especially, when the negation combines with *only*, *simply*, *merely* or *just*.

[6] *To keep a child of twelve or thirteen under the impression that nothing nasty ever happens is not merely dishonest, it is unwise.* (Huddleston et al., 2002, p. 1 742)

The last case is the comma usage with a sequence of imperatives.

[7] *Order your furniture on Monday, take it home on Tuesday.*

As Huddleston et al. points out, example [7] is interpreted as a conditional clause, meaning *If you order your furniture on Monday, you can take it home on Tuesday*. But when the sentence is transformed into a sequence of imperatives, it enables the writer to put much more emphasis on the information that the sentence conveys. If the coordinating conjunction *and* was inserted in the sentence, it would also be possible to omit the comma. (2002, p. 1 742)

### 2.1.2 Commas with other coordinated units

Generally, if there are two units coordinated within a sentence and they are not main clauses, there is no punctuation mark inserted, as in example [1] where the coordinated units are two adjectives.

[1] *The movie was long and boring.*

Nevertheless, a comma may be inserted for rhetorical reasons (e.g. emphasis). This happens mainly when coordination of predicates or predications occurs.

[2] *She called me(,) and invited me for dinner.* (Quirk et al., 1985, pp. 1 617 – 1 618)

As Straus states, a comma is also used to separate **coordinate noun modifiers**, i.e. each of the modifiers modifies the head noun separately. If *and* can be inserted between them, it

denotes that they are coordinate. This usage is typical of the coordination of premodifying adjectives.

[3] *He is a strong, healthy man.* (2008, p. 54)

But a comma should not be used if the modifiers are not coordinate, i.e. if each of them modifies the word that immediately follows it rather than the head noun. If *and* cannot be inserted between them, it denotes that they are not coordinate.

[4] *We stayed at an expensive summer resort.* (Straus, 2008, p. 54)

A comma is further used to separate units with a series of three and more.

[5] *My \$10 million estate is to be split among my husband, daughter, son, and nephew.*

As Straus suggests, if the comma after *son* in example [5] was omitted, it would indicate that the son and nephew would have to split one-third of the estate. (2008, p. 54) This comma before the final *and* is called the **serial** or **Oxford comma**. (Hicks, 2006, p. 64) However, as Hicks points out, the serial comma is usually used only in phrases where it is necessary to avoid confusion and maintain intelligibility as in example [6].

[6] *The menu was soup, fish and chips, and trifle.*

[7] *The menu was soup, fish(,) and trifle.* (2006, p. 64)

Apart from the series of words, there can also be **phrases** [8], **clauses** [9] or **adverbials** [10] in series separated by commas.

[8] *Margaret looked behind the dresser, in the closet(,) and under the couch.*

[9] *Elizabeth did her homework, Sandra wrote a letter(,) and Tammy watched a movie.*

(Bindseil et al., 1978, p. 303)

[10] *I was here, with Uncle Nick, thirty years ago.* (Biber et al., 1999, p. 817)

There are situations when the coordinator is repeated between the individual units – this type of coordination is called **polysyndetic** coordination. This type of coordination also puts a strong emphasis on the individual units. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 532)

[11] *They have been criticised for their business dealings, for their political views.*

If the coordinating conjunction *and* was inserted in the sentence in example [11], the comma could be omitted. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1 619)

### 2.1.3 Commas with included units

Commas that are used for enclosing usually appear in pairs. The most important rule here is that subject cannot be separated from the rest of the sentence by a single punctuation mark. Except for a sentence, commas can enclose a wide range of units. The first case is the

punctuation that appears with **modified sentence subject**. According to Walpole's classification, subject modifiers can be divided into two categories: modifiers that appear in **standard word-order position** (i.e. Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial), and modifiers that appear in **displaced positions**. (1980, p. 82) Firstly, modifiers that appear in standard word-order position will be dealt with.

### 2.1.3.1 Subject modifiers that appear in standard word-order position

The first case in this category is the comma usage with **restrictive** and **non-restrictive** finite **relative clauses**. Finite relative clauses have a verb phrase which denotes tense or modality. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 193) To use the comma correctly here, it is necessary to distinguish between restrictive and non-restrictive **modifiers**. They are dependent clauses or phrases whose function is to modify a noun. They often begin with a relative pronoun (*who, whom, whose, which, that*) or a subordinating conjunction (*when, where*). These modifiers can be either non-restrictive – they provide additional information that could be omitted without changing the meaning of the sentence – they are separated by commas; or restrictive – they give information that is essential to the meaning of the sentence and therefore cannot be omitted – they are not separated by commas. These rules apply to all restrictive and non-restrictive constructions discussed below.

[1] *Wine, which has been one of man's favourite beverages for several millennia now, is rich in trace elements.*

[2] *The wine that we've just been drinking comes from Spain.* (Macpherson, 1997, p. 136)

In example [1], the writer refers to wine in general. The non-restrictive relative clause, which is enclosed by commas, represents only additional information that is not necessary for understanding and therefore, it can be omitted from the sentence. But in example [2], the writer refers to one specific wine and without the specifying information, the sentence would not be comprehensible. Therefore, the restrictive relative clause cannot be enclosed by commas.

Nevertheless, in some cases, a modifier can be either restrictive or non-restrictive – the usage of commas depends on what meaning the author wishes to convey.

[3] *Americans who consume large quantities of meat may be adding too much cholesterol to their diets.*

The relative clause in example [3] is restrictive and it suggests that only some Americans eat large quantities of meat – therefore, it is not enclosed by commas. But if the writer would like

to imply that all Americans eat large quantities of meat, the relative clause would be enclosed by commas because it would become non-restrictive – it would refer to Americans in general. (Lefcowitz, 1976, p. 57)

In some cases, both restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses can appear without an introductory pronoun, conjunction or auxiliary verb. These constructions are called **reduced relative clauses**.

[4] *The last book [that] I read was Peter Benchley's Jaws.*

[5] *Jaws, [which was] written by Peter Benchley, is an exciting story of man's ability to conquer evil.* (Lefcowitz, 1976, p. 58)

Another units, where the same punctuation rules apply, include restrictive and non-restrictive **prepositional phrases** [6], non-finite **relative clauses** (-ing and -ed clauses) [7], [8] and **appositives** [9].

[6] *The great tall library, with the Book of Kells and of Robert Emmet, charmed him.*

[7] *The distinction between public and private law, espoused in many pluralist accounts, is largely bogus.* (Biber et al., 1999, p. 605)

[8] *A military jeep travelling down Beach Road at high speed struck a youth crossing the street.* (Biber et al., 1999, p. 630)

The relative clauses in examples [7] and [8] are also examples of reduced relative clauses. Contrary to finite relative clauses, non-finite relative clauses do not have a verb phrase which denotes tense or modality. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 198)

[9] *The word gossip itself actually means 'God's kin'.* (Biber et al., 1999, p. 638)

Nevertheless, in some cases, an appositive can be either restrictive or non-restrictive – the use of commas depends on what meaning the author wishes to convey.

[10] *My sister Mary Jane squeezed in beside me at the rail.*

The sentence in example [10] is restrictive. It suggests that the author has more sisters. Therefore, it is necessary to use her name to distinguish her from the others. If the author would like to imply that he has just one sister, the appositive would be enclosed by commas because it would become non-restrictive. Her name would not be important and if it was not included in the sentence, it would not change its meaning. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 87)

The last construction that requires a comma usage is so-called **sentential relative clause**. This is a construction where *which* does not refer to a particular noun but to the whole preceding sentence. Sentential relative clauses are always non-restrictive. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 195)



[11] *Peter was sulking all the time, which ruined the atmosphere of the party.*  
(Macpherson, 1997, p. 136)

### 2.1.3.2 Subject modifiers that appear in displaced word-order positions

As was stated above, subject modifiers can also appear in **displaced word-order positions**. Units that appear in these positions include **coordinated adjectives** that are either fronted [1] or follow [2] the subject.

[1] *Stern and humorless, the judge sentenced the thief.*

[2] *The judge, stern and humorless, sentenced the thief.* (Walpole, 1980, p. 87)

### 2.1.4 Commas with adverbials

As was stated above, there are units that modify a sentence subject. There are also units that modify a verb or even the whole sentence. These units are called **adverbials**. They frequently appear in form of finite **adverbial clauses**, non-finite adverbial clauses (infinitive clauses, verbless clauses, -ing and -ed clauses), **prepositional phrases** and **adverbs**. In some cases, adverbial clauses can appear without a conjunction, subject or auxiliary verb. These constructions are called **reduced adverbial clauses**.

Adverbials can also appear in different positions in the sentence and therefore, the comma usage with them is quite variable. Even if there are adverbials that do not need to be separated by commas when they occur in final position (i.e. their standard word-order position), they often need to be separated when they appear in initial or medial positions (displaced positions). This can be illustrated with an example of a prepositional phrase [1].

[1] *In a quick speech, the judge sentenced the thief.* (Walpole, 1980, pp. 88 – 90)

As Walpole suggests, the prepositional phrase in example [1] occurs in initial position and therefore, it needs to be separated by a comma. If it occurred in medial position, it would be separated by a comma as well: *The judge, in a quick speech, sentenced the thief.* Nevertheless, if it occurred in final position, it would need no comma: *The judge sentenced the thief in a quick speech.* (1980, p. 89)

[2] *You know the English will always have gardens wherever they find themselves.*

The adverb in [2] is a part of a construction called **split verb phrase**. This is a construction that occurs when the adverb is placed between the elements of the verb phrase. (Biber et al., 1999, p. 100) Inevitably, there are adverbials that are not loosely attached to the sentence, but they are strongly integrated within its structure and therefore cannot be separated by a comma

– especially with the occurrence of predication adjuncts (the asterisk marks an ungrammatical sentence).

\* To the very top of the mountain, they climbed. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1 627)

Nevertheless, the comma is sometimes optional with adverbials that occur in initial position – mainly after short time and place adverbs [3] or prepositional phrases. But it is obligatory with non-restrictive -ing and -ed clauses, verbless clauses [4], and is usual with infinitive clauses [5].

[3] *Last week the president held a press conference.* (Walpole, 1980, p. 93)

[4] *Out of breath, he slumped down in chair.*

[5] *To keep the star moving so quickly and in such a small orbit, its invisible travelling companion would have to be at least nine times more massive than the sun.* (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1 627)

But the comma is not used when the initial adverbial immediately precedes the main verb.

[6] *Along the path were rows of marigolds and daffodils.* (Lefcowitz, 1976, p. 71)

Nevertheless, on some occasions, the comma should be used with short adverbials to prevent misreading.

[7] *In the evening light faded rapidly.*

As can be seen from example [7], the absence of the comma may cause misinterpretation of the prepositional phrase – at first, it is not clear whether *light* belongs to it or not. (Walpole, 1980, p. 93)

The comma can also be used with long adverbials to make them clearer and easier to understand.

[8] *If you prefer to wake up gradually(,) with a cup of hot coffee rather than with fifty laps in a cool pool, you should set aside some time for swimming before lunch or after work.* (Quirk et al., 1985, pp. 1 627 – 1 628)

The comma usage is also influenced by the function of the adverbial. Commas are used with units that function as **conjuncts** (*therefore, however, in addition*) and **disjuncts** (*frankly, personally, unfortunately*). They may be omitted with units that function as **adjuncts** (*slowly, kindly, early*). This can be illustrated with the following examples – while in example [9], *again* does not need a comma because it functions as initial adjunct, it requires a comma in example [10], where it functions as conjunct.

[9] *Again he felt hesitant.*

[10] *Again, he felt hesitant.* (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1 628)

In example [9], *again* functions as adjunct that conveys the meaning of a repeated action, i.e. something happened once more. In example [10], *again* functions as conjunct and the meaning it conveys is utterly different. It expresses the meaning of information that is additional to some fact mentioned earlier, i.e. it should be added that... .

The same usage can be seen with disjunct [11] and adjunct [12] clauses.

[11] *He's at home, because I've just spoken to him.*

[12] *He's at home because he's not feeling well.* (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1 628)

In sentence [11], *because* functions as disjunct that conveys the author's comment on the situation or clarification of the circumstances of his findings. To make the sentence clearer, it could be rephrased as *I've just spoken to him and therefore I know he's at home*. In example [12], *because* functions as adjunct that introduces an adverbial clause of reason. It should also be pointed out that in sentence [11], there are two different subjects (*he* and *I*), while in sentence [12], there is just one subject that is repeated (*he*).

### 2.1.5 Comma usage with other constructions

Optional commas may be used in so-called **elliptical clauses**. These constructions are incomplete clauses where the comma marks a place where one of the sentence elements is missing. (Huddleston et al., 2002, p. 1 337)

[1] *The first film was released in October in just a few large cities and the second(,) in Christmas week in more than 400 theatres across the country.*

[2] *Some of the immigrants went to small farms in the Midwest; others(,) to large Eastern cities.*

In both examples, the predicators are missing – *was released* [1] and *went* [2]. (Huddleston et al., 2002, p. 1 744) However, the comma is usually not used with short and simple sentences, especially when the elliptical clause is preceded by a comma.

[3] *One of them was French, the other German.* (Huddleston et al., 2002, p. 1 744)

There are also constructions where the comma is used to prevent **misreading**.

[4] *Liz recognized the man who entered the room, and gasped.*

The comma in example [4] denotes that it was Liz who gasped, not the man. (Huddleston et al., 2002, p. 1 730)

According to punctuation rules, the comma cannot separate subject and verb.

\* *The right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.*

However, the comma in example [5] prevents *work at home* to be taken as complement of *can*. In example [6], the comma prevents possible confusion caused by two occurrences of the verb-form *was*.

[5] *Most of those who can, work at home.*

[6] *What he thought it was, was not clear.* (Huddleston et al., 2002, p. 1 744)

It is also impossible to put a comma between a verb phrase and an extraposed subject (subject that comes after the verb).

\* *It was revealed, that our conversation had been taped.*

But it is possible in constructions similar to example [7] because without the comma here, *that* could be taken as introducing the complement of *believes*.

[7] *It is clear to anyone who truly believes, that the power of faith is unabated even in this age.* (Huddleston et al., 2002, p. 1 744)

Another specific comma usage is the use of comma with **interrogative tags** [8] and **interrogative parentheticals** (*shall we say, dare I say, would you believe*) [9].

[8] *It would be hard to criticise the measures, wouldn't it?*

[9] *Will he tell them, do you think?* (Huddleston et al., 2002, pp. 1 732 – 1 733)

Commas are also used with **reporting** and **comment clauses**. Reporting clauses accompany direct reports of somebody's speech. They also specify the speaker, the addressee, the action (*ask, think, say*) or the manner of the action (*abruptly, bitterly*). Reporting clauses may occur in initial, medial [10] or final position.

[10] *'Yes,' thought Fleury, 'she's going at it hammer and tongs for his benefit.'* (Biber et al., 1999, p. 196)

Comment clauses are clauses that are used to express the speaker's attitude or comment on the discussed matter. They include expressions such as *I think, you know, I mean, you see, mind you, I suppose* or *it seems*.

[11] *The conclusion, it seems, is intorelable.* (Biber et al., 1999, p. 197)

Commas are also frequently used with **vocatives**. They usually occur in form of noun phrases (often proper nouns). (Biber et al., 1999, p. 140)

### 2.1.6 Comma splice and run-on sentences

There are two distinct mistakes in the comma usage that may occur in writing – a **comma splice** and a **run-on sentence**. A comma splice occurs when two main clauses are incorrectly joined by a comma.

\* *John is more quick-witted, on the other hand, Peter is more intelligent.*

This problem is usually solved by inserting a terminal punctuation mark between the clauses [1]. It can also be corrected by inserting a coordinating conjunction between the clauses, or by transforming one of the clauses into a subordinate construction.

[1] *John is more quick-witted. On the other hand, Peter is more intelligent.*  
(Macpherson, 1997, p. 136)

A run-on sentence occurs when two main clauses are incorrectly joined without any punctuation mark.

\* *He stopped talking about his personal problems no one ever listened to him.*

The same rules that are used to correct a comma splice apply to run-on sentences as well.  
(Lefcowitz, 1976, pp. 43 – 44)

## 2.2 Dashes

The dash is usually used to separate two units only. It represents a much sharper break between the units than a comma – therefore, the emphasis that it puts on the units is also much stronger. Nevertheless, the dash is perceived as a less formal alternative to the comma. In most contexts where a comma is used, the dash is equally appropriate. One of such contexts is the usage of the dash for separating two units (e.g. clauses, phrases) that are linked by a **coordinating** conjunction. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 535)

[1] *Police said the jogger could be just a friend – or the killer himself.*

These units can also be separated *asyndetically*.

[2] *Americans today spend \$ 15,000 like pocket change – they do not think much about it.* (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 535)

Another use of the dash is to separate **elliptical clauses**.

[3] *Saw you glance at the camera tonight – didn't notice it first time through.*  
(Greenbaum, 1996, p. 536)

Dashes that are used for enclosing come in pairs. These dashes usually enclose the same additional information or non-restrictive constructions as commas, i.e. **prepositional phrases**, **relative clauses**, **adverbial clauses** and **appositives**. Therefore, commas and dashes are interchangeable and they can replace each other. Moreover, they are both interchangeable with brackets. The exceptions are discussed further in this subchapter. Another context where commas, dashes and brackets can be used interchangeably is the usage with enclosed non-restrictive **relative clauses**.

[4] *The ruins of King Herod's palace – which include a swimming pool, a chariot track, and apartments for royal guests – were recently unearthed on a hilltop near Jerusalem.* (Lefcowitz, 1976, p. 57)

The non-restrictive relative clause in example [4] could be enclosed by commas as well. Nevertheless, if the writer wants to put more emphasis on the clause, it is suitable to use dashes. The usage of dashes in example [4] can also be attributed to the presence of other internal commas in the sentence – the use of another commas could lead to over-punctuation of the sentence.

There is, however, a functional difference in the usage of dashes and brackets. There are situations when the element that is enclosed by dashes is restrictive. On the contrary, the element enclosed by brackets is usually exclusively non-restrictive. This can be illustrated with an example of a restrictive **appositive** [5].

[5] *Many of Updike's descriptions of Hollywood – the place – are nicely observed.*

As Huddleston et al. points out, *the place* in example [5] has a semantically restrictive sense – it distinguishes Hollywood the place from Hollywood the industry. If it was enclosed by brackets, it would give the reader descriptive rather than identifying information. (2002, p. 1 750)

As was stated above, the dash usage is interchangeable with the comma usage. However, in example [6], it would not be possible to use a comma. If the appositive occurs in medial or initial position of the sentence, and there are other internal commas, the usage of a comma would lead to a clumsy and incomprehensible construction. However, this does not apply to the comma usage with appositives that occur in final position of the sentence. In sentence [7], the comma could easily be replaced by a dash. It would also put a stronger emphasis on the appositive than a comma.

[6] *All meats – beef, pork, and lamb – are rich sources of protein.*

[7] *In three days we will arrive in Chicago, the final leg of our journey.* (Lefcowitz, 1976, p. 63)

As Quirk et al. further observes, the comma is regarded as the least obtrusive mark and therefore, it is preferred. But inevitably, there are situations when the dash cannot be replaced by a comma. This usually happens when there are other internal commas in the sentence – the usage of additional commas would obscure the structure of the sentence [8]. Dashes or brackets are also used if the enclosed unit is an independent clause. (1985, p. 1 629)

[8] *It is unrealistic to expect human nature to change, to expect humanity – overnight, over millenia, ever – to mature and transcend what appears to be one of our most basic bio-sociological drives.* (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 541)

Apart from the separating and enclosing function, the dash also has a number of specifying functions. The most distinct functions are those in representation of dialogue. The dash can represent a **pause** [9], an **interruption** or an **unfinished sentence** [10], a **break** or **self-correction**, and **hesitation, stammering** or **stuttering**.

[9] *'We – ' he indicated Peter and himself – 'will be in Hong Kong.'* (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 536)

[10] *'I hoped that you – ' His voice broke.* (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1 636)

The last specifying function of the dash is to indicate suppressed letters, e.g. from a taboo word or from proper nouns [11].

[11] *Mr B– T–* (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 536)

## 2.3 Brackets

As Greenbaum states, brackets are usually used to enclose an additional piece of information that the author sets out apart so that it does not interrupt the flow of the sentence. As well as dashes, brackets represent a much sharper break in the continuity of the sentence than commas, but the emphasis they put on the enclosed unit is weaker. The most frequently used types of brackets are **round brackets** ( ) and **square brackets** [ ]. The units enclosed by brackets range from a single letter, word or phrase to a sentence. These enclosed units can also function as **explanations** or **rephrasings, elaborations** [1], **exemplifications, identifications, digressions** [2], **comments, concessions, interpolations** or **justifications**. Brackets can also enclose **abbreviations, translations** or **equivalents, illustrations of pronunciation**, and various **references**. (1996, p. 537) As Biber et al. suggests, all these structures, which provide additional information that is not part of the main message of the sentence but it is related to it, can be classified as **parentheticals** or **parenthetical elements**. These elements are typically enclosed or separated by round brackets and dashes. (1999, p. 137)

[1] *Sprinkle the cornflour over the meat and add the garlic (cut in half), soy sauce and rosemary.* (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 538)

[2] *They decided that it was impossible to recreate Vietnam battle scenes, since the war was still on and they felt that the Philippines were an unacceptable substitute.*

*(Apocalypse Now, made in the Philippines, did not change their feeling.) So they set to work on a home front drama. (Quirk et al., 1985, pp. 1 629 – 1 630)*

As Greenbaum further remarks, brackets can (unlike dashes) enclose a sentence that is not embedded in another sentence. Therefore, the terminal punctuation mark precedes the enclosing bracket as in example [2]. Furthermore, it is possible to enclose more than one sentence within one set of brackets, each ending in its own terminal punctuation mark. (1996, p. 538)

As well as dashes, brackets usually enclose the same additional information or non-restrictive constructions as commas, i.e. **relative clauses** [3], **adverbial clauses**, **prepositional phrases** and **appositives**.

[3] *Flagellation (which comes from the Latin word for whipping) was practised by the ancient Romans and Greeks. (Lefcowitz, 1976, p. 57)*

The reason for using brackets in example [3] could also be attributed to the fact that the information that is provided by the non-restrictive relative clause is not closely related to the meaning that is conveyed by the main clause. There are also situations when the element is integrable into the sentence (i.e. it could be inserted in the sentence without disrupting its structure). If the element is integrable, brackets can be omitted or replaced by commas (or dashes). However, brackets cannot be omitted when the element is non-integrable – this usually occurs with enclosed main clauses. (Huddleson et al., 2002, p. 1 748) Moreover, non-integrable elements must follow the constituent that they are associated with – this rule excludes the usage of brackets at the beginning of a clause. Brackets also set the enclosed material apart from the surrounding text in such a way that the latter cannot depend on it for its interpretation. Therefore, the relative clause in the following example cannot be enclosed by brackets because it provides explanation of the term *agglutinating* used in the following sentence.

\* *Languages like these (which linguists call 'agglutinating') are of great interest. Agglutinating languages are found in many parts of the world. (Huddleston et al., 2002, pp. 1 749 – 1750)*

Nevertheless, it would be possible to use commas or dashes instead. If the writer decided to use commas, to make the sentence sound more natural, it would also be better to rephrase it as *These languages, which linguists call 'agglutinating', are of great interest.*

As was stated above, round brackets and square brackets are the most common types of brackets. As Quirk et al. suggests, **square brackets** can be found mainly in formal writing. Unlike round brackets, they are (most distinctively) used to include the author's or editor's



insertion or comment upon the form rather than the content of the text (frequently in quotations). (1985, p. 1630) Greenbaum illustrates this with the following example:

[4] *Gervase continues: 'The two [chapels] of St Anselm and St Andrew, formerly placed in a circle on each side of the church, prevented the breadth of the choir from proceeding in a straight line [. . .]'*

In example [4], the author has inserted [*chapels*] – it was either missing in the original text, or it is used as a replacement of a less familiar expression – as a help to the reader. By enclosing it in brackets, the author has indicated that it is an editorial insertion. The three ellipsis periods within the brackets indicate that a part of the quotation was omitted. Another frequent usage of square brackets is to indicate the addition of italics by the author as in example [5], and to explain the pronoun reference as in example [6]. (1996, p. 540)

[5] He said that *Thursday* was his normal visiting day [*italics mine*].

[6] *Martin Tulin claimed that she [the Prime Minister] was chiefly responsible for the crisis.* (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 1 630)

One of the most distinctive uses of square brackets is the use with the adverb *sic* (thus in Latin). It can be used in two ways. In example [7], it draws attention to something surprising in a sentence that was taken from a quoted text.

[7] *Vincent felt great sympathy for her mother, fell in love with the daughter Ursula [sic], and spent a happy time with them, as the cheerful tone of his letters clearly shows.* (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 540)

In example [8], it serves as an indication that (contrary to appearances – misspelling here) what precedes is faithful to the original text. It also helps to satisfy the requirements on the exact transcription of the original text. (Huddleston et al., 2002, p. 1 756)

[8] *It says that 'The first version has been superceded [sic] by a cheaper model.'*

A unit can be enclosed by square brackets also for grammatical reasons. In example [9], the brackets indicate a change from a small to a capital letter. This change was made to satisfy the requirement of a capital letter in a quotation which has a form of a main clause, and which does not follow a subordinator.

[9] *According to Jones, '[N]o other language has such an elaborate tense system.'* (Huddleston et al., 2002, p. 1 756)

The last common uses of square brackets are as alternatives to round brackets in bibliographical references and in the enumeration of sections of a text or items on a list – in the enumeration use, the opening bracket can be omitted. Square brackets are also used to enclose transcriptions of sounds in a language. (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 540)

### 3. JOURNALISTIC STYLE

Since the purpose of this paper is to examine the use of punctuation in journalistic style, it is important to briefly define this style and name its most characteristic features.

According to Knittlová and Rochovanská, the most distinctive function of journalistic style is to **inform** the reader about various recent events. The general tendency is to present information and facts unbiasedly, without any comments. Journalistic style is mostly not influenced by individual expressions or emotional colouring – it can be said that it is rather stereotypical. Information and facts that are conveyed in newspapers are compressed into a limited space and therefore, they must be presented in a clear and unambiguous way. This applies mainly to the style of newspaper reporting. There are, however, other kinds of journalistic material that can be found in newspapers – there are articles written in administrative, popular scientific or even belles-lettres style. These articles usually do not observe the rules of the stereotypical newspaper reporting style – they are written in a way that is interesting and/or entertaining for the reader. (1977, pp. 71 – 72)<sup>1</sup>

The language of newspapers is often generally referred to as **journalese**. However, there is not one, but a number of 'journaleses' that can be found in various newspapers – they share certain characteristics, but their overall styles are different (broadsheet vs tabloid). Therefore, as Crystal and Davy point out, journalese is rather a composite of characteristic features of a number of different kinds of journalistic material. (1969, pp. 173 – 174)

One of the most distinctive features of journalistic materials are the **graphetic** and **graphological** variations in the text, e.g. the text is divided into paragraphs, and there are letters of different sizes and shapes. All these features split the text into smaller units and make it easier for the reader to follow. Nevertheless, the most powerful device in journalism is the **headline**. It has a complex function – it has to contain a clear, compact and intriguing message, so that it catches the attention of a potential reader. To achieve this, it often comprises of short words (even colloquial or slang), nominal constructions, numbers or abbreviations. Frequently, there are also no articles and auxiliary verbs. (Knittlová and Rochovanská, 1977, p. 83)

As far as **punctuation** is concerned, it can be said that journalism tends to use **light** punctuation style. There is a significant tendency to make the text quickly and easily understood. Therefore, commas are absent from places where they would normally occur – mainly after initial adverbials, between coordinations and between sequences of adjectives.

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<sup>1</sup> All the citations from this book are translated into English by the author of this thesis.

Crystal and Davy state that the reason for this is to not disrupt the tempo of reading. On the contrary, inverted commas appear very frequently. They are used in a number of different functions, e.g. in direct and indirect quotations, or to highlight particular terms that are used in a new or technical way. **Quotations** also give the text a strong impression of authenticity, immediacy and objectivity. The use of dashes is also characteristic of journalistic style. Most frequently, they are used to separate non-restrictive information and to link expansions of thoughts and afterthoughts with the sentence. Dashes also put much more emphasis on the separated unit than commas. (1969, pp. 178 – 179)

The most frequent sentence types that occur in journalism are statements, declarative sentences, imperatives, or minor sentences that function as exclamations. Complex system of premodification and postmodification – adjectives, complements, appositives – is also typical of journalistic style. Adverbials appear very frequently (mostly in initial positions) as well. The major function of all these constructions is to make the text more interesting and to attract the reader's attention. (Crystal and Davy, 1969, pp. 180 – 182) As Knittlová and Rochovanská state, there is a significant difference in the usage of **active** and **passive voice** in journalism. While the passive voice is frequently used in broadsheet newspapers because it makes the text sound neutral, objective and factual, the active voice is used mainly in tabloid newspapers. (1977, p. 78) Occasionally, journalism does not observe the rules of sequence of tenses and indirect speech. There is no tense shift, mainly when the context or adverbials give the reader enough information about the time of the event.

[1] *Officials said that five demonstrators were killed in Vittoria.* (Knittlová and Rochovanská, 1977, p. 82)

Another characteristic feature of journalistic style is its **language**. It is mostly neutral and standard. However, there may be various technical, political or economic terms, or slang and colloquial expressions – mainly in headlines and quotations. The language of newspapers is also characterized by a higher occurrence of clichés, abbreviations, acronyms and neologisms. (Knittlová and Rochovanská, 1977, pp. 73 – 74) To make the text more interesting and also to attract the reader's attention, journalism uses a lot of **stylistic devices**. Among the most commonly used figures of speech which serve this purpose is alliteration (the repetition of an initial sound in successive words), hyperbole (exaggeration), irony, metaphor, metonymy (the name of something is replaced by the name of a related thing), onomatopoeia (words that evoke sounds), oxymoron (contradiction) and pun (play on words). (Hicks, 2006, pp. 92 – 95)

As Hicks further points out, most of these stylistic devices are used in light-hearted contexts, and particularly in headlines. (2006, p. 93)

## 4. ANALYSIS

In the following chapter, the analysis of authentic journalistic texts is conducted. Firstly, the source of the linguistic corpuses is described, along with the methodology that was used to obtain relevant examples of the selected types of punctuation marks present in the articles. Secondly, the aim of the analysis is set. Finally, the analysis itself follows, in which the rules of the punctuation marks usage described in the theoretical part of this paper are applied on the concrete examples from the corpuses. The overall occurrence of the selected punctuation marks in the corpuses is commented on, and the function and significance of punctuation is described in greater detail.

### 4.1 Source of the corpuses and methodology

The aim of this analysis is to examine concrete examples of selected types of punctuation marks, and to interpret their function and importance in connection with journalistic style. For this purpose, three corpuses from selected articles from four issues of the British broadsheet newspaper *The Guardian Weekly* were created. The first corpus is focused on the usage of commas and it is assembled only from newspaper reports. The second corpus is focused on the usage of dashes and the third corpus is focused on the usage of brackets. Therefore, in each corpus, there is just one type of punctuation mark that is being analysed, i.e. if for example brackets appear in the first corpus, they are not analysed there. Due to the unequal distribution of dashes and brackets in the newspaper, the second and the third corpus are assembled from a wider range of articles than the first corpus – they contain newspaper reports, but also articles on finance or science, comment and debate articles, sport news and various reviews. Because of the sufficient amount of commas in the newspaper, the articles in the first corpus were reduced approximately to one half of their original length. The second and the third corpus contain all the dashes and brackets that occurred in a particular article, in order of their appearance.

All the selected constructions are listed in Appendix 1 – each punctuation mark is highlighted in colour, and it is also marked with an index (<sup>RepCl</sup>) which denotes the character of the construction. Appendix 1 also comprises lists of abbreviations used in the individual corpuses. Entries in the corpuses also include references to page numbers in the original text. When a sentence from the corpus is used for illustration, it is labelled with a number of the corpus in which it occurs, and also with a number which denotes the order of its appearance in

the corpus (C1S05). Appendix 2 comprises the overall statistical occurrence of the individual constructions in the corpuses.

## **4.2 The aim of the analysis**

As was already mentioned, the main purpose of this thesis is to comment on the use of punctuation in journalistic style. In the theoretical part, it was stated that the style of punctuation can be light or heavy – particularly with commas. It was also suggested that journalistic style uses rather the light punctuation style – commas are likely to be omitted, mainly after initial adverbials, between coordinations and between sequences of adjectives. As far as dashes and brackets are concerned, it was also stated that they can be used interchangeably with commas. Therefore, the aim of this analysis is to prove that journalistic style indeed uses light punctuation style, and also to prove that the three types of punctuation marks are used interchangeably. This is illustrated on the examples excerpted from the corpuses.

Also the frequency of occurrences of the individual types of punctuation marks is observed. According to Quirk et al., commas, dashes and brackets are the three most common types of punctuation marks which appear in writing (apart from periods). (1985, p. 1 613) Therefore, they are supposed to appear frequently in the texts. Nevertheless, as was mentioned before, the analysis is conducted on articles from a broadsheet newspaper. As such, this medium is expected to use a rather formal style of writing, and to present information unbiasedly, without any comments. And these might be the reasons for dashes and brackets to occur less frequently than commas.

## **4.3 Commas**

Generally, the overall occurrence of commas in the analysed articles was relatively high. This may be attributed to the type of the analysed medium. As was stated above, broadsheet newspapers are expected to use a rather formal style of writing and therefore, to a certain extent, to observe the punctuation rules for the comma usage as well. However, as can be seen from the table below, there were also situations when the commas in the analysed articles were omitted.

Commas	Number of occurrences	Percentage of occurrences (%)
Present commas	172	83 %
Omitted commas	35	17 %
Total	207	100 %

**Table 1 The overall occurrence of commas**

It can be said that there is a certain inconsistency in the way commas are used in journalistic style. There seems to be a clash between the necessity to compress the information into a limited space (condensed language) and to observe punctuation rules. This could lead to considerable over-punctuation and unintelligibility. Therefore, it seems to be more convenient to omit the commas in constructions where their omission will not lead to misreading.

The first distinct feature that can be observed in the manner commas are used in journalistic style is the use of commas with **coordinated clauses** (18 cases).

[C1S05] *“We are offering views, but we have the modesty to listen to others. [...]”*

As can be seen from example [C1S05], the comma is generally used with coordinated clauses – particularly with the conjunction *but*. However, when the clause is split by another unit(s) – a disjunct and an adverbial of time in example [C1S86] – the comma is likely to be omitted. The reason for this may be to maintain the smoothness of the sentence, and so to not disrupt the tempo of reading. As was stated before, journalistic style can be characterised as presenting a lot of information on a limited space, and so making the text interesting for the reader (see Chapter 3). The omission of commas in these constructions is not likely to cause any problems with intelligibility and therefore, another reason for their omission could be to maintain the attractiveness of the text without over-punctuating it.

[C1S86] *“Not only did these scans tell us that the patient was not in a vegetative state but, more importantly, for the first time in five years it provided the patient with a way of communicating his thoughts to the outside world.”*

The coordinated clauses in the analysed articles are also frequently linked by the conjunction *and*. In example [C1S36], the main function of the comma seems to be to put more emphasis on the second clause, and it could be omitted without changing the meaning of the sentence. As can be seen from examples [C1S75] and [C1S92], the comma in clauses that are linked by the conjunction *and* is more likely to be omitted. Example [C1S75] can also serve as an illustration of the condensed language used in journalistic style. The information

is compressed into a series of three clauses, where the serial comma separating the third clause is omitted.

[C1S36] *Helicopter gunships and artillery hit Taliban houses, and many were damaged.*

[C1S75] *Environmentalists oppose the president-elect's commitment to open-pit mining, trade unions resent a free trade deal with the US and opposition parties may have enough votes in congress to impede her fiscal and energy policies.*

[C1S92] “[...] *Tanzania didn't need a new military air traffic control, it was out-of-date technology, they didn't have any military aircraft – they needed a civilian air traffic control system and there was a modern, much cheaper one.*”

Since there are numerous examples taken from quotations in the analysed articles, it should also be pointed out that there may be another reason for the presence or absence of commas – prosody. As was stated in subchapter 1.2, punctuation may sometimes reproduce the changing voice patterns of speech. Therefore, in example [C1S92], the author of the text may decided to omit the comma before the final *and* because the speaker had not made a pause there, and thus had not put special emphasis on the clause (provided that the author had heard the original speech, e.g. at a press conference). This could also contribute to the authenticity of the text.

The coordinated clauses in the analysed articles are also separated **asyndetically** (5 cases).

[C1S34] *Girls were prevented from attending school, villagers from watching television.*

It can be said that the main function of the comma in these constructions is to put more emphasis on the utterance – the reader is forced to make a pause, and therefore his/her attention is naturally drawn to the content of the utterance. If the two clauses were separated by the conjunction *and*, it probably would not add such dramatic colouring to it as the comma. Thus, constructions like these also help to excite the reader's interest in the text.

As far as other coordinated units in the analysed articles are concerned, there are numerous examples of **coordinated predicates** (14 cases).

[C1S10] *Beijing claims Tibet is part of China, views the Dalai Lama as a troublemaker and has lobbied firmly against the visit.*

As can be seen from example [C1S10], the coordination of predicates is another feature of the condensed language used in journalistic style – the information is compressed into one sentence with a series of three coordinated predicates, where the serial comma before the final *and* is omitted. The sentences with coordinated predicates are also one of the constructions in

the analysed articles where the commas are omitted most frequently. It can be argued that the reason for this is that the majority of these sentences is relatively short and, moreover, the information that is aimed at making a dramatic impact on the reader is usually already carried by the first predicate – therefore, it is not necessary to add emphasis to the second one. If the comma was present there, it would cause an undesirable disruption. This can be illustrated with the following examples:

[C1S18] *A large explosion at a Connecticut power station has killed five people and left a dozen injured.*

[C1S40] *He is also a qualified lawyer and pilot, yet sleeps with a rocket launcher under his bed and once led his own lashkars against a rival tribe “to teach them a lesson”.*

[C1S44] *The prosecution alleged that as US agents were coming to interrogate her, she grabbed a military rifle and opened fire.*

Nevertheless, there are also predicates linked by the conjunction *and* that are separated by commas. This is usual with predicates that are split by a smaller unit(s) – such as the adverbial clause of purpose in example [C1S69]. The presence of the commas in examples [C1S69] and [C1S95] could also be justified by a considerable length of the sentences, and therefore a need to logically and visually divide them into smaller units and so to make them more intelligible.

[C1S69] *“[They] download the latest market prices for cattle on their mobile phones, use cheap Chinese motorbikes to reach distant herds or lost camels, and trek their livestock thousands of kilometres by foot, truck or ship to trade them internationally,” says co-author Ced Hesse.*

[C1S95] *But in these straitened times, the Cabe case against could well triumph: the government has already scrapped a plan to build up a £65m (\$101m) tunnel to divert road traffic from the monument, and is in no mood or condition to cough up £20m for the visitor centre.*

The analysed articles also comprise a lot of **coordinated units** with a series of three and more (17 cases). One of those units is a series of **coordinated nouns** (11 cases). Together with coordinated predicates, they are the constructions in the analysed articles where the comma is omitted most frequently. The serial comma is omitted in all the series of coordinated nouns in the analysed articles. The reason for this may be that the omission of the serial comma is unlikely to cause misreading. On the contrary – if it is not used to prevent misinterpretation, its presence can cause an undesirable disruption for the reader. This can be illustrated with the following examples:



[C1S28] *Tribal militias, known as lashkars, are operating elsewhere in the North West Frontier province and the tribal belt – in Swat, Buner and the Khyber agency.*

[C1S51] *With about 40% vegetarians among the population, demand for milk, fruit and vegetables has significantly increased in recent years.*

Another type of the coordinated units that appear in the analysed articles are **adverbials** in series (4 cases).

[C1S60] *Last October Iran agreed in principle to export the bulk of its uranium to have it enriched to 20% purity and then made into fuel rods in France, at the international community's expense.*

[C1S104] *Only one hospital in the country – the John Radcliffe in Oxford – has the necessary specialist consultant cover 24 hours a day, seven days a week, he said.*

Since the adverbials in series in the analysed articles are all coordinated asyndetically, they have to be separated by a comma. In example [C1S60], there is an adverbial of place and an adverbial of manner, and in example [C1S104], there are two adverbials of time coordinated. These constructions can be regarded as another feature of the condensed language used in journalistic style. And they can also contribute to the attractiveness of the text.

Another constructions that frequently occur in the analysed articles are non-restrictive **relative clauses** [C1S46] (6 cases) and **appositives** (14 cases).

[C1S46] *Fonseka, who has repeatedly alleged that the elections were fraudulently won by Rajapaksa, was planning to campaign in parliamentary polls due to be held by April.*

[C1S21] *Electrical problems are partly to blame for the closure of Dubai's Burj Khalifa viewing platform, the only part of the 828-metre tower opened so far.*

[C1S100] *However the leader of the hardline Traditional Unionist Voice (TUV), Jim Allister, questioned why 14 DUP rebels had changed their minds.*

As can be seen from the examples above, the purpose of using non-restrictive constructions in journalistic style can be to make the text more interesting. By enriching the message with additional information, the text becomes more entertaining for the readers and it also encourages them to continue reading. This can be illustrated with example [C1S21]. The appositives in the analysed articles most frequently occur in form of proper nouns. This can be attributed to the the type of articles that are analysed – newspaper reports often deal with international news, or news from various fields and organizations and therefore, to make it clearer, it is also suitable to specify the places or persons (or rather their posts) that are being referred to. This can be illustrated with example [C1S100].

Another types of relative clauses that comprise the analysed articles are **reduced relative clauses** (8 cases). These clauses can be perceived as another feature of the condensed language used in journalistic style that helps to make the text quickly and easily understood.

[C1S56] *Ahmadinejad was shown on Iranian TV giving an order for the uranium, currently enriched to the level of 3.5%, to be refined to 20% purity.*

One of the most distinct features of the comma usage in journalistic style is its usage with **adverbials** (32 cases). There are mostly adverbials in initial position, which could be attributed to the informative function of newspapers – the information about the time of the occurrence of the event is seen as most prominent and therefore, it is placed at the beginning of the sentence. As was stated before, the comma usage with short initial adverbials is sometimes optional – mainly with short adverbials of place and time (see subsubchapter 2.1.4). Together with a series of coordinated nouns and coordinated predicates, they are the constructions in the analysed articles where the comma is omitted most frequently. It appears that the comma is more probable to be omitted with short and simple sentences, where its absence is unlikely to cause misreading. Its use with long and complex constructions could be justified by a need to logically and visually divide them into smaller units and so to make them more intelligible. This can be illustrated with the following examples of adverbials of time:

[C1S103] *Last month he described the cuts as “devastating”.*

[C1S31] *For some years, Shah Hassan Khel, pushed up against a ridge of dry hills, was known as a hub of Taliban sympathisers led by Maulvi Ashraf Ali, a charismatic local cleric.*

As far as **adverbial clauses** (18 cases) are concerned, there are mostly adverbial clauses of time (6 cases) in the analysed articles. This can be again attributed to one of the main functions of newspapers – to inform the reader about recent events and, more importantly, about the time of their occurrence. As can be seen from example [C1S03], there are also reduced adverbial clauses as another feature of the condensed language used in journalism that helps to make the text quickly and easily understood.

[C1S25] *Now that the traditional 40 days of mourning are coming to an end, the villagers are striking back.*

[C1S03] *Speaking at a global security conference in Munich last Friday, Yang also rejected western criticism on internet freedoms and China’s role at the Copenhagen global warming summit last December.*

The last distinct feature of the comma usage in journalistic style is the use of commas with **reporting clauses** (13 cases). As was stated in subsubchapter 2.1.5, reporting clauses accompany direct reports of somebody’s speech. The analysed articles comprise a lot of quotations and therefore, reporting clauses appear frequently as well. It can be argued that the reason for this is that quotations also give the text a strong impression of authenticity, immediacy and objectivity (see Chapter 3). As can be seen from example [C1S70], quotations can also have an inanimate referent.

[C1S70] *“Whereas commercial cattle ranching tends to specialise in only one product – meat – pastoralism provides meat, milk, blood, manure and traction, which added up is of greater value than meat alone,” says the study.*

[C1S07] *Yang lambasted the US for its decision to sell \$6bn of arms to Taiwan, which he said represented a violation of earlier bilatlar agreements and “the international code of conduct.”*

The reason for the omission of commas in example [C1S07] is probably that the reporting clause is embedded in a non-restrictive relative clause, which is already separated by a comma and therefore, the author did not want to over-punctuate the sentence.

#### 4.4 Dashes

In comparison with the overall occurrence of commas in the analysed articles, the occurrence of dashes was relatively lower. This may be attributed to the type of the analysed medium. As was stated in subchapter 2.2, the dash is perceived as a less formal alternative to the comma and therefore, it is also expected to occur less frequently in broadsheet newspapers, which use a rather formal style of writing. This could also be the reason for dashes to occur mainly in less formal articles (which comprise the majority of the articles in the second corpus). As can be seen from the table below, the dashes in the analysed articles are more likely to appear in pairs and therefore it can be said that their function is similar to enclosing commas and brackets – they enclose mostly non-restrictive information inserted in the sentence.

<b>Dashes</b>	Number of occurrences	Percentage of occurrences (%)
Single dashes	38	29 %
Dashes in pairs	92	71 %
Total	130	100 %

**Table 2 The overall occurrence of dashes**

The first distinct feature that can be observed in the manner dashes are used in journalistic style is the use of dashes with non-restrictive **appositives** (16 cases).

[C2S03] *It described how the “morning star” – Venus – had “shed an unusually bright light” on the lake that fills the crater on Mount Paektu.*

[C2S04] *Since the end of the Korean conflict in 1953, the country has been in thrall to a personality cult initially set up around Kim Jong-il’s father – Kim Il-sung.*

The non-restrictive appositives in examples [C2S03] and [C2S04] represent an additional piece of information that is not necessary for understanding the sentence and they could be omitted. In both examples, it would be possible to use commas or brackets as well. Nevertheless, the usage of dashes instead of commas or brackets enables the writer to put more emphasis on the appositive. It is much easier to achieve this with dashes because they also visually separate the appositive from the rest of the sentence and therefore it naturally attracts the reader’s attention.

One of the constructions in the analysed articles that clearly show the interchangeability of dashes with commas are **adverbial clauses** (6 cases) and various **coordinated units** (10 cases). The adverbial clause of concession in example [C2S82], the coordinated noun phrases in example [C2S46] and the coordinated clauses in example [C2S68] could be separated by a comma as well.

[C2S82] *She claims she is uncomfortable even describing herself as an environmentalist – although she does drive a Prius, and watches her carbon footprint.*

[C2S46] *It followed Khodorkovsky’s attempts to support opposition parties – and his refusal to heed Putin’s warning to oligarchs who grew rich through dubious state privatisations in the 1990s to stay out of politics.*

[C2S68] *Now terrorism has been added to this list – and it threatens death and destruction far beyond our borders.*

The coordinated noun phrases in example [C2S66] could also be separated by a comma, but it would cause considerable over-punctuation and unintelligibility due to the other internal commas.

[C2S66] *That goes, alas, for journalists, too – and for pressure groups issuing lurid warnings or staging angry demos.*

The analysed articles also comprise various types of **relative clauses** (6 cases). There are non-restrictive [C2S70], reduced [C2S45] and sentential relative clauses [C2S24].

[C2S70] *Defending Lord Ashcroft will be tricky enough for David Cameron, but the Tory leader – who was last week reported as having learned of Lord Ashcroft’s secret within*

*the last month – must explain why he himself shrank from coming clean as soon as he knew that secret.*

[C2S45] *Yukos – owned by the jailed oligarch Mikhail Khodorkovsky – claims that the Kremlin deliberately bankrupted the firm in what it says was a “disguised expropriation”.*

[C2S24] *They also indicate that police claims that the technology will be used for maritime surveillance fall well short of their intended use – which could span a range of police activity – and that officers have talked about selling the surveillance data to private companies.*

The three examples above can also serve as an illustration of the interchangeability of commas, dashes and brackets – since the constructions in all the three cases are non-restrictive and none is an independent clause, the dashes could be replaced by commas or brackets. Nevertheless, if the writer wants to put more emphasis on the particular unit, it seems to be more appropriate to use dashes. The reason for using the dashes in example [C2S70] can also be the presence of the comma before *but* that separates the coordinated clauses, and inserting another comma in the sentence could lead to over-punctuation and it could disrupt the tempo of reading as well.

Since some of the constructions that are separated or enclosed by dashes either do not seem to be fully integrable into the sentence, or the information they convey does not seem directly related to the main message of the sentence, their syntactic function is questionable – they can be classified as **parentheticals** (see subchapter 2.3). One of these constructions are **elaborations** (16 cases) and **explanations** (2 cases). Elaborations are used mainly to add some interesting facts, or further information to the text. Therefore, it can be argued that they help to make the articles more entertaining and/or interesting for the reader.

[C2S52] *Washington’s first year of assisted suicide has seen 63 people take up prescriptions under the right to die law, of whom 47 died – 36 with the help of an overdose, seven through their illness and four through causes unknown.*

[C2S34] *Instead of several, often competing departments devoted to exhibitions, talks, or films and so on, three larger teams – one devoted to the artistic programme, one to finance and operations, and one to communications – will be created to “deliver a more integrated programme.”*

[C2S60] *The US passed a law designed to boost dwindling numbers of foreign tourists – it will charge them for the privilege.*

In examples [C2S52] and [C2S34], it would also be possible to use brackets. However, commas should not be used – there are other internal commas and, in both cases, the usage of

commas would lead to a clumsy and incomprehensible construction. In example [C2S60], it is not possible to use brackets because the separated sentence is essential for understanding. It is also not possible to use the comma there because it would lead to a comma splice construction. Explanations provide the reader with a detailed description or explanation of a concrete term or event [C2S33].

[C2S33] *This Is Norman's Blood, reads the label – the traces of a fistfight between former ICA curator Sir Norman Rosenthal and actor Keith Allen.*

The dashes in the analysed articles also frequently enclose **interpolations** (18 cases). These constructions can be regarded as another feature of journalistic style that helps to make the text more attractive and excite the reader's interest in it. Interpolations often represent certain extension of the discussed matter [C2S12], they can draw a parallel between events of similar nature [C2S14], make a comparison, or in less formal articles, they can also represent the writer's comment upon the matter [C2S63]. If the author wanted to put less emphasis on the interpolation, it would also be possible to use brackets. Since the interpolations in the examples below do not appear to be integrable into the sentence, the use of commas does not seem appropriate.

[C2S12] *Northern Cyprus is shunned internationally – only Turkey affords its legal recognition – while the Greek Cypriot-led Republic of Cyprus is a UN member and was admitted to the EU as the legal government of the whole island as 2004.*

[C2S14] *The policy vacuum results in several thousand people living on the margins of Greek law and society, culminating – as has happened elsewhere in Europe and the US – in an increase in criminality.*

[C2S63] *Worse, the number of Americans who believe that climate change is a hoax or a scientific conspiracy – not doubting, just damned blank certain – has doubled since 2008.*

The last distinct feature of the dash usage is its use solely for **emphasis** (1 case). As can be seen from example [C2S02], the dash can separate and therefore emphasise units that would not normally be separated by any punctuation mark. This makes the dash a punctuation mark suitable for drawing the reader's attention to particular facts and information.

[C2S02] *University graduates are significantly more likely to marry – each other.*

## 4.5 Brackets

In comparison with the overall occurrence of commas and dashes in the analysed articles, brackets are the least frequently occurring punctuation mark. As was stated in chapter 3, information in newspaper reports should be presented unbiasedly, without any comments. Therefore, it can be argued that this is the reason for brackets to occur less, and mainly in less formal articles. Nevertheless, brackets appear in newspaper reports as well, but the information they carry there is mostly factual – mainly abbreviations, equivalents and in case of square brackets editorial insertions. As can be seen from the table below, the brackets in the analysed articles are mostly round brackets. This may be attributed to the fact that these brackets are more likely to appear in less formal articles (which comprise the majority of the articles in the third corpus), where the writer is enabled to enrich the text with various non-restrictive information.

<b>Brackets</b>	Number of occurrences	Percentage of occurrences (%)
Round brackets	70	78 %
Square brackets	20	22 %
Total	90	100 %

**Table 3 The overall occurrence of brackets**

The first distinct feature that can be observed in the manner brackets are used in journalistic style, is the usage of brackets with non-restrictive **appositives** (1 case), **relative clauses** (4 cases) and **adverbial clauses** (2 cases). This usage can also serve as another illustration of the interchangeability of commas, dashes and brackets.

[C3S54] *They “initially considered recruiting volunteers to walk down a short suburban street (Baldwin Street) which, according to the Guinness Book of Records, is the steepest street in the world.”*

[C3S49] *For all his sins (which were many), this excellent selection shows us once again, if we were in any doubt, that this man really could write.*

[C3S92] *Cod and chips marries fried potatoes with a white fish (though not of course necessarily cod).*

The relative clause in example [C3S49] and the adverbial clause of concession in example [C3S92] could also be enclosed by dashes or commas. The appositive in example [C3S54] could be enclosed by dashes, but due to the other internal commas, the usage of commas does not seem appropriate. It could lead to considerable over-punctuation and unintelligibility.

Since some of the constructions that are enclosed by brackets either do not seem to be fully integrable into the sentence, or the information they convey does not seem directly related to the main message of the sentence, their syntactic function is questionable – they can be classified as **parentheticals** (see subchapter 2.3). One of these constructions are **abbreviations** (9 cases). This usage can be attributed to the type of the medium as such – newspapers (and mainly newspaper reports) often inform the reader about news from various fields and organizations. When there are longer terms or names of organizations, there is often a need to shorten them, and so to make the text more intelligible and reader-friendly. As can be seen from example [C3S10], the terms or names do not appear in the text again, but they are often replaced by the abbreviation.

[C3S02] *More alarming is extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB), which first came to public attention in 2006 following an outbreak in Tugela Ferry in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, where 52 out of 53 people hospitalised with the strain died within three weeks.*

[C3S09] *The internet's impact was made clear at last week's meeting of the 175-nation Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (Cites) in Doha.*

[C3S10] *Trade on the internet poses one of the biggest challenges facing Cites, said Paul Todd, a campaign manager for the International Fund for Animal Welfare (Ifaw).*

The brackets in the analysed articles are also used to enclose various **equivalents** (6 cases) – especially currency conversions (3 cases). This usage may be attributed to the international readership of the analysed newspaper – by using an equivalent, the information becomes accessible and interesting for more readers.

[C3S22] *The decision was taken by Number 10 after party officials watched a Channel 4 programme that secretly recorded the former ministers expressing a desire to work for a consultancy at a fee of up to £5,000 (\$7,500) a day.*

As far as other constructions are concerned, there are numerous examples of **interpolation** (6 cases) and **justification** (6 cases) in the analysed articles. It appears that the functions of the interpolations enclosed by brackets are the same as of those enclosed by dashes (see subchapter 4.4) – they often represent certain extension of the discussed matter [C3S35], or in less formal articles, they can also represent the writer's comment upon the matter [C3S29]. If the author wanted to put more emphasis on the interpolation, it would also be possible to use dashes. Since the interpolations in the examples below do not appear to be integrable into the sentence, the use of commas does not seem appropriate.



[C3S35] *Somehow, though, I think he would still like to design a garden studded with modern pavilions that would complement (he is not interested in rivalling or bettering) the place that has so inspired him.*

[C3S29] *But it is equally disturbing for those vaguely anticlerical Catholics (yes, they exist in surprising numbers) who have tended to regard priests as a necessary embarrassment, an unavoidable irritant whom they did their best to avoid while still finding great inspiration in the faith.*

However, when the interpolation appears in a quotation and it is not enclosed by dashes or round brackets but by square brackets, it is a signal that it was not uttered by the speaker, but that it is the writer's or editor's interpolation, and therefore it cannot be integrated into the quotation.

[C3S84] *"I just start saying the words. And then Nelson [played here by David Harewood] comes in, and suddenly I'm upset and I'm actually in tears."*

It can be argued that the main function of justification is to support the statement in the text with some factual or specifying information and so to make it sound more objective and credible [C3S60].

[C3S60] *About a quarter of the country's poor live in a single state: Uttar Pradesh (population 166 million).*

One of the most distinct features of the usage of brackets in the analysed articles is their use with various **references** (9 cases). There are pronoun references (1 case) [C3S04], text references (3 cases) [C3S86], quotation references (2 cases) [C3S87] or picture references (1 case) [C3S41]. If the references appear in a quotation, they are again enclosed by square brackets as a sign of the writer's or editor's insertion.

[C3S04] *The development of mega-regions is regarded as generally positive, said the report's co-author Eduardo López Moreno: "They [mega-regions], rather than countries, are now driving wealth. [...]"*

[C3S86] *In their defence, Koenig has done his best to plead Jewish and Iranian heritage (Batmanglij) as well as suburban ordinariness before they went to Columbia University.*

[C3S87] *She has never read his best-selling diaries ("too painful") and it took some Bremmer charm to persuade her to show him the originals, stored in the wine cellar.*

[C3S41] *Eight years ago, for example, David Bowie (below) said this to a New York Times reporter: [...]*

It can be said that these references are mostly used to provide better orientation in the text for the reader as in examples [C3S04] and [C3S41], or to refer back to something previously mentioned, such as the name of the musician in example [C3S86]. In case of quotation references, they can refer to quotations from persons the article is about [C3S87]. In examples [C3S86] and [C3S87], it would also be possible to use dashes. Since these constructions again do not seem to be integrable into the sentence, the use of commas would not be appropriate. Text references can also serve as another illustration of the interchangeability of brackets and dashes in the analysed articles – as can be seen from examples [C3S33] and [C2S70], the use of a concrete punctuation mark sometimes depends solely on the consideration of the writer.

[C3S33] *The photograph of documentary-maker Kim Longinotto ('Film-making saved my life', 19 March, page 36) was incorrectly credited. It should have been credited to David Levene.*

[C2S70] *A report card on the Winter Olympics – Canada wins ice and snow show, 5 March, page 48 – listed the snowboard parallel giant slalom as “worst newcomer” on grounds of dullness. But in its present form it has been an Olympic event since 2002.*

Another constructions that comprise the analysed articles are the writer's or editor's **insertions** (10 cases). Contrary to the interpolations and references discussed above, insertions seem to have a different function – they are inserted into the quotation as a help to the reader because something was probably missing in the original text, or they can be used as a replacement of a less familiar expression (see subchapter 2.3). They are also fully integrable into the quotation. As can be seen from example [C3S73], *[Marjorie]* was inserted in order to distinguish *Musa* from Khalil Musa – the other name mentioned in the text.

[C3S73] *“Rosenberg felt guilty about the assassination of [Marjorie] Musa,” said Castresana at the press conference.*

These insertions can also help to create smooth or grammatically correct constructions (mainly with embedded quotations).

[C3S56] *A study finds that when people feel they have been morally virtuous by saving the planet, it leads to the “licensing [of] selfish and morally questionable behaviour.”*

As far as other constructions are concerned, there is a number of constructions that function as **identifications** (8 cases) and **explanations** (10 cases) in the analysed articles. It can be argued that the main function of identifications is to identify various events or locate places that are being referred to in the text. This function can be attributed to the internationality of newspapers – they often inform the reader about events or places which he

might not be familiar with [C3S59]. Explanations have a similar function – they provide the reader with a detailed description or explanation of a concrete term or event [C3S30].

[C3S59] *One of the grandest nations in football is crying out for the kind of helping hand recently offered by Uefa and Fifa, world football's governing body, to South Africa (World Cup 2010), and Poland and Ukraine (Euro 2012).*

[C3S30] *It was not the knock-out blow that the Nouvel Observateur predicted in another pun on the president's malleable name (Has Sarko been KOed, it asked).*

Since newspapers often inform the reader about news from various places all around the world, the analysed articles also contain a number of **translations** (3 cases). It can also be said that translations help to make the text more interesting and accessible for the reader.

[C3S52] *Biso na Biso (the name means between US in Lingala) is a pioneering radio project serving Pygmy communities in the Congo Basin.*

The last distinct feature of the usage of brackets in journalistic style is their use with **elaborations** (8 cases). It appears that the functions of the elaborations enclosed by brackets are the same as of those enclosed by dashes (see subchapter 4.4) – they are used mainly to add some interesting facts, or further information to the text. It can be argued that they help to make the articles more entertaining and/or interesting for the reader [C3S53].

[C3S53] *Its 20,000 confirmed listeners (estimates reach as high as 50,000 when remote towns and villages are included) listen to 25 regular programmes that are broadcast in 12 indigenous languages.*

Elaborations can also be viewed as another illustration of the interchangeability of dashes and brackets – in example [C3S53], it would also be possible to use dashes.

To conclude, the results of the analysis indicate that there is a certain tendency to use light punctuation style in journalism – mainly with a series of coordinated nouns, coordinated predicates and short initial adverbials. The results also show that commas, dashes and brackets are used interchangeably in journalism – mainly with non-restrictive appositives, relative clauses, adverbial clauses and various coordinated units. Dashes and brackets are also frequently used to separate or enclose parentheticals – mainly elaborations and interpolations.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The aim of this bachelor thesis was to describe and closely examine the standard usage and functions of punctuation, and to analyse its use in English journalistic style. The main goal was to depict selected types of punctuation marks, theoretically describe the rules and customs for their usage, and apply this knowledge in an analysis of various journalistic articles.

The thesis was divided into two major parts – the theoretical part and the analysis. At the beginning of the theoretical part, the basic functions of punctuation were briefly described. It was stated that punctuation can be used either for separating or for enclosing various grammatical units. Due to the possible relationship between prosody and punctuation, prosody and its role as punctuation marker was also briefly described. It was suggested that punctuation can sometimes reproduce the changing voice patterns of speech. In the following chapter, the standard usage of these selected types of punctuation marks – commas, dashes and brackets – was described. At the beginning of the chapter, it was suggested that there can be light or heavy punctuation style. Light punctuation style was characterised as using relatively few commas or other punctuation marks in places where their usage is optional rather than obligatory. It was suggested that this may be the reason for the comma usage to be sometimes guided by tendencies rather than grammatical rules.

After that, a detailed description of the comma usage followed. The first comma usage described was the use with various coordinated units. It started with the description of the comma usage with coordinated clauses, the description of other coordinated units followed. It was proposed that when there are two units coordinated within a sentence and they are not clauses, there is usually no comma used. However, the comma may be used for rhetorical reasons (e.g. emphasis), mainly with coordinated predicates and predications. The comma is also used to separate coordinated adjectives and units with a series of three and more, such as phrases, clauses or adverbials.

Then, the comma usage with subject modifiers was closely examined. It was proposed that subject modifiers appear either in standard word order position (i.e. Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial) or in displaced positions. Firstly, modifiers that appear in standard word order position were dealt with. At the beginning, the distinction between restrictive and non-restrictive modifiers was made. Restrictive modifiers are constructions that give information that is essential to the meaning of the sentence and therefore they cannot be separated by

commas. But commas are used with non-restrictive modifiers that provide only additional information which is not essential for understanding the sentence. Restrictive and non-restrictive modifiers can appear in form of finite and non-finite relative clauses, prepositional phrases and appositives. Finally, the constructions that appear in displaced positions were discussed – they include coordinated adjectives that are either fronted or follow the subject.

The usage of commas with adverbials was subsequently described. Adverbials are units that modify a sentence predicate or even the whole sentence. They frequently appear in form of finite and non-finite adverbial clauses, prepositional phrases and adverbs. Adverbials can also appear in different positions in the sentence and therefore, the comma usage with them is quite variable. Even if there are adverbials that do not need to be separated by commas when they occur in final position, they often need to be separated when they appear in initial or medial positions. It was also stated that the comma is sometimes optional with adverbials that occur in initial position – mainly after short time and place adverbs or prepositional phrases. The comma usage is also influenced by the function of the adverbial. Commas are used with units that function as conjuncts and disjuncts. They may be omitted with units that function as adjuncts. After that, the comma usage with reporting and comment clauses was described. Finally, the two major mistakes in comma usage – a comma splice and a run-on sentence – were discussed.

Secondly, the use of the dash was described in greater detail. It was suggested that the dash is perceived as a less formal alternative to the comma, and in contexts where a comma is used, the dash is equally appropriate – one of such contexts is the dash usage with coordinated units. The dash also separates or encloses the same additional information or non-restrictive constructions as commas, i.e. relative clauses, adverbial clauses, prepositional phrases and appositives. The dash is also used to separate or enclose units in situations when there are other internal commas in the sentence, and the usage of additional commas would lead to a clumsy and incomprehensible construction. Dashes are also used if the enclosed unit is an independent clause. It was also pointed out that the dash puts much more emphasis on the separated or enclosed unit than the comma, and therefore it is suitable for drawing the reader's attention to a particular matter.

Finally, the usage of brackets was discussed. It was pointed out that brackets also represent a much sharper break in the continuity of the sentence than commas. The most frequently used types of brackets are round brackets and square brackets. As well as dashes, brackets usually enclose the same additional information or non-restrictive constructions as commas, i.e. relative clauses, adverbial clauses, prepositional phrases and appositives. It was also

suggested that square brackets can be found mainly in formal writing. Unlike round brackets, they are used to include the author's or editor's insertion or comment upon the form rather than the content of the text.

Before the analysis, journalistic style was defined and its most characteristic features were named. It was stated that the main function is to inform the reader about various recent events. Its most characteristic features are its language (referred to as 'journalese'), graphetic and graphological variations in the text, frequent quotations and also the distinct use of punctuation – absence of commas mainly after initial adverbials, between coordinations and between sequences of adjectives.

At the beginning of the analysis, the corpuses and the methods used for their creation were described. Three corpuses from selected articles from four issues of the British broadsheet newspaper *The Guardian Weekly* were created. The first corpus is focused on the usage of commas and it is assembled only from newspaper reports. The second corpus is focused on the usage of dashes and the third corpus is focused on the usage of brackets. The second and the third corpus are assembled from newspaper reports, but also from articles on finance or science, comment and debate articles, sport news and various reviews.

There were two aims set at the beginning of the analysis – to prove that journalistic style uses light punctuation style, and also to prove that the three types of punctuation marks are used interchangeably.

The usage of light punctuation style in journalism was proved only partly – since out of the total number of 207 commas assembled in the first corpus, there were only 35 cases of omitted commas, it cannot be said that the overall punctuation style used in journalism is light punctuation style. It should rather be talked about a tendency to omit commas with certain constructions – mainly with short initial adverbials, coordinated predicates and a series of coordinated nouns.

The reason for this seems to be the type of the analysed medium – broadsheet newspapers are expected to use a rather formal style of writing and therefore, to a certain extent, to observe the punctuation rules for the comma usage as well. However, it was also suggested that due to the necessity to compress the information into a limited space and to observe punctuation rules, it seems to be more convenient to omit the commas in constructions where their omission will not lead to misreading – and this appears to be the case of short initial adverbials, coordinated predicates and a series of coordinated nouns.

As far as initial adverbials are concerned, it was stated that the commas are omitted mainly with short and simple sentences, where their omission is not likely to cause misreading. In

case of coordinated predicates, it was pointed out that the majority of the sentences where the commas are omitted is relatively short and, moreover, the information that is aimed at making a dramatic impact on the reader is usually already carried by the first predicate – therefore, it is not necessary to add emphasis to the second one. If the comma was present there, it would cause an undesirable disruption. And finally, in case of a series of coordinated nouns, it was suggested that the omission of the serial comma is unlikely to cause misreading. On the contrary – its presence could cause an undesirable disruption for the reader.

The interchangeability of the three selected types of punctuation marks proved to be right – mainly with non-restrictive appositives, relative clauses, adverbial clauses and various coordinated units. These constructions occurred in all the three corpuses and therefore it can be said that the three selected types of punctuation marks indeed are used interchangeably, and they separate or enclose the same constructions. Dashes and brackets are also frequently used to separate or enclose parentheticals – mainly elaborations and interpolations.

It can be assumed that one of the main reasons for the interchangeable use of commas, dashes and brackets is that there may be other internal commas in the sentence, and the usage of additional commas would lead to considerable over-punctuation and unintelligibility of the sentence. Therefore, it is preferable to use dashes or brackets. Another reason for not using commas could be that the writer wanted to put either more (s/he used dashes) or less (s/he used brackets) emphasis on the separated or enclosed unit.

To conclude, the usage of light punctuation style in journalism was partly proved, the interchangeability of the three selected types of punctuation marks proved to be right and the importance of punctuation in terms of function in journalistic style was found eminent.

## 6. RESUMÉ

Cílem této práce bylo popsat standardní použití a funkce interpunkce a analyzovat její použití v anglickém žurnalistickém stylu. Hlavním cílem bylo popsat standardní použití vybraných typů interpunkčních znamének, a následně jej porovnat s použitím ve vybraných novinových článcích.

Práce je rozdělena na dvě hlavní části – část teoretickou a část praktickou. Na začátku teoretické části byly stručně popsány základní funkce interpunkce. Bylo konstatováno, že interpunkce se používá buď pro oddělování nebo pro ohraničování rozličných gramatických konstrukcí. Z důvodu možné souvztažnosti mezi interpunkcí a prosodií byla také stručně popsána funkce prosodie jako prostředku k vyznačení interpunkce. Bylo naznačeno, že interpunkce může reprodukovat měnící se intonaci, přízvuk nebo pauzy v řeči. V následující kapitole bylo popsáno standardní použití tří vybraných typů interpunkčních znamének – čárek, pomlček a závorek. Na začátku kapitoly byly popsány dva styly interpunkce – tzv. light a heavy punctuation style. Light punctuation style byl charakterizován jako styl, který používá relativně malý počet čárek nebo jiných interpunkčních znamének v konstrukcích, kde jejich použití není nezbytně nutné. Bylo konstatováno, že toto může být důvodem, proč se použití čárky v určitých situacích řídí spíše tendencemi pisatele než gramatickými pravidly.

Poté následoval detailní popis standardního použití čárek. Jako první bylo zmíněno jejich použití s rozličnými souřadnými konstrukcemi. Prvním případem bylo použití čárek se souřadnými větami, následované popisem dalších souřadných konstrukcí. Bylo uvedeno, že pokud se v souvětí nachází dvě souřadně spojené konstrukce a nejedná se o věty, čárka se zpravidla nepoužívá. Čárky ale mohou být použity z důvodu výslovnosti (např. důraz), a to hlavně se souřadně spojenými přísudky. Čárky se také dále používají pro oddělení sérií souřadně spojených přídavných jmen a jiných konstrukcí – např. frází, vět nebo příslovečných určení.

Následně bylo popsáno použití čárek s rozvíjejícími členy podmětu. Bylo konstatováno, že rozvíjející členy podmětu buď respektují standardní pořádek slov v anglické větě (tj. podmět + sloveso + předmět + příslovečná určení), nebo se vyskytují v nestandardních pozicích. Nejdříve byly popsány rozvíjející členy, které respektují standardní pořádek slov v anglické větě. Na začátku byl vysvětlen rozdíl mezi restriktivními (omezujícími) a nerestriktivními (neomezujícími) rozvíjejícími členy. Restriktivní větné členy jsou členy, které nesou sdělení, jež je pro význam té které věty nezbytné, a tudíž se neoddělují čárkou. Čárky se ale používají



s nerestriktivními větnými členy, které nesou pouze dodatkové sdělení, jež není pro význam věty nezbytné. Oba tyto rozvíjející větné členy mohou mít podobu finitních (určitých) a nefinitních (neurčitých) vztažných vět, předložkových vazeb a přístavek. Poté byly popsány rozvíjející členy, které se vyskytují v nestandardních pozicích – mezi ně patří souřadně spojená přídavná jména, která se vyskytují buď před podmětem, nebo ho následují.

Následně bylo popsáno použití čárek s příslovečnými určeními. Příslovečná určení jsou konstrukce, které rozvíjejí přísudek, popřípadě i celou větu. Často mají podobu finitních a nefinitních příslovečných vět, předložkových vazeb a příslovcí. Příslovečná určení se ve větě mohou vyskytovat v různých pozicích, a proto je použití čárky s těmito konstrukcemi značně nestálé. I když existují příslovečná určení, která nevyžadují oddělení čárkou pokud se nacházejí až na konci věty, často musí být oddělena čárkou pokud se vyskytují na začátku nebo uprostřed věty. Bylo také konstatováno, že některá příslovečná určení, která se vyskytují na začátku věty, nemusí být oddělena čárkou – především kratší příslovce času a místa nebo předložkové vazby. Použití čárky je také ovlivněno funkcí toho kterého příslovečného určení. Čárky se používají s určeními, která fungují jako tzv. *conjuncts* a *disjuncts*, a mohou být vynechány s určeními, která fungují jako tzv. *adjuncts*. Následně bylo popsáno použití čárek s větami uvozovacími. Nakonec byly popsány dvě nejčastěji se vyskytující chyby v psaní čárek – tzv. *comma splice* a *run-on sentence*.

Dále bylo také podrobně popsáno použití pomlček. Bylo poukázáno na to, že pomlčka je často vnímána jako méně formální alternativa čárky a tam, kde se používá čárka, může zpravidla být použita i pomlčka – např. s různými souřadnými konstrukcemi. Pomlčky také často oddělují nebo ohraničují stejná dodatková sdělení nebo nerestriktivní rozvíjející členy jako čárky, tj. vztažné věty, příslovečné věty, předložkové vazby a přístavky. Pomlčka se také používá místo čárky v situacích, kdy se ve větě vyskytují jiné čárky a použití dalších čárek by vedlo k neobratné a nesrozumitelné konstrukci. Pomlčky se také používají pokud je třeba ohraničit hlavní větu. Bylo také konstatováno, že pomlčka umožňuje vložit na oddělovanou nebo ohraničovanou konstrukci mnohem větší důraz než čárka, a je tedy vhodná v situacích, kdy je třeba přitáhnout čtenářovu pozornost na konkrétní věc nebo místo v textu.

Následně bylo detailně rozebráno použití závorek. Bylo poukázáno na to, že závorky představují mnohem výraznější narušení kontinuity věty než čárky. Nejčastěji používanými typy závorek jsou kulaté a hranaté závorky. Stejně jako pomlčky, závorky často oddělují nebo ohraničují stejná dodatková sdělení nebo nerestriktivní rozvíjející členy jako čárky, tj. vztažné věty, příslovečné věty, předložkové vazby a přístavky. Bylo také konstatováno, že hranaté závorky se používají hlavně v textech formálního charakteru. Na rozdíl od kulatých závorek,

hranaté závorky slouží také k vkládání autorských nebo editorských vsuvek nebo komentářů týkajících se formulace textu.

Před samotnou analýzou byly stručně popsány funkce a vlastnosti žurnalistického stylu. Bylo konstatováno, že jeho hlavní funkcí je informovat čtenáře o nedávných událostech nejrůznějšího charakteru. Nejtypičtějšími rysy žurnalistického stylu jsou jeho jazyk (novinářský žargon, označovaný jako 'journalese'), grafetické a grafologické rozrůznění textu, často se vyskytující citace a také specifické použití interpunkce – vynechávání čárek především s příslovečnými určeními, která se vyskytují na začátku věty a s rozličnými souřadnými konstrukcemi.

Na začátku analýzy byly popsány zásady vypracování tří lingvistických korpusů. Byly vytvořeny tři korpusy, do kterých byly vybrány články ze čtyř vydání britského seriózního periodika *The Guardian Weekly*. První korpus je zaměřen na použití čárek a je vytvořen pouze z novinových zpráv. Druhý korpus je zaměřen na použití pomlček a třetí korpus na použití závorek. Druhý a třetí korpus se skládá jak z novinových zpráv, tak i z článků týkajících se vědy či financí, diskusních článků, sportovních zpráv a různých recenzí.

Na začátku analýzy byly stanoveny dva cíle – dokázat, že styl interpunkce, který se používá v žurnalistice je tzv. light punctuation style, a také dokázat, že vybrané typy interpunkčních znamének jsou v žurnalistice používány zaměnitelně.

Použití light punctuation style v žurnalistice bylo dokázáno pouze částečně – jelikož z celkového počtu 207 čárek bylo v prvním korpusu pouze 35 čárek, které byly vynechány, nelze obecně tvrdit, že styl interpunkce, který se v žurnalistice používá je light punctuation style. Jedná se spíše o tendenci vynechávat čárky s určitým typem konstrukcí – především s krátkými příslovečnými určeními, která se vyskytují na začátku věty, souřadně spojenými přísudky a sériemi podstatných jmen.

Důvodem pro toto zjištění se zdá být typ analyzovaného média jako takový – předpokládá se, že seriózní tisk bude používat spíše formální styl psaní, a tudíž se i řídit pravidly pro psaní čárek. Nicméně vzhledem k nutnosti stěsnat informaci do omezeného prostoru a zároveň se řídit pravidly pro psaní interpunkce se zdá být výhodnější vynechávat čárky v konstrukcích, ve kterých jejich absence nepovede k nesprávnému pochopení textu – což je právě případ krátkých příslovečných určení na začátku věty, souřadně spojených přísudků a sérií podstatných jmen.

Pokud jde o užití čárek s příslovečnými určeními, bylo poukázáno na to, že jsou vynechány hlavně v krátkých a jednoduchých větách, kde je nepravděpodobné, že jejich vynechání povede k nesprávnému pochopení textu. V případě souřadně spojených přísudků

bylo konstatováno, že většina vět, ve kterých jsou čárky vynechány je relativně krátká a informace, které mají za cíl dramaticky zapůsobit na čtenáře, jsou většinou sděleny již pomocí prvního přísudku, a tudíž není nutné zdůrazňovat přísudek druhý. Pokud by se v nich čárka objevila, mohlo by to vést k nežádoucímu přerušení plynulosti čtení. V případě sérií podstatných jmen bylo poukázáno na to, že je nepravděpodobné, že by vynechání čárky vedlo k nesprávné interpretaci textu. Naopak – její přítomnost by opět mohla narušit plynulost čtení.

Zaměnitelnost vybraných typů interpunkčních znamének v žurnalistice se ukázala být pravdivá – především s nerestriktivními přístavky, vztažnými větami, příslovečnými větami a rozličnými souřadně spojenými konstrukcemi. Tyto konstrukce se objevily ve všech třech korpusech, a tudíž se lze domnívat, že vybrané druhy interpunkčních znamének se používají zaměnitelně, a že oddělují nebo ohraničují stejné konstrukce. Pomlčky a závorky se také často používají k oddělování nebo ohraničování parentezí – především elaborací a vsuvek.

Lze se také domnívat, že jedním z hlavních důvodů zaměnitelnosti čárek, pomlček a závorek je přítomnost jiných čárek ve větě, a použití dalších čárek by mohlo vést k neobratné a nesrozumitelné konstrukci – je tudíž vhodnější použít pomlčky nebo závorky. Dalším důvodem, proč nebyly použity čárky, může být snaha autora o vložení většího (jsou použity pomlčky) nebo menšího (jsou použity závorky) důrazu na oddělovanou nebo ohraničovanou konstrukci.

Závěrem lze říci, že použití light punctuation style v žurnalistice bylo dokázáno pouze částečně, zaměnitelnost vybraných typů interpunkčních znamének v žurnalistice se ukázala být pravdivá a interpunkce v žurnalistice byla shledána nadměru důležitým prvkem.

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## 8. APPENDICES

### *Appendix 1*

#### **List of abbreviations used in the first corpus:**

**RepCl** – reporting clause  
**AppN** – non-restrictive appositive  
**AdvCITR** – reduced adverbial clause of time  
**CoCl** – coordinated clauses  
**NoS** – nouns in series  
**RICIN** – non-restrictive relative clause  
**RdRCl** – reduced relative clause  
**AdvCICo** – adverbial clause of concession  
**CoPr** – coordinated predicates  
**AdvT** – adverbial of time  
**AdvCi** – adverbial of circumstance  
**Conj** – conjunct  
**VCl** – verbless clause  
**ACoCl** – asyndetically coordinated clauses  
**AdvMa** – adverbial of manner  
**Adju** – adjunct  
**AdvS** – adverbials in series  
**AdvP** – adverbial of place  
**AdvCIRe** – adverbial clause of reason  
**AdvCIT** – adverbial clause of time  
**SRICl** – sentential relative clause  
**AdvCIReR** – reduced adverbial clause of reason  
**AdvCIPR** – reduced adverbial clause of place  
**AdjS** – adjectives in series  
**Disj** – disjunct  
**Imp** – imperative  
**ITg** – interrogative tag  
**InfCl** – infinitive clause  
**CoNPh** – coordinated noun phrases  
**AdvCICom** – adverbial clause of comparison  
**AdvCICod** – adverbial clause of condition  
**CoPh** – coordinated phrases

China signalled its intent to pursue a more assertive foreign policy last week <sup>RepCl</sup> saying “a fifth of mankind” has a right to be heard. The country’s foreign minister <sup>AppN</sup> Yang Jiechi <sup>AppN</sup> made it clear China was prepared to stand alone among the permanent members of the UN security council in opposing sanctions against Iran. Speaking at a global security conference in Munich last Friday <sup>AdvCITR</sup> Yang also rejected western criticism on internet freedoms and China’s role at the Copenhagen global warming summit last December. **(C1S03)** “We have one-fifth of mankind <sup>RepCl</sup>” he said. “We are offering views <sup>CoCl</sup> but we have the modesty to listen to others. **(C1S05)** That has always been the tradition of China <sup>CoCl</sup> but I think we also deserve a hearing... one country <sup>NoS</sup> two countries <sup>NoS</sup> three or four countries can definitely not decide the future of the world.” Yang lambasted the US for its decision to sell \$6bn of arms to Taiwan <sup>RICIN</sup> which <sup>RepCl</sup> he said <sup>RepCl</sup> represented a violation of earlier bilatlar agreements and “the international code of conduct.” **(C1S07)** Those comments followed a terrible week in Sino-American relations <sup>RdRCI</sup> damaged by the arms sale and confirmation that president Barack Obama would meet the Dalai Lama in Washington later this month. The White House spokesman <sup>AppN</sup> Robert Gibbs <sup>AppN</sup> did not set a date <sup>CoCl</sup> but the Dalai Lama’s secretary has said he will be in Washington on 17 and 18 February. Beijing claims Tibet is part of China <sup>CoPr</sup> views the Dalai Lama as a troublemaker <sup>CoPr</sup> and has lobbied firmly against the visit. **(C1S10)** Although other US presidents have met the Dalai Lama <sup>AdvCICo</sup> China had hoped that Obama might adopt a different approach <sup>CoCl</sup> given the enthusiasm with which he wooed Beijing last year. Washington and other Chinese trading partners claim the yuan is kept undervalued <sup>AdvCi</sup> giving Chinese exporters an unfair price advantage <sup>CoPr</sup> and swelling China’s trade surplus. “At the moment <sup>AdvT</sup> looking at international balance of payments and forex market supply and demand <sup>AdvCITR</sup> the level of the yuan is close to reasonable and balanced <sup>RepCl</sup>” he told a press conference. Back in the sphere of foreign affairs <sup>AdvCi</sup> China has already privately signalled to the US and its allies that it would oppose any new sanctions against Iran over its nuclear ambitions. Hitherto <sup>Conj</sup> China has avoided standing alone among the permanent five members of the security council on the Iranian nuclear programme. (pp. 1 – 2)

So far <sup>Conj</sup> however <sup>Conj</sup> Tymoshenko has refused to recognise her opponent’s victory.

It’s feared the Republicans will notch up another victory when a special election is held <sup>AdvT</sup> probably in May.

A large explosion at a Connecticut power station has killed five people <sup>CoPr</sup> and left a dozen injured. **(C1S18)** The blast <sup>AppN</sup> in Middletown <sup>AppN</sup> was caused by a leak during a test of a natural gas plant under construction.

The world’s tallest skyscraper has unexpectedly closed to the public a month after its lavish opening <sup>AdvCi</sup> disappointing tourists headed for the observation deck. Electrical problems are partly to blame for the closure of Dubai’s Burj Khalifa viewing platform <sup>AppN</sup> the only part of the 828-metre tower opened so far. (p. 2) **(C1S21)**

It needs little equipment or land <sup>SRICI</sup> which suits impoverished players <sup>SRICI</sup> and can be played in courtyards ringed by mud-walled farmhouses – ideal in a tribal society where blood feuds are common. On 1 January <sup>AdvT</sup> a suicide bomber rammed his truck into a crowd watching a game in Shah Hassan Khel <sup>AppN</sup> a village on the edge of Lakki Marwat. The blast left 97 dead and 40 injured <sup>VCI</sup> about half of those present. Now that the traditional 40 days

of mourning are coming to an end <sup>AdvCIT</sup> the villagers are striking back. (C1S25) “We will track them down. We will capture them <sup>AdvMa</sup> one by one.” Tribal militias <sup>RdRCI</sup> known as *lashkars* <sup>RdRCI</sup> are operating elsewhere in the North West Frontier province and the tribal belt – in Swat <sup>NoS</sup> Buner <sup>NoS</sup> and the Khyber agency. (C1S28) Some work well <sup>VCI</sup> others less so <sup>CoCI</sup> but they can offer powerful resistance to the Taliban advance. The proliferation of such private militias <sup>RdRCI</sup> rooted in Pashtun concepts of revenge <sup>RdRCI</sup> also highlight a worrying flaw: the failure of the weak Pakistani state to keep the extremists out. For some years <sup>AdvT</sup> Shah Hassan Khel <sup>RdRCI</sup> pushed up against a ridge of dry hills <sup>RdRCI</sup> was known as a hub of Taliban sympathisers led by Maulvi Ashraf Ali <sup>AppN</sup> a charismatic local cleric. (C1S31) Initially <sup>Adju</sup> the villagers supported the Taliban <sup>AdvCi</sup> believing the rhetoric about sharia law. But the appeal crumbled after the militants funded themselves by smuggling <sup>NoS</sup> car theft <sup>NoS</sup> and kidnapping. Girls were prevented from attending school <sup>ACoCI</sup> villagers from watching television. (C1S34) Last summer <sup>AdvS</sup> under pressure from the army <sup>AdvS</sup> the villagers evacuated Shah Hassan Khel to facilitate an army attack on the Taliban. Helicopter gunships and artillery hit Taliban houses <sup>CoCI</sup> and many were damaged. (C1S36) The Taliban fled <sup>AdvCi</sup> with an injured Ali escaping on a donkey cart. Months later <sup>AdvT</sup> the Taliban tried to come back <sup>CoCI</sup> but the villagers rebuffed them. Now the villagers are searching for Ali and his followers <sup>RICIN</sup> whom they believe are hiding in North Waziristan <sup>AdvS</sup> in the tribal belt. He is also a qualified lawyer and pilot <sup>CoCI</sup> yet sleeps with a rocket launcher under his bed <sup>CoPr</sup> and once led his own *lashkars* against a rival tribe “to teach them a lesson”. (C1S40) In Shah Hassan Khel <sup>AdvP</sup> the Taliban have already notched up a small victory. Volleyball <sup>AppN</sup> a game they disdained <sup>AppN</sup> is no longer played <sup>AdvCIRe</sup> because most of the players are dead.

She was never charged with terrorism <sup>CoCI</sup> but prosecutors called her a grave threat who was carrying “a road map for destruction” – bomb-making instructions and a list of New York City landmarks – when she was captured. The prosecution alleged that as US agents were coming to interrogate her <sup>AdvCIT</sup> she grabbed a military rifle <sup>CoPr</sup> and opened fire. (C1S44) (p. 3)

“When he was the army commander and chief of defence staff and member of the security council <sup>AdvCIT</sup> he had direct contact with opposition political parties <sup>SRICI</sup> which under the military law can amount to conspiracy <sup>RepCI</sup>” Rambukwella said. Fonseka <sup>RICIN</sup> who has repeatedly alleged that the elections were fraudulently won by Rajapaksa <sup>RICIN</sup> was planning to campaign in parliamentary polls due to be held by April. (C1S46)

Faced with a steep rise in food prices <sup>AdvCIReR</sup> India’s prime minister <sup>AppN</sup> Manmohan Singh <sup>AppN</sup> is calling for an increase in farm output. After a disastrous monsoon in 2009 <sup>AdvT</sup> the worst in the past 40 years <sup>AppN</sup> India now has to import sugar and dig into its reserves of wheat and rice. In a year <sup>AdvT</sup> the price of sugar has doubled <sup>AdvCi</sup> with vegetables going up by 40% on average <sup>AdvCi</sup> threatening the food supply of 300 million Indians living below the poverty line. After the 1970s green revolution <sup>AdvT</sup> which enabled India to start exporting wheat and rice <sup>RICIN</sup> agriculture is now undergoing a structural crisis that imperils food security. With about 40% vegetarians among the population <sup>AdvCi</sup> demand for milk <sup>NoS</sup> fruit <sup>NoS</sup> and vegetables has significantly increased in recent years. (C1S51) Indian farming is handicapped by a shortage of irrigated land <sup>NoS</sup> soil depletion due to misuse of fertilisers <sup>NoS</sup> and fragmented farming units. “India succeeded in becoming self-sufficient



for these two farm commodities at the end of the 1970s <sup>CoCl</sup> but it neglected other goods needed for a healthy <sup>AdjS</sup> balanced <sup>AdjS</sup> and varied diet.” India <sup>RICIN</sup> which has the world’s second-fastest growth rate <sup>RdRCI</sup> ranked 66th in the 2008 global hunger index <sup>AdvP</sup> behind Sudan and Nigeria. The government is soon to present a bill guaranteeing 25kg of rice or wheat a month (at a price equivalent to seven cents a kilo) <sup>CoCl</sup> for all families living below the breadline. (p. 4)

Ahmadinejad was shown on Iranian TV <sup>AdvCIPR</sup> giving an order for the uranium <sup>RdRCI</sup> currently enriched to the level of 3.5% <sup>RdRCI</sup> to be refined to 20% purity. (C1S56) They are concerned that <sup>AdvMa</sup> by enriching uranium to the level of 20% <sup>AdvMa</sup> Iran would learn how to overcome many of the technical obstacles to making weapons-grade fuel. The measures of enrichment refer to concentration of the most fissile isotope <sup>AppN</sup> U-235. It would take just six months <sup>AdvCi</sup> using only a fraction of the centrifuges Iran has. Last October <sup>AdvT</sup> Iran agreed in principle to export the bulk of its uranium to have it enriched to 20% purity <sup>CoPr</sup> and then made into fuel rods in France <sup>AdvS</sup> at the international community’s expense. (C1S60) However <sup>Conj</sup> the deal unravelled amid disagreements in Tehran. Governments in Europe and the US fear <sup>Conj</sup> however <sup>Conj</sup> that the stockpile could be refined to make nuclear weapons. “We had told them to come and have a swap <sup>AdvCICo</sup> although we could produce the 20% enriched fuel ourselves <sup>RepCl</sup> ” he said <sup>AdvCi</sup> sitting beside Ali Akbar Salehi <sup>AppN</sup> head of Iran’s atomic energy organisation.

Official figures indicate that more than 200 such killings occur each year <sup>VCl</sup> about half of all murders in Turkey. (p. 5)

Nomadic herdes who move their cattle ceaselessly across some of the harshest environments in the world in search of grazing land are vital for Africa’s economic prosperity <sup>CoCl</sup> but their way of life is being undermined by governments <sup>NoS</sup> conservationists <sup>NoS</sup> and large-scale farmers <sup>RepCl</sup> according to a study. Millions of hectares of land traditionally used by pastoralists in Ethiopia <sup>NoS</sup> Senegal <sup>NoS</sup> Mali <sup>NoS</sup> Chad <sup>NoS</sup> Kenya <sup>NoS</sup> and other sub-Saharan countries have been lost to sedentary farming and conservation over the last 50 years <sup>RepCl</sup> say the authors of Modern and Mobile <sup>RdRCI</sup> published last Sunday by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). “In east Africa <sup>AdvP</sup> the loss of land to national parks <sup>NoS</sup> game reserves <sup>NoS</sup> hunting blocks <sup>NoS</sup> and conservation severely restricts mobility.” But the study finds Africa’s estimated 50 million pastoralists are adapting rapidly to the modern world. “[They] download the latest market prices for cattle on their mobile phones <sup>CoPr</sup> use cheap Chinese motorbikes to reach distant herds or lost camels <sup>CoPr</sup> and trek their livestock thousands of kilometres by foot <sup>NoS</sup> truck or ship to trade them internationally <sup>RepCl</sup> ” says co-author Ced Hesse. (C1S69) “Whereas commercial cattle ranching tends to specialise in only one product – meat – pastoralism provides meat <sup>NoS</sup> milk <sup>NoS</sup> blood <sup>NoS</sup> manure <sup>NoS</sup> and traction <sup>SRICI</sup> which added up is of greater value than meat alone <sup>RepCl</sup> ” says the study. (C1S70) Unlike other farmers in sub-Saharan Africa who are devastated by increasingly frequent droughts <sup>AdvCICom</sup> they are also proving more resilient to climate change <sup>CoPr</sup> and are generating huge economic benefits.

It will make the Seychelles <sup>AdvCi</sup> along with Kenya <sup>AdvCi</sup> the main centre for the prosecution and detention of pirates in east Africa. (p. 6)

Despite or perhaps partly because of such tactics <sup>AdvCi</sup> Chinchilla won in all seven provinces <sup>Disj</sup> a rare feat <sup>Disj</sup> and easily surpassed the 40% needed to avoid a runoff. She will not have an easy ride. Environmentalists oppose the president-elect’s commitment to open-pit

mining <sup>ACoCl</sup> trade unions resent a free trade deal with the US <sup>CoCl</sup> and opposition parties may have enough votes in congress to impede her fiscal and energy policies. (C1S75)

At the beginning of the 1990s <sup>AdvT</sup> the population was made up almost entirely of Spaniards <sup>AdvCi</sup> with immigrants accounting for less than 1% of residents. (p. 7)

“Look <sup>Imp</sup> on this side and the other side are other plots <sup>VCl</sup> and over there another.” “We are using a mobile system <sup>AppN</sup> a bicycle cart <sup>AppN</sup> and sell out every day. In December <sup>AdvT</sup> we produced around five tones.” Cubans have seen many past government efforts to transform agriculture fail <sup>CoCl</sup> so the farmers at Camaguey said they were taking a wait-and-see attitude on this latest one.

But crime did not stop <sup>CoCl</sup> and that has left police commanders with jail cells full of frustrated inmates who have not been given a chance to go before a judge. (p. 8)

In the city centre <sup>AdvP</sup> a steel-and-glass Olympic clock has been counting down to the start of the winter games. (p. 9)

How it works... to say yes <sup>InfCl</sup> think of tennis. To say no <sup>InfCl</sup> imagine your home. “Not only did these scans tell us that the patient was not in a vegetative state <sup>CoCl</sup> but <sup>Disj</sup> more importantly <sup>Disj</sup> for the first time in five years <sup>AdvT</sup> it provided the patient with a way of communicating his thoughts to the outside world.” (C1S86) The British and Belgian teams studied 23 patients <sup>CoPr</sup> and found that four were able to generate thoughts and create mind patterns that could be read by an fMRI (functional magnetic resonance imaging) scanner – although only one was asked specific questions. (p. 10)

In the US <sup>AdvP</sup> Toyota is battling to save its reputation in the face of lawsuits linked to accidents <sup>NoS</sup> an investigation by highway authorities <sup>NoS</sup> and mounting criticism of its handling of the crisis by the Obama administration.

“Toyota has been <sup>Disj</sup> beyond any doubts <sup>Disj</sup> the top player in the hybrid car segment <sup>CoCl</sup> and the fact that Prius and other hybrid models will be part of this massive recall significantly dents its image.” (p. 11)

But two anti-corruption campaigners – Sue Hawley of the Cornerhouse NGO <sup>CoNPh</sup> and the former South African ANC MP Andrew Feinstein – reacted to the deal with “dismay”. Short <sup>RICIN</sup> who resigned from the government <sup>RepCl</sup> said last Friday: “Every way you looked at it <sup>ACoCl</sup> it [the deal] was outrageous and disgraceful... Tanzania didn’t need a new military air traffic control <sup>ACoCl</sup> it was out-of-date technology <sup>ACoCl</sup> they didn’t have any military aircraft – they needed a civilian air traffic control system <sup>CoCl</sup> and there was a modern <sup>AdjS</sup> much cheaper one.” (C1S92) (p. 12)

He ordered about 390 MPs and former MPs to repay a total of £1.3m (\$2m) <sup>RdRCI</sup> reduced to £1.12m after appeals. (p. 13)

But in these straitened times <sup>AdvCICod</sup> the Cabe case against could well triumph: the government has already scrapped a plan to build up a £65m (\$101m) tunnel to divert road traffic from the monument <sup>CoPr</sup> and is in no mood or condition to cough up £20m for the visitor centre. (C1S95)

Heartbreakingly <sup>Disj</sup> he told shipmates about the lie <sup>CoPr</sup> and said that he would own up and leave the ship when it reached port.

Presumably <sup>Disj</sup> though the researchers stopped short of saying so <sup>AdvCICo</sup> graduates are more likely than non-graduates to spend their time writing tosh about dogs and mogs. (p. 14)

Standing alongside his Irish counterpart <sup>AppN</sup> Brian Cowen <sup>AppN</sup> at Hillsborough Castle outside Belfast <sup>AdvCITR</sup> the prime minister said the “inspirational” agreement between Sinn Féin and the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) was a foundation for lasting peace. The deal –

finally agreed by the DUP <sup>CoPh</sup> and a final piece in the jigsaw after a long search for peace – came after two weeks of round-the-clock negotiations <sup>CoPr</sup> and ended fears that the power-sharing government might collapse. However <sup>Conj</sup> the leader of the hardline Traditional Unionist Voice (TUV) <sup>AppN</sup> Jim Allister <sup>AppN</sup> questioned why 14 DUP rebels had changed their minds. (C1S100)

Last week <sup>AdvT</sup> representatives of 50 Tory councils gathered in London for a conference where Nick Herbert and Greg Clark – the shadow environment and energy secretaries – argued that green policies could save money and improve Britain’s energy security. (p. 15) The proposals have provoked ballots for industrial action at a number of universities <sup>SRICI</sup> which could disrupt lectures and examinations. Last month <sup>AdvT</sup> he described the cuts as “devastating”. (C1S103)

Only one hospital in the country – the John Radcliffe in Oxford – has the necessary specialist consultant cover 24 hours a day <sup>AdvS</sup> seven days a week <sup>RepCl</sup> he said. (C1S104) People aged over 65 could be given up to six weeks’ support to enable them to remain in their own homes after a stay in hospital or residential care <sup>CoPh</sup> or a fall or an illness <sup>RepCl</sup> Gordon Brown said on Monday. (p. 16)

## List of abbreviations used in the second corpus:

**AdvCi** – adverbial of circumstance  
**AdvS** – adverbials in series  
**Emph** – emphasis  
**AppN** – non-restrictive appositive  
**Expl** – explanation  
**Intp** – interpolation  
**ACoCI** – asyndetically coordinated clauses  
**AdvCICo** – adverbial clause of concession  
**Exemp** – exemplification  
**Just** – justification  
**SRICI** – sentential relative clause  
**CoCI** – coordinated clauses  
**RdRCI** – reduced relative clause  
**CoNPh** – coordinated noun phrases  
**CoPh** – coordinated phrases  
**CoAdj** – coordinated adjectives  
**CoAdv** – coordinated adverbs  
**Elb** – elaboration  
**CoPr** – coordinated predicates  
**Rephr** – rephrasing  
**TRf** – text reference  
**RICIN** – non-restrictive relative clause  
**AdvCICod** – adverbial clause of condition

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But marriage is proving increasingly profitable for a growing number of American men who earn less than a better educated spouse <sup>AdvCi</sup> without enduring the social stigma that once afflicted husbands with working wives. University graduates are significantly more likely to marry <sup>Emph</sup> each other. (C2S02) (p. 4)

It described how the “morning star” <sup>AppN</sup> Venus <sup>AppN</sup> had “shed an unusually bright light” on the lake that fills the crater on Mount Paektu. (C2S03) Since the end of the Korean conflict in 1953, the country has been in thrall to a personality cult initially set up around Kim Jong-il’s father <sup>AppN</sup> Kim Il-sung. (C2S04) In a state where virtually everything is secret, the communication of important information by means of metaphor has become such a prominent feature that it has earned its own description <sup>AppN</sup> “semi-esoteric communication” <sup>AppN</sup> first applied by the former CIA analyst Morgan Clippinger almost 30 years ago. By his 30s he was on the central committee itself and the media was talking about the “party centre” <sup>AppN</sup> a reference to Kim Jong-il. “We did not even know about the existence of this son until his father’s sushi chef [Kenji Fujimoto <sup>AppN</sup> a Japanese man writing under a pen name] wrote about his experiences.” There was an essay that identified the ideal average age of youth leaders as “25”, then Kim Jong-un’s age, and a children’s TV programme, The Good Heart of the Third Child, which emphasised the moral virtues of the third child <sup>Expl</sup> Kim Jong-un’s position in his family. He believes <sup>Intp</sup> as does Foster-Carter <sup>Intp</sup> that the use of astrology, as in the “events” surrounding Kim Jong-un’s birthday, are reserved for “the big boys to build

up their case.” He was apparently regarded at the time of the last successions as “too feminine” and “decadent” <sup>AppN</sup> words that have been applied to Kim Jong-un’s elder brother, Jong-chul.

Greenpeace said there had been a “huge die-off” of Baikal’s seal or nerpa population <sup>AppN</sup> one of only three entirely freshwater seal species in the world <sup>AppN</sup> in the 1990s. (p. 7)

Northern Cyprus is shunned internationally <sup>Intp</sup> only Turkey affords its legal recognition <sup>Intp</sup> while the Greek Cypriot-led Republic of Cyprus is a UN member and was admitted to the EU as the legal government of the whole island as 2004. (C2S12) (p. 8)

However, 80% stated that any racist behaviour should be punished and 70% were in favour of the slogan “we are all different <sup>ACoCI</sup> we are all equal.” The policy vacuum results in several thousand people living on the margins of Greek law and society, culminating <sup>Intp</sup> as has happened elsewhere in Europe and the US <sup>Intp</sup> in an increase in criminality. (C2S14) The major opposition party, Nea Dimokratia (ND) <sup>AppN</sup> an uncomfortable coalition of conservatives, liberals and generic “centrists” <sup>AppN</sup> is now vying for votes further on the right, where the party’s new leader, Antonis Samaras, belongs. Traditional sentiment <sup>AdvCICo</sup> though less prominent in the younger generations <sup>AdvCICo</sup> is that Greece is a country of Greeks and the rest are, normally unwelcome, guests. (p. 9)

“We believe that there have been increasing strains in intra-familial relations <sup>Exemp</sup> conflicts among parents for example, but also pressures on family budgets <sup>Exemp</sup> and that this in turn impacts on the children.” “A cousin of mine has already moved to Norway with her whole family <sup>Elb</sup> her parents, her two siblings, her boyfriend and her son.” A failure to have a reckoning for those largely blamed for bringing Iceland to its knees is one of the possible sparks that some say could reignite a city at peace 12 months on from the Saucepan Revolution <sup>RdRCI</sup> so called because of the noise-inducing kitchen-ware brought along by protesters.

Eric Raoult, a rightwing MP heavily involved in the report, said the imposition of a full ban <sup>Intp</sup> if it were to occur <sup>Intp</sup> would have to wait. (p. 10)

It was not pure philanthropy <sup>Just</sup> the diggers would split the salvage <sup>Just</sup> but the calm, business-like exercise in solidarity and mutual gain was a world away from the chaos of Rue Pavée.

The immediate focus is Haitians who, before the disaster, had applied <sup>Intp</sup> and in some cases been approved <sup>Intp</sup> for a visa available to foreign relatives of US citizens or permanent residents. (p. 11)

“Insurance is something of a holy grail for those of us who work with African livestock, particularly for pastoralists who could use insurance both as a hedge against drought <sup>AppN</sup> a threat that will become more common in some regions as the climate changes <sup>AppN</sup> and to increase their earning potential.” (p. 12)

They also indicate that police claims that the technology will be used for maritime surveillance fall well short of their intended use <sup>SRICI</sup> which could span a range of police activity <sup>SRICI</sup> and that officers have talked about selling the surveillance data to private companies. (C2S24) Far more sophisticated than the remote-controlled rotor-blade robots that hover 50m above the ground <sup>Intp</sup> which police already use <sup>Intp</sup> BAE UAVs can undertake specific operations. (p. 13)

It has started. Not the general election campaign <sup>Intp</sup> that seems to have begun half a lifetime ago <sup>Intp</sup> but rather the Monty Pythonesque exchange of electoral promises.

Instead <sup>CoAdv</sup> or rather as well <sup>CoAdv</sup> we were snapping up bargains like 48 bags of Doritos, 60 Oxo cubes or 10 Mars bars, all for a quid each. (p. 14)

The Home Office data also confirms that the murder rate in England and Wales has fallen to a 20-year low, with 651 homicides in 2008-09 <sup>Elb</sup> 102 fewer than the previous year. The fall in robberies includes a welcome 16% drop in the number in which a knife was used, but gun crime rose by 3% to 2,100 incidents <sup>Elb</sup> the first increase for nine months. Home Office minister David Hanson also welcomed the figures, saying he was particularly pleased that the number of people worried about anti-social behaviour had fallen to 15% <sup>Elb</sup> the lowest on record. (p. 15)

In the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London there is a bloodstain on an office wall. This Is Norman's Blood, reads the label <sup>Expl</sup> the traces of a fistfight between former ICA curator Sir Norman Rosenthal and actor Keith Allen. (C2S33) Instead of several, often competing departments devoted to exhibitions, talks, or films and so on, three larger teams <sup>Elb</sup> one devoted to the artistic programme, one to finance and operations, and one to communications <sup>Elb</sup> will be created to "deliver a more integrated programme." (C2S34)

"Today's fourth-quarter GDP numbers have confirmed that the UK has finally exited recession <sup>Intp</sup> but barely." (p. 16)

It remained in place for half a century before it was repealed in 1999 through the Financial Services Modernisation Act, again better known by the names of the politicians who promoted the legislation <sup>AppN</sup> Gramm, Leach and Bliley. (p. 17)

It took a team of five investigators a year to screen the 2m compounds in GSK's library <sup>Elb</sup> its entire collection of potential drugs and possibly the biggest such library in the world. "Given that there is only a handful of big companies who focus on malaria, this is a chance to get thousands of researchers involved <sup>Intp</sup> just like software companies encourage thousands of people to contribute their new ideas for software <sup>Intp</sup> and we'll see what comes of it."

The group found that this would require unprecedented <sup>CoAdj</sup> and probably impossible <sup>CoAdj</sup> reductions in the carbon intensity of a growing economy. (p. 18)

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This explanation would be more convincing had the security services <sup>AppN</sup> state within the state <sup>AppN</sup> not initiated the inquiries. (p. 3)

Losing the lightning is a symbolic blow. In addition to warding off Drake's naval assault <sup>AppN</sup> an event celebrated in Lope de Vega's 1598 epic poem <sup>AppN</sup> it is credited with helping independence fighters defeat a Spanish fleet in 1823.

Should he <sup>Intp</sup> will he <sup>Intp</sup> quote Charlie Chaplin in his next column? (p. 6)

With almost 400 local authorities being contested, the focus was on only two areas <sup>AppN</sup> The Hague and Almere, in the centre of the country <sup>AppN</sup> because of the campaign by the anti-Muslim populist to establish his Freedom party in local government for the first time.

Yukos <sup>RdRCI</sup> owned by the jailed oligarch Mikhail Khodorkovsky <sup>RdRCI</sup> claims that the Kremlin deliberately bankrupted the firm in what it says was a "disguised expropriation". (C2S45) It followed Khodorkovsky's attempts to support opposition parties <sup>CoNPh</sup> and his refusal to heed Putin's warning to oligarchs who grew rich through dubious state privatisations in the 1990s to stay out of politics. (C2S46) (p. 8)

The voters drew a line last Sunday when in a referendum 70% rejected a law that would have seen any animal represented by a lawyer during any criminal trial in which it is judged to be

the “victim” <sup>Elb</sup> a proposal that attracted 100,000 signatures to put it on the ballot. That would have extended the provision already found in the canton of Zurich, which has had just such a lawyer <sup>Intp</sup> or “animal advocate”, as the incumbent prefers to be called <sup>Intp</sup> since 1991. (p. 9)

The group has placed 80 billboards in Atlanta. They refer people to a website <sup>AppN</sup> toomanyaborted.com <sup>AppN</sup> which accuses Planned Parenthood of a long history of support for curbing the birth of black children. (p. 10)

That growing chorus appears to have forced Emanuel <sup>CoNPh</sup> or, more likely, his supporters <sup>CoNPh</sup> to launch a counter-attack.

Washington’s first year of assisted suicide has seen 63 people take up prescriptions under the right to die law, of whom 47 died <sup>Elb</sup> 36 with the help of an overdose, seven through their illness and four through causes unknown. **(C2S52)** The main reason given for ending their lives was losing autonomy <sup>Elb</sup> a concern raised by all 36 who died. (p. 11)

His annual policy speech set a steady course <sup>AdvCi</sup> with a growth target of 8%, as in previous years <sup>AdvCi</sup> but left room for flexibility as he cautioned that the global economic outlook remained uncertain. His two-hour speech announced increases of 8.8% on social spending and 12.8% on rural programmes <sup>Elb</sup> well above the unexpectedly low 7.5% rise in the military budget, announced last week.

However, Hagit Ofran, of the Israeli group Peace Now, which monitors and opposes settlements, said the construction directly contradicted Netanyahu’s settlement curbs, which prevented building of any flats <sup>AdvCICo</sup> even if already approved <sup>AdvCICo</sup> on which work had not yet started. (p. 12)

Labour was 20 points behind in the polls. Hove and Portslade <sup>AppN</sup> one of a string of marginal seats along the south coast <sup>AppN</sup> had been held by the party in 2005 with a majority of only 420, making it the 10th most vulnerable in the country. (p. 14)

When the government introduced the three-year scheme in April 2008, it estimated that for it to be most effective, in total 110m bulbs <sup>Elb</sup> less than half the figure to date <sup>Elb</sup> should be distributed. (p. 16)

The US passed a law designed to boost dwindling numbers of foreign tourists <sup>Elb</sup> it will charge them for the privilege. (p. 18) **(C2S60)**

An over-eager cheerleader of the Bush administration’s serial bellicosity, Clinton exemplifies Barack Obama’s essential continuity with previous US foreign policymakers <sup>AdvCICo</sup> despite the president’s many emollient words to the contrary. A new generation <sup>RdRCl</sup> highly politicised by television and the internet <sup>RdRCl</sup> now vigorously amplifies its opinions even in countries perceived as friendly to western interests. (p. 19)

Worse, the number of Amerians who believe that climate change is a hoax or a scientific conspiracy <sup>Intp</sup> not doubting, just damned blank certain <sup>Intp</sup> has doubled since 2008.

**(C2S63)** Call for the latest evidence from research organization Ipsos Mori <sup>CoPr</sup> and find that the proportion of UK adults who believe that global warming is “definitely” a reality has plummeted from 44% to 31% in the past 12 months. What’s to be done (except wait for a natural disaster that ends all argument <sup>CoPh</sup> and much else besides)? That goes, alas, for journalists, too <sup>CoNPh</sup> and for pressure groups issuing lurid warnings or staging angry demos.

**(C2S66)** We need one passionate, persuasive scientist who can connect and convince <sup>Elb</sup> not because he preaches apocalypse in gory detail, but in simple, overwhelming terms.

Now terrorism has been added to this list <sup>CoCl</sup> and it threatens death and destruction far beyond our borders. **(C2S68)** (p. 20)

The double dealing of the Conservative vice-chair raises questions not only for three particular politicians <sup>AppN</sup> Lord Ashcroft himself, William Hague and David Cameron <sup>AppN</sup> but also for the whole political class. Defending Lord Ashcroft will be tricky enough for David Cameron, but the Tory leader <sup>RICIN</sup> who was last week reported as having learned of Lord Ashcroft's secret within the last month <sup>RICIN</sup> must explain why he himself shrank from coming clean as soon as he knew that secret. (C2S70)

Nelson Mandela can do no wrong in British eyes, just as President Zuma can now do no good <sup>Rephr</sup> South Africa's saint giving way to its sinner.

A report card on the Winter Olympics <sup>TRf</sup> Canada wins ice and snow show, 5 March, page 48 <sup>TRf</sup> listed the snowboard parallel giant slalom as "worst newcomer" on grounds of dullness. But in its present form it has been an Olympic event since 2002. (C2S72) (p. 22)

The old idea <sup>Intp</sup> abhorrent to feminists <sup>Intp</sup> was that a man's job was more important because he had a family to support. Modern working women don't enjoy <sup>Intp</sup> or resent <sup>Intp</sup> the imposed solitude of a Delany, but they can now buy in the necessary accoutrements. Taken together, the focus on hypersexuality and confected domesticity delineate even more stringently what women's <sup>Intp</sup> and not men's <sup>Intp</sup> interests should be. (p. 24)

Camille Parmesan, a butterfly biologist at the University of Texas at Austin, has been monitoring the effects of rapid climate change on species <sup>Eib</sup> particularly those threatened because they cannot adapt to or escape from rising temperatures <sup>Eib</sup> for more than a decade. But recent studies, based on more elevated temperature projections, have suggested an even greater rate of die-off <sup>Eib</sup> 40% to 70% <sup>Eib</sup> as heat waves, drought and the increasing acidification of the oceans drive animals from their native habitats and destroy their food supply. To date, there is little evidence about how climate change <sup>Intp</sup> rather than traditional threats such as poaching or growing urbanisation <sup>Intp</sup> is affecting the grasslands where these majestic creatures live in the wild. However, she concedes that most of the planet's iconic large animals would still have to find their own way out from climate change <sup>Exemp</sup> it would be impractical to move carnivores, for example. "What we are advocating is not moving tigers to Africa, nor moving polar bears to Antarctica <sup>Intp</sup> nothing as dramatic as that <sup>Intp</sup> but [on the whole] to take species that are fairly innocuous, including a lot of plants and insects." If it were up to her, the evacuation would start now <sup>AdvS</sup> perhaps with a variety of the ephemeral Checkerspot butterfly that started her on this unlikely career path. Now 48, she did not set out to become a campaigner <sup>CoNPh</sup> or even a lepidopterist, for that matter. She claims she is uncomfortable even describing herself as an environmentalist <sup>AdvCICo</sup> although she does drive a Prius, and watches her carbon footprint. (C2S82) Earlier researchers <sup>Intp</sup> including her husband, Singer <sup>Intp</sup> had established that the Checkerspot was sensitive to temperature. Threatened animals can be coaxed back to healthy numbers <sup>Exemp</sup> as in the case of the wolf in the Rocky Mountain West region of the US. Their idea is to start small <sup>Eib</sup> with plants, butterflies, birds, small rodents, and mammals <sup>Eib</sup> and to restrict the relocation plan to isolated spots that are immediately threatened by climate change. Even with temperature rises of 0.7C, some animals have already been lost <sup>Exemp</sup> such as the golden toad that used to live in the cool mountains of Costa Rica. These animals drop out of trees and die if the temperature rises above 30C <sup>AdvCICo</sup> although subsequent reports suggest a number have since been sighted. But while it's too late for the polar bear, Parmesan believes there is a chance of saving other animals <sup>AdvCICod</sup> provided government and saving organisations overcome their reservations and act now. (pp. 28 – 29)



## List of abbreviations used in the third corpus:

**Abbr** – abbreviation  
**Just** – justification  
**Comt** – comment  
**ProRf** – pronoun reference  
**TRf** – text reference  
**PicRf** – picture reference  
**NRf** – noun reference  
**QRf** – quotation reference  
**Insr** – (editorial) insertion  
**Ident** – identification  
**Equiv** – equivalent of an expression  
**Intp** – interpolation  
**Expl** – explanation  
**Elb** – elaboration  
**RdRCI** – reduced relative clause  
**Exemp** – exemplification  
**CoPh** – coordinated phrases  
**Trans** – translation  
**Digr** – digression  
**AdvCi** – adverbial of circumstance  
**AppN** – non-restrictive appositive  
**AdvCIRE** – adverbial clause of reason  
**AdvCICo** – adverbial clause of concession  
**RICIN** – non-restrictive relative clause

## The Guardian Weekly – issue 26 March – 1 April 2010

The WHO estimates that 440,000 people worldwide had multi-drug-resistant forms of the disease **Abbr** [MDR-TB] in 2008, the last year for which there are complete figures, and that a third of them died. More alarming is extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis **Abbr** [XDR-TB], which first came to public attention in 2006 following an outbreak in Tugela Ferry in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, where 52 out of 53 people hospitalised with the strain died within three weeks. **(C3S02)** Tuberculosis is the second leading infectious disease killer of adults in the world after HIV **Just** [infection with both is common], killing 1.8 million people a year, or one every 20 seconds. (p. 1)

The development of mega-regions is regarded as generally positive, said the report's co-author Eduardo López Moreno: "They **ProRf** [mega-regions], rather than countries, are now driving wealth. **(C3S04)** Research shows that the world's largest 40 mega-regions cover only a tiny fraction of the habitable surface of our planet and are home to fewer than 18% of the world's population **Insr** [but] account for 66% of all economic activity and about 85% of innovation."

There had been speculation that Pakistan's Inter Services Intelligence agency **Abbr** [ISI] had arrested Baradar in Karachi last month because of those talks and because he had bypassed Pakistan. (p. 4)

“The French people have tonight given an unprecedented victory to the alliance of the left,” said Aubry. “<sup>Insr</sup>They have expressed their rejection of the policies of the president and his government.” (p. 6)

The internet’s impact was made clear at last week’s meeting of the 175-nation Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species <sup>Abbr</sup>(Cites) in Doha. (C3S09) Trade on the internet poses one of the biggest challenges facing Cites, said Paul Todd, a campaign manager for the International Fund for Animal Welfare <sup>Abbr</sup>(Ifaw). (C3S10) (p. 8)

The decision was partly a result of generous incentives from the government of West Bengal, dominated by the Communist party of India <sup>Elb</sup>(Marxist) for 33 years, which hoped to bolster its wavering hold on power. A \$45m steel plant is due to be built [...] to bring jobs and prosperity to the impoverished town of Salboni [...]. “By creating a violent environment <sup>Insr</sup>in Salboni they will be able to extort money from construction contractors <sup>Insr</sup>on the steel plant to start with, and then everyone else who follows,” Verma said. (p. 9)

[...] when the pope, then Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, was archbishop [...]. Christian Weisner, spokesman for the lay movement Wir sind Kirche, said in Munich “people are asking: ‘What did <sup>Insr</sup>Benedict know? What did he do?’ ” (p. 10)

“Outside the Beltway <sup>Ident</sup>Washington, the American people are very angry.” (p. 11)

Ministers in the Justice and Development Party <sup>Abbr</sup>(AKP) justified the planned changes as essential to meet the conditions of EU membership, but senior judges condemned the reforms as unconstitutional. (p. 12)

The government’s ailing £12.7bn <sup>Equiv</sup>(\$19bn) IT programme to overhaul paper-based NHS patient records in England is close to imploding, potentially triggering a deluge of legal claims against the taxpayer running into billions of pounds, which could start to emerge weeks before a general election. [...] it will send shockwaves throughout Labour’s National Programme for IT [...]. “At best it is a last-ditch attempt to tackle a deficit of <sup>Insr</sup>Labour’s own making.” The Care Quality Commission <sup>Abbr</sup>(CQC) used its powers last year to assess how well NHS trusts were coping with infections, which affect 300,000 patients a year. Failure at Morecambe Bay could see the largest regional contractor on the 10-year programme, US outsourcing firm Computer Sciences Corporation <sup>Abbr</sup>(CSC), come under renewed pressure to book heavy provisions against the value of three £1bn NHS contracts. Lorenzo had originally been scheduled to be installed in all acute trusts earmarked to take the software – almost two-thirds of sites in England – by the end of 2006. Two years later the Guardian published a report, co-authored by CSC, which found iSoft had “no believable plan for <sup>Insr</sup>Lorenzo releases.” (p. 13)

The decision was taken by Number 10 after party officials watched a Channel 4 programme that secretly recorded the former ministers expressing a desire to work for a consultancy at a fee of up to £5,000 <sup>Equiv</sup>(\$7,500) a day. (C3S22) (p. 15)

The government is refusing to publish criticisms of the guidelines drawn up by the Intelligence and Security Committee <sup>Abbr</sup>(ISC). A deal among Labour, the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats to build a cross-party consensus collapsed after the Tories published posters warning that the government was planning a £20,000 <sup>Equiv</sup>(\$30,000) death tax.

Common of mast is the right to turn out pigs in the pannage <sup>Equiv</sup>(fattening) season. Clay digging and turf cutting <sup>Equiv</sup>(turbary) have died out, but around 100 right holders can collect timber <sup>Equiv</sup>(estovers).

There is also outrage among publicans and their customers about supermarkets, which sell alcohol cheaply and encourage customers to drink <sup>Intp</sup>(too much) at home. (p. 16)

Emboldened, the Republicans would have become more hostile <sup>Intp</sup>if that were possible not less, and better able to block any legislation. (p. 19)

But it is equally disturbing for those vaguely anticlerical Catholics <sup>Intp</sup>yes, they exist in surprising numbers who have tended to regard priests as a necessary embarrassment, an unavoidable irritant whom they did their best to avoid while still finding great inspiration in the faith. (C3S29) (p. 21)

It was not the knock-out blow that the *Nouvel Observateur* predicted in another pun on the president's malleable name <sup>Expl</sup>Has Sarko been KOed, it asked. (C3S30) With one wobble <sup>Expl</sup>a row with the president of Languedoc-Roussillon, who made an anti-semitic allusion to the former prime minister, Laurent Fabius.

The photograph of documentary-maker Kim Longinotto <sup>TRf</sup>'Film-making saved my life', 19 March, page 36 was incorrectly credited. It should have been credited to David Levene. (C3S33) (p. 22)

"[...] Paris is a city of pyramids, from the time when Napoleon <sup>Intp</sup>after whom the court the pyramid rises from is named became fascinated by Egyptian architecture, after his military campaign along the Nile." Somehow, though, I think he would still like to design a garden studded with modern pavilions that would complement <sup>Intp</sup>he is not interested in rivalling or bettering the place that has so inspired him. (C3S35) (pp. 26 – 27)

Meanwhile, consumers' purchasing power has fallen by 41% during president Felipe Calderón's tenure, even as a slight uptick in the minimum wage <sup>Elb</sup>(to about \$4.60 a day) was overwhelmed by higher transportation fares and prices for gasoline, electricity and food. The pawnshop's busiest months are January <sup>Just</sup>(when Christmas bills come due), March <sup>Just</sup>(Easter week holidays) and August <sup>Just</sup>(tuition fees, books, clothes for school). (p. 28)

She was the first scientist to observe an animal, her favourite chimp, not just using a tool <sup>Elb</sup>a stem of grass poked into a termites' nest but fashioning it for that purpose. (p. 29)

In experiments, mice that were missing the gene had holes punched into their ears <sup>AdvCIRe</sup>as is commonly done to identify lab animals, but after a few weeks all traces of the ear holes had disappeared. (p. 30)

Over the last decade, Holzer has stopped using her own words <sup>CoPh</sup>(and those of US poet Henri Cole), turning instead to declassified statements, letters, reports and memos from the US military. (p. 32)

Eight years ago, for example, David Bowie <sup>PicRf</sup>(below) said this to a New York Times reporter: [...] (C3S41) Six years later came the launch of Spotify, an astonishing service that streams music with very little buffering delay, and which has become so successful that it eventually had to close subscriptions to its free <sup>Expl</sup>(i.e. advert-supported) service. YouTube appears well-aware of this, and it's recently introduced a new discovery feature to help turn the service into a fully fledged music-streaming site <sup>Elb</sup>(with moving pictures). That's because the videos qualify as an advert <sup>AdvCi</sup>(implying the promotion was paid for by MacDonald's label). I have just laid a fierce <sup>Comt</sup>(dreadful) rhyme over a guitar hook from a Chilean named Psychedelic Disco Angels. (p. 33)

The three children, Austin, Emily and Lavinia <sup>QRf</sup>"Vinnie", both resisted and inherited their father's intensity of spirit. (p. 34)

"If there was no advance from a publisher, who would pay to cover the writers' travel expenses? <sup>Expl</sup>I made 13-week long round trips to Google <sup>Ident</sup>in California from New York, rented a car, stayed at hotels, and paid for dinner interviews most nights."

For all his sins <sup>RICIN</sup>(which were many), this excellent selection shows us once again, if we were in any doubt, that this man really could write. (C3S49) (p. 36)

There is also pressure on universities to act more like companies. “Threatened by significant public spending cuts, <sup>Insr</sup>universities will have to seek savings and look for ways of increasing revenues from other sources.” (p. 41)

Biso na Biso <sup>Trans</sup>(the name means between US in Lingala) is a pioneering radio project serving Pygmy communities in the Congo Basin. (C3S52) Its 20,000 confirmed listeners <sup>Elb</sup>(estimates reach as high as 50,000 when remote towns and villages are included) listen to 25 regular programmes that are broadcast in 12 indigenous languages. (C3S53)

They “initially considered recruiting volunteers to walk down a short suburban street <sup>AppN</sup>(Baldwin Street) which, according to the Guinness Book of Records, is the steepest street in the world.” (C3S54) The team documented every fall, and wrote comments <sup>Exemp</sup>(such as “walked confidently”, “clung to fences or parked cars”, “crawled”).

A study finds that when people feel they have been morally virtuous by saving the planet, it leads to the “licensing <sup>Insr</sup>of selfish and morally questionable behaviour.” (C3S56) (p. 46)

If you do feel compelled to leave the comfort of your sofa to watch a game <sup>Expl</sup>(every match in Serie A is live on pay-TV), new rules make it a bureaucratic nightmare. “I’ve been going to watch games for the last 10 years, but I haven’t only been going to watch the football, but the amazing atmosphere that the Ultras <sup>Expl</sup>(the fanatical supporters) bring to the stadium as well.” One of the grandest nations in football is crying out for the kind of helping hand recently offered by Uefa and Fifa, world football’s governing body, to South Africa <sup>Ident</sup>(World Cup 2010), and Poland and Ukraine <sup>Ident</sup>(Euro 2012). (C3S59) (p. 48)

### The Guardian Weekly – issue 29 January – 4 February 2010

About a quarter of the country’s poor live in a single state: Uttar Pradesh <sup>Just</sup>(population 166 million). (C3S60) Although caste discrimination was made illegal in the constitution, low casts <sup>RdRCI</sup>(also called Dalits) often continue to live in separate sections of villages and towns. A group of self-styled “new politicians” <sup>Trans</sup>(*naye netas* in Hindi) have been crucial. The string of ads features a second-tier actor unconvincingly playing a farmer interacting with fellow exhausted and demoralized villagers suffering from the consequence of having large families <sup>Just</sup>(rural areas have a significantly higher birthrate than urban zones, with 5.0 children per woman compared with the national average of 3.1). The TV campaign is a new instalment of a larger initiative called waqfa masreya <sup>Trans</sup>(or “Egyptian stand”) which was launched in 2008 to coincide with the national population conference inaugurated with a speech by Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak. (p. 20)

These ideas come from Reagan-era central banker Paul Volcker <sup>Elb</sup>(indeed, the White House calls them the “Volcker rule”), who has been one of the leaders in the bank reform debate. As such they represent a big slap for the treasury secretary, Tim Geithner <sup>RICIN</sup>(who hovered on the sidelines for the announcement and had a face like thunder throughout). (p. 22)

If so, this may help to explain the antipathy of some towards innovations such as the “open sandwich” <sup>Eib</sup>(which, with its similarities to medieval trencher bread, in fact has roots extending even further back into history), and strong views on fillings. Finally, feminist and gender theory has its place in examining our attitude to the sandwich. Certain male friends of mine refer to “manwiches” <sup>TRf</sup>(nothing to do with this) when preparing for outings, and this has become a worryingly competitive endeavour for them. This macho approach to the sandwich is reflected also by the chain Subway, which sells its goods in 6in or 12in lengths

<sup>Elb</sup>indeed, 6ft or 12ft versions are available rather than using an arbitrary “sandwich-size” that women might find easier to understand <sup>Exemp</sup>(petite, medium, large, that kind of thing). (p. 24)

“If you are listening to this,” he said “it’s because I was murdered by President Álvaro Colom, with the help of <sup>NRf</sup>the president’s private secretary Gustavo Alejos and <sup>NRf</sup>businessman Gregorio Valdez...” “We were discussing the H1N1 <sup>Expl</sup>swine flu virus and whether this was a national epidemic or not...” But then assassins on a red motorcycle shot the industrialist Khalil Musa, 74, one of Rosenberg’s clients, as his daughter Marjorie drove him away from his Guatemala City office. [...]. One passed through and killed his daughter instantly. “Rosenberg felt guilty about the assassination of <sup>Insr</sup>Marjorie Musa,” said Castresana at the press conference. (C3S73) (pp. 28 – 29)

Tests in Bristol are expected to provide further proof that Eadgyth <sup>Proncll</sup>roughly pronounced Edith was indeed the woman found wrapped in silk and sealed in a lead coffin, inside a magnificent stone sarcophagus at Magdeburg cathedral in Germany.

The substance PFOA <sup>Expl</sup>(perfluorooctanoic acid), and a sister substance called PFOS <sup>Expl</sup>(perfluorooctane sulfonate), is believed to get into the body through contaminated food or household dust. (pp. 30 – 31)

The role has defeated actors Danny Glover <sup>Ident</sup>(in the 1987 TV film Mandela), Sidney Poitier <sup>Ident</sup>(Mandela and De Klerk, 1997, also for the TV) and Dennis Haysbert <sup>Ident</sup>(Goodbye Bafana, 2007), in vehicles that were reverential. “And he’s just flown in <sup>Ident</sup>to Soweto for two days of filming – deeply intense, and we hardly had the chance to speak to each other much in between him strangling me, then he had another job and so literally had to leave the set without saying goodbye.” No one who saw Hotel Rwanda <sup>RICIN</sup>for which she was Oscar-nominated can fail to have been impressed. Freeman sought Mandela’s blessing, bought the rights and persuaded Eastwood to direct. <sup>Digr</sup>Their two previous collaborations, Unforgiven and Million Dollar Baby, both won best picture Oscars. For the feel of Mandela’s everyday speech, the screenwriter mined written documents, especially transcripts of a 1998 court case in which the South African president was subjected to a hostile grilling by lawyers for the national rugby hierarchy. <sup>Expl</sup>Three years after the famous match, Mandela appointed a commission to study whether the South African Rugby Union, the national governing body for the game, was thwarting the advancement of black players. “I just start saying the words. And then Nelson <sup>Intp</sup>played here by David Harewood comes in, and suddenly I’m upset and I’m actually in tears.” (C3S84) (pp. 32 – 33)

On the left stage, Rostam Batmanglij fiddles purposefully with keyboards and guitar. In their defence, Koenig has done his best to plead Jewish and Iranian heritage <sup>TRf</sup>(Batmanglij) as well as suburban ordinariness before they went to Columbia University. (C3S86)

She has never read his best-selling diaries <sup>QRf</sup>“too painful” and it took some Bremmer charm to persuade her to show him the originals, stored in the wine cellar. (C3S87) (p. 35)

“I ate right, drank sparingly, worked out, and, besides, my breasts were so small that I figured a lump or two would improve my figure.” <sup>Comt</sup>(Mercifully, she hasn’t lost her sense of humour.) (p. 37)

Some things in fast food should not be mutable. Macs are big. Cod and chips marries fried potatoes with a white fish <sup>AdvCICo</sup>(though not of course necessarily cod). (C3S92) (p. 45)

*Appendix 2*

<b>First corpus</b>	Number of occurrences	Percentage of occurrences (%)
Reporting clause	13	8 %
Non-restrictive appositive	14	8 %
Adverbial clause	14	8 %
Reduced adverbial clause	3	2 %
Adverbial	33	20 %
Non-restrictive relative clause	6	3 %
Reduced relative clause	8	5 %
Sentential relative clause	4	2 %
Coordinated clauses	18	11 %
Asyndetically coordinated clauses	5	3 %
Coordinated phrases	3	2 %
Coordinated predicates	14	8 %
Adverbials in series	4	2 %
Adjectives in series	2	1 %
Nouns in series	11	6 %
Adjunct	1	1 %
Conjunct	5	3 %
Disjunct	5	3 %
Imperative	1	1 %
Infinitive clause	2	1 %
Verbless clause	4	2 %
Total	170	100 %

**Table 4 Overall occurrence of the individual constructions in the first corpus**

<b>Second corpus</b>	Number of occurrences	Percentage of occurrences (%)
Adverbial	3	4 %
Emphasis	1	1 %
Non-restrictive appositive	16	19 %
Explanation	2	3 %
Interpolation	18	22 %
Adverbial clauses	6	7 %
Non-restrictive relative clause	1	1 %
Reduced relative clause	3	4 %
Sentential relative clause	1	1 %
Coordinated predicates	1	1 %
Coordinated clauses	1	1 %
Asyndetically coordinated clauses	1	1 %
Coordinated phrases	7	8 %
Exemplification	4	5 %
Justification	1	1 %
Elaboration	16	19 %
Rephrasing	1	1 %
Text reference	1	1 %
Total	84	100 %

**Table 5 Overall occurrence of the individual constructions in the second corpus**

<b>Third corpus</b>	Number of occurrences	Percentage of occurrences (%)
Abbreviation	9	10 %
Justification	6	7 %
Comment	2	2 %
Non-restrictive appositive	1	1 %
Pronoun reference	1	1 %
Text reference	3	4 %
Picture reference	1	1 %
Noun reference	2	2 %
Quotation reference	2	2 %
Editorial insertion	10	11 %
Identification	8	9 %
Equivalent of an expression	6	7 %
Interpolation	6	7 %
Coordinated phrases	1	1 %
Exemplification	2	2 %
Explanation	10	10 %
Adverbial clause	2	2 %
Reduced relative clause	1	1 %
Non-restrictive relative clause	3	4 %
Elaboration	8	9 %
Adverbial	1	1 %
Translation	3	4 %
Digression	1	1 %
Illustration of pronunciation	1	1 %
Total	90	100 %

**Table 6 Overall occurrence of the individual constructions in the third corpus**