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Zásady pro vypracování

Cílem diplomové práce je prostudovat výskyt a užití elipsy v elektronickém diskurzu, a to v internetových diskuzích. Student nejprve představí elektronický diskurz, charakterizuje jeho funkce a distinktivní jazykové prostředky, se zaměřením na prostředky mluveného jazyka a jejich vliv na komunikaci v tomto diskurzu. Dále na základě studia relevantní odborné literatury vymezí elipsu a bude jí kategorizovat na základě kontextu, ze kterého byla obnovena. Popíše elipsu s ohledem na vynechané větné členy a jejich možné kombinace. Následně provede analýzu korpusu nashromážděných příspěvků z vybraných internetových diskusí s cílem popsat a interpretovat užití různých kategorií elipsy v závislosti na kontextu. Závěrem zhodnotí užití a výskyt elipsy v internetových diskuzích a získaná zjištění objasní s ohledem na zkoumaný diskurz a jeho funkce.

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ANNOTATION

The aim of this master thesis is to describe ellipsis occurrence in the environment of selected media of online communication, in this case an online forum, YouTube commentary section and Facebook commentaries. The thesis defines electronic discourse and three genres of computer-mediated communication and summarizes the language used. Then, there are characteristics of ellipsis described and ellipsis is categorized into a taxonomy. In the second part, samples of ellipsis from the forum, YouTube and Facebook are analyzed and categorized according to the presented taxonomy.

KEYWORDS

ellipsis, computer-mediated communication, spoken language, cohesion

ANOTACE

Cílem této práce je popsat výskyt elipsy v prostředí vybraných nástrojů online komunikace, konkrétně fóra, komentářů na YouTube a komentářů na Facebooku. Práce se zabývá elektronickým diskurzem a definuje tři vybrané žánry počítačem zprostředkované komunikace a shrnuje použitý jazyk. Dále je charakterizována elipsa a rozdělena do taxonomie. V druhé části jsou analyzovány a dle taxonomie zařazeny příklady elipsy z fóra, YouTube a Facebooku.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

elipsa, počítačem zprostředkovaná komunikace, mluvená forma jazyka, koheze

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Introduction

Language offers certain opportunities to avoid redundancy in the sentence structure and to maintain cohesion of the text. A large topic in linguistics comprises substitution and ellipsis, in both cases vast areas with a range of possibilities. Although being similar in certain aspects, ellipsis, the chief topic of this thesis, has its own qualities and numerous ways of analysis procedure. Multiple scholars use multiple ways, but usually, ellipsis is discussed at the level of typically omitted sentence constituents. For this reason, a need to explore ellipsis from a different perspective rose. This different perspective, actually two perspectives in this thesis investigates ellipsis according to the categories of recoverability and position. Furthermore, there is also a specific area which the ellipsis is explored at and the area is electronic discourse, specifically, three genres of computer-mediated communication, forum, YouTube and Facebook. The reason for choosing these sources stays within the fact that electronic discourse is a relatively new, but extremely immense area which is not examined as thoroughly as discourses such as academic, newspaper etc. Even one web page or application can offer myriad ways of communication.

Ellipsis tend to be connected with live speech, which is also an issue this thesis is going to discover. Accordingly, there is also going to be denoted whether the selected sources share similarities with spoken language or written to analyze whether the ellipsis occurring within the sources can be connected with writing or speech or if it influences the language used in a way that it can be considered written or spoken.

The first main part of this paper, theoretical, studies the area of electronic discourse and defines the categories of ellipsis. The second, analytical part discusses the research findings and explains their function, background and interrelation with the particular genre of computer-mediated communication.

1. Introduction to Electronic Discourse

This thesis explores electronic discourse, so it is crucial to precisely define which part of this remarkably large area is this thesis dealing with.

Thanks to the accessibility and affordability of electronic technologies, the number of users of this communication technology rose significantly, (Biber and Conrad 2009, 174) but first, it is appropriate to introduce the origin.

1.1. Computer-mediated Communication

Electronic discourse refers to text-based computer-mediated communication (Herring 1996, 1). The term *computer-mediated communication*, crucial for this thesis, is used for communication of people via computer interface (Dostálek 2020, 37).

The beginning of the usage of this term, also known under the abbreviation CMC, is dated to 1990s. (Crystal 2011, 1) It is typical for computer-mediated communication that a wide range of content can be considered a matter of CMC. Bodomo (2009, x) describes the vastness of the area of CMC: “Computer-mediated Communication (CMC) is an amazingly multi- and interdisciplinary subject area that spans fields as diverse as computer science, information technology, communication studies, linguistics, literacy, education, business, ethics, and law.”

However, Crystal (2011, 2) argues that CMC is not an accurate term because of the emergence of electronic devices is not resembling a desktop computer and that is why terms *electronically mediated communication* and *digitally mediated communication* have been preferred in usage. On the other hand, Herring (2013, 1-26) still uses the term *computer-mediated discourse* and *computer-mediated communication*. In fact, distinct authors use slightly different terms for a similar issue, therefore it can be stated that there is no crucial importance in which term is used. Considering Bodomo’s (2009, x) description of CMC as a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary area, it is not possible to see the term CMC as inaccurate nor incorrect.

Although the term *computer-mediated communication* actually reveals its own meaning, the definition may be more detailed. December (1997; quoted in Chabr 2017, 13) explains that CMC as a process of communication of people via computers for numerous purposes and also mentions the people are situated in particular contexts.

In contrast with the number of details and differences provided above, there is one general aspect similar for all registers underlying electronic discourse. Biber and Conrad describe

similarities between four specific electronic registers, which all “rely on electronic means for conveying a message.” (2009, 174) Considering the statement, it can be supposed that it may define more electronic registers, but the register must be used for conveying a message.

1.2. Synchronicity

It is of utmost importance to mention how this communication works. Baron (2010, 1) defines two basic parameters of CMC. The first, *synchronicity*, divides communication between synchronous meaning the interlocutors are required to instantly read messages and respond to them, which is the case of instant messaging, chat or computer conferencing, while in asynchronous CMC, instant reading and reacting is not required. In other words, synchronous communication means real-time communication and asynchronous delayed. (Bodomo 2010, 6) However, the fact whether the type of communication is synchronous or asynchronous can be changed by the users. The first reason is the technology allows to use asynchronous media, i.e. e-mail synchronously, the second is that the users frequently use synchronous media asynchronously. (Baron 2010, 1) Facebook chat is identified as *quasi-synchronous* for the reason of separateness of message production and its transmission. (Garcia and Jacobs 1999; quoted in Meredith and Stokoe 2014, 183). Quasi-synchronous communication can be identified by the fact that users can check their spelling in their message before sending. (Meredith and Stokoe 2014, 191) Contrastingly, Baron (2010, 1) defines communication clearly synchronous when the transmission is instant and the interlocutors are physically present [using their device actively] in the conversation and responding. Bodomo (2009, 6) links synchronicity with time only; if the communication is in real-time, therefore synchronous or delayed, therefore asynchronous. Because it is relatively clear to distinguish between real-time and delayed communication, this paper respects Baron’s and Bodomo’s definition of synchronicity. It is neither possible nor the goal of this thesis to identify the separateness of message production and transmission, chat and instant messengers are treated as synchronous, although there is not a doubt that there is certain blurredness. Nevertheless, instead of identifying quasi-synchronous communication, this paper works with the possibility of the asynchronous use of a synchronic medium.

The other parameter is discussing the number of participants, whether it is *one-to-one* conversation or *many-to-many* (Baron 2010, 1; Dostálek 2020, 37), involving multiple participants.

	Synchronous	Asynchronous
--	--------------------	---------------------

One-to-one	Instant messaging (IM)	E-mail, mobile phone texting
Many-to-many	Chat, computer conferencing	Blogs, social networking sites [...]

Table 1. Types of computer-mediated communication. (Baron 2010, 1, table 1)

Since this thesis studies ellipsis in an online forum, Facebook commentaries and YouTube commentaries, it is supposed there can appear mainly asynchronous many-to-many communication, yet there is still the possibility of observing synchronous patterns, because even asynchronous media can be used synchronically (Bodomo 2009, 6) and the number of participants may also differ, but the examined media are primarily categorized as *many-to-many*.

1.3. World Wide Web

One of the chief mediums of CMC is definitely the World Wide Web, created in early 1990s originally for the purposes of CERN employees. (Herring 2013, 2) Although the basic characteristics of CMC have remained the same, there are aspect that were changed or at least modified. At the beginning, the websites functioned as static documents only, yet they developed into dynamic sites. (Herring 2013, 2) This shift is described by O'Reilly, (2005; quoted in Herring 2013, 3) who defines terms Web 1.0 and 2.0 and the switch from Web 1.0 to 2.0 as a switch from publishing to collaboration, i.e. from Encyclopaedia Britannica to Wikipedia. On the following timeline, it can be noticed that the sites with Web 2.0 conception have been emerging since the early 2000s.

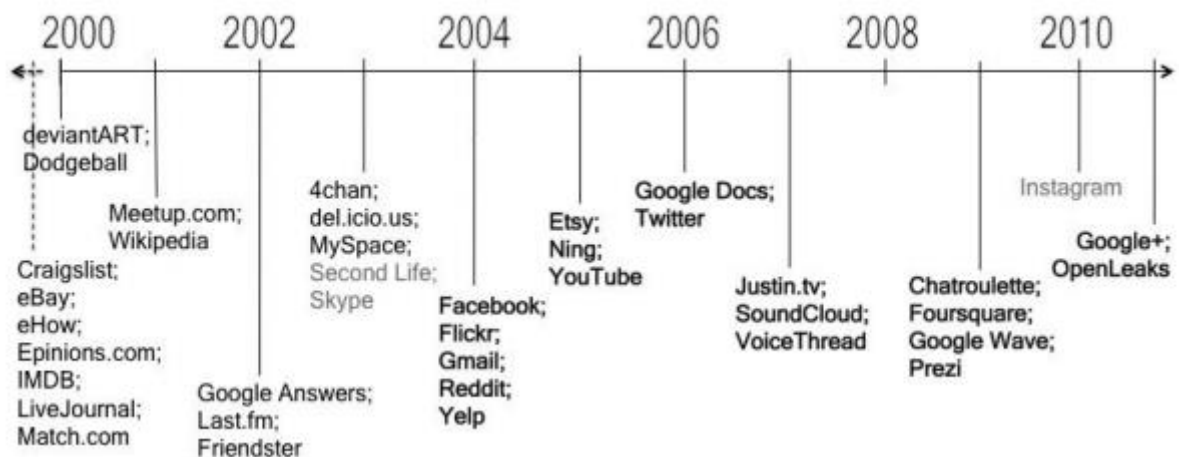


Figure 1. Web 2.0 Timeline (Herring 2013, 3)

On the timeline, even the popular networks analyzed in this thesis can be seen. Facebook, established in 2004 and YouTube, established in 2005, are its vital elements. However, internet forums, described as belonging to Web 1.0, (Herring 2013, 1) continue with their existence

even at the times of Web 2.0. Therefore, it is possible to state that this thesis investigates the electronic discourse of Web 2.0, although forums were established in the earlier period.

However, the collaborative technologies, such a vital part of Web 2.0, extends over the area of the web. Herring (2013, 4) mentions applications Skype and Second Life that use the Internet, but not the World Wide Web. Furthermore, Herring (2013, 4) also mentions Instagram, which runs on mobile phones, thus it is not in a total alignment with the Web 2.0, although Instagram definitely has similar characteristics, i.e. collaboration and interaction. In recent times, a significant number of social networks, including those examined in this thesis, exists both as a website and as an application simultaneously. Therefore, it is questionable whether Web 2.0 is still about the World Wide Web only. This fact underlines Crystal's (2011, 10) statement that one of the reasons why the Internet language is challenging for linguists is because of its rapid tempo of changing.

In conclusion, Web 2.0 can be seen as a medium of CMC, yet it is necessary to be aware of the fact that in addition to communication via World Wide Web and the usage of desktop computers, it also includes the usage of mobile technology, i.e. phones (Crystal 2011, 2) and applications using the internet in general, not just the World Wide Web. Because of constantly developing technologies, CMC can be approached similar to Biber and Conrad's description of similarities between four specific electronic registers, which can fit all the aspects of electronic discourse mentioned in this chapter and thus can be used as the briefest definition, because the fact if a desktop or a cell phone is used or if aspects of Web 1.0 or 2.0 are discussed has no effect on the validity of Biber and Conrad's statement. (2009, 174)

This thesis describes ellipsis in online discussions, in respect to previous definitions, it describes ellipsis in discussions underlying the category of Web 2.0 with a slight extension to Web 1.0, and as it has been defined, Web 2.0 also covers the area of cell phone applications, which Facebook and YouTube, studied further, definitely are, although they are still available as websites.

2. Similarities between Online Discussions and Live Speech

It is a matter of discussion whether the language of CMC is written or spoken since there are arguments supporting both points of view. This chapter summarizes the characteristics of written and spoken language and consequently provides a comparison between speech and writing in respect to online environment, to be more precise, in the context of communication. Therefore, the aim of this chapter is to define whether the in the analyzed sources the signs of speech or writing prevail. This chapter gives a little importance to sources such as online encyclopedias since it aims to different registers.

2.1. Written Language

The first observable feature of writing is that it requires to be coped with at the graphetic/graphological level. (Crystal and Davy 1997, 69) Yet, the description of written language is extensively broader.

The next characteristic to describe is the relationship between writing and the time. There is no pressure on the writer to produce utterances in a certain time limit, and if there is a mistake in the produced language, it is possible to revise what is written and correct it, there is also no interlocutor demanding an immediate response. (Brown and Yule 1983, 5; Biber and Conrad 2014, 111) In other words, there is an opportunity to thoroughly plan the writing in advance and to revise is when it is already written. (Biber and Conrad 2014, 111) This fact also corresponds with another, claiming that writing is static (Crystal 2006, 28) and relatively permanent. (Crystal and Davy 1997, 69)

Furthermore, the main focus of writing is to share information, while the maintenance of relationships is not given a crucial importance. (Biber and Conrad 2014, 111). Although Biber and Conrad (2011, 111) admit that it is possible to share feelings via a written register such as e-mail, writing is mostly impersonal, which is illustrated by giving examples of writing such as a newspaper article or academic prose, where the author is unknown to the reader and vice versa and the main aim of the article is to share information.

There is also a Biber and Conrad's summary of linguistic features consisting of nominal features, verbal characteristics, circumstance adverbials, linking adverbials and other features including sentence structure and questions frequency. From the summary, it is visible that the most distinct qualities of writing are nouns, nominalizations, prepositional phrases after nouns, attributive adjectives and nouns as premodifiers that are very common in writing, while personal pronouns are rather rare. What is typical for writing among verbal characteristics is

the use of passives. Other features are not so distinctive or belong to conversation. (2014, 117-119)

To summarize the characteristics of writing, it can be stated that writing is relatively everlasting, can be revised and corrected before releasing or sending the finished writing. The main aim of writing is sharing information, not expressing feelings and maintaining relationship, although writing is occasionally used for this purpose as well. From the point of view of linguistic features, a noticeable fact is that the occurrence of nominalization is indeed very frequent, nouns are also used as premodifiers, which rarely happens in a conversation. Similarly to nominalization, passives are frequent in writing yet not in a conversation. Moreover, in comparison with speech, writing is also structurally more complex. (Baron 2010, 3)

2.2. Spoken Language

Besides the fact the spoken language is produced orally and is treated at the phonetic/phonological level first, (Crystal and Davy 1997, 69) there are other peculiar characteristics of spoken language. First, in comparison with writing, there is a smaller number of opportunities to plan the speech and it is impossible to change what was already said. (Biber and Conrad 2014, 87) The impossibility of planning and erasing already expressed utterances relates with the characteristics of speech from the point of view of time; while writing is relatively permanent, speech is deciduous. (Crystal and Davy 1997, 69) In comparison with writing, the speaker is under pressure, because he has to observe what he has just said and maintain the appropriateness of the speech while speaking and planning following utterances at the same time. (Brown and Yule 1983, 4-5) The next feature seen from the time point of view is that the speaker can modify his speech in a real time to make it more accessible for the hearer if he does not understand. (Brown and Yule 1983, 5)

Next, speech usually involves at least 2 speakers and the purpose is often to maintain the relationship with the interlocutor, (Biber and Conrad 2014, 87) which underlines the fact speech serves well to social functions. (Crystal 2011, 18) Biber and Conrad (2014, 87) also give example of three registers of spoken language, everyday face-to-face conversation, university office hours and service encounters, and all these registers are considered to be interactive. An important, very specific element of conversation are turns organized into *adjacency pairs*. (Biber and Conrad 2014, 90)

The next area in which speech differs from writing is the area of vocabulary and syntax. First, in comparison with writing, speech contains less developed structures and contains a larger

number of contracted forms (Baron 2010, 3) as well as a larger number of deictic expressions, for example *that one, in here, right now*. (Crystal 2011, 18) Biber and Conrad (2009, 194) also argue that certain adverbials, in this particular case *actually, just, really* appear in speech significantly more than in formal writing. Additionally, in the summary by Biber and Conrad (2014, 117-119), there can be found that distinctive features of conversation are personal pronouns, modal verbs, from the area of syntax, there is a significantly frequent occurrence of fractured clauses, incomplete utterances and also of question structures, which are rare in written language.

To conclude, speech cannot be planned in advance, it is not possible to erase an utterance which was said before even though the speaker wants to, and speech is impermanent. These characteristics create more demanding conditions for the speaker, who has to maintain his speech during the actual production. A frequent purpose of speech is to maintain the relationship with an interlocutor, who is a vital part of speech, because speech is usually interactive and therefore it is dealt with a vast area of conversation. Speech is also distinctive in the area of syntax because of the presence of fractured clauses and deictic expressions. Certain nominal features, especially personal pronouns are undoubtedly very common in speech.

2.3. Language of Internet Discussions

It is arduous to determine characteristics of online discussions when dealing with the question whether it can be considered written or spoken language. Actually, it is mixed and shares features of both. (Crystal 2011, 19-20). To explain it, Baron (2010, 5) links to her late 1990s research where she discovered that CMC was mixed, which means that CMC had certain qualities of speech, for instance, it was unedited, first and second personal pronouns were used constantly as well as contracted verb forms and the language it was rather informal. From the other point of view, there were also qualities of written language such as common occurrence of complex syntax, relative permanence of the medium and physical separateness of interlocutors.

White (2013, 253) considers that even the possible categorization of written and spoken language is difficult and how chat can actually be characterized:

There is no simple divide between spoken and written language, as both can be more or less oral or literate. Thus, a conversation between friends differs markedly from a lecture or speech, but both are spoken; while textchat often differs from a novel even though both are written. [...] Thus, textchat is on

the face of it written, but is very oral in nature, and printed advertisements are multi-modal.

It is visible that White (2013, 253) is concerned with the visual appearance, which seems to be similar to writing, but simultaneously, he is also aware of the fact that *nature* of the chat is in fact speech. Regarding the *nature* of the chat, social contacts maintaining and impermanence of chat, there is no doubt that the language of chat is spoken and the fact that the message is in the form of written text does not mean that it can be assorted as writing. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the *nature*, because based on the chapter 2.2., it can be stated that if the purpose of the text is rather to maintain a relationship between the author of the text and the interlocutor than to share information and if it underlies certain characteristics such as impermanent, real-time, mainly synchronic conversation, the use of personal pronouns, deictic expressions or fragmented structures, it is definitely a case of spoken language. Baron (2010, 11) argues that turn-taking, such an important part of a conversation, can be found i.e. in a conversation between interlocutors via instant messengers. Baron (2010, 21) further argues:

IM is characterized by relatively short turn length, common use of one-word utterances, and prolonged conversational closings. Moreover, interlocutors often hold the conversational floor by transmitting sequences of short messages. When these IM transmission sequences involve utterance break pairs, the second member of the pair frequently begins with a coordinating conjunction. All of these findings suggest a more spoken than written style.

Therefore, it is visible that in IM, qualities of speech prevail. Additionally, there is a for CMC peculiar quality that substitutes *kinesic* functions associated with speech and that is emoticons. (Baron 2010, 21) Since emoticons express feelings and transmit complex ideas when communicating, (Bodomo 2009, 12) they can be seen as connected with the spoken discourse.

On the other hand, qualities of writing can also be observed in the environment of the internet. Crystal (2011, 20) argues that typical instances of written language on the internet are scientific or journalistic texts. To give a piece of evidence, Crystal and Davy (1997, 44) mention paragraph as a typical unit of writing, which, for example, can undoubtedly be found on the internet in just mentioned scientific or journalistic texts. E-mail is also considered to be a written medium, yet with slight patterns of speech. (Biber and Conrad 2014, 111) But scientific and journalistic texts do not correspond with the topic of discussions nor does e-mail, so that it is necessary to identify the signs of writing in online communication. Furthermore, there have been emoticons in the previous paragraph mentioned as belonging to speech, but emoticons also have their counterpart, abbreviations and acronyms, associated with writing (Baron 2010, 21). Although abbreviations have been a part of language for a longer period of time, even

decades or centuries, (Crystal 2011, 5) there are abbreviations, i.e. *cya* = *see you* and acronyms, i.e. *lol* = *laughing out loud* especially associated with CMC. (Baron 2010, 21) What is noticeable is the fact that *lol*, for example, describes emotions as well as emoticons do, yet it belongs to writing while emoticons to speech. Bodomo (2009, 45) claims that “acronymy involve the shortening and abbreviation of words and phrases that are commonly used in real-life communications.” Thus it can be stated that acronyms and abbreviations that describe feelings actually transform a spoken language feature into a written language feature.

Next, it must be mentioned that the distinction whether a genre of CMC is written or spoken is even more blurred when age or gender is considered. Baron (2010, 26) claims that male IM conversation is closer to speech while female conversations share more patterns of writing with the exception of emoticons, which are, as a part of spoken language, present more often in the communication of females. Furthermore, it is also claimed that communication of teenagers involves frequent usage of emoticons, abbreviations and acronyms, also the spelling is poorer in comparison with college students and older users, whose messages are similar to formal e-mails. (Baron 2010, 26) This is leading to the fact that users can modify the medium on their own, because teenagers’ messages resemble speech while the messages of the older users resemble writing. However, it can be spoken about a certain speech/writing ratio because it is not possible to treat one genre of CMC as clearly written or spoken.

In the chapter 2.1., there was mentioned that in writing, an immediate answer is not required and in 2.2. that in speech, an immediate answer is required. Applying these rules to a definition of synchronicity from the chapter 1.2., it can be seen that asynchronous media share signs of the written language while synchronous ones share signs of speech. In respect to the fact that e.g. internet forums are asynchronous, there is time to think in advance of the content of the message that will be posted soon and there is also the possibility to correct it, also, the post usually remains available for years, therefore it can be seen as permanent. However, correction can happen in various genres of CMC. Jacobs (2003; quoted in Baron 2010, 6) discusses the observation of editing instant messenger messages before sending by a teenage girl. Although chat and instant messengers are seen as rather spoken genres of CMC, this is undoubtedly a quality of writing indicating the fact that it is impossible to argue that spoken discourse of CMC is purely spoken. Contrastingly, Crystal (2006, 255) argues that uncorrected typing errors are a typical feature of IM. It can be concluded that each analyzed sample requires to be approached individually, because the wide range of possibilities allows occurrence of both speech and writing features.

Concerning the purpose of messages, it is questionable as well, because it depends on the type of the medium, because e.g. a forum can focus to topics that consequently differ in the language used, i.e. a technical forum is expected to contain technical terms, and even on one forum, the language can differ as the users are of different education, social class or nationality. (Dostálek 2020, 40) Because of the remarkably high number of varieties, it is questionable whether the syntax of the posts underlies more the definition of spoken language or the written language. Yet, it is still possible to identify signs of writing in a genre of CMC.

Indeed, the language of the internet discussions is not purely writing nor purely speech. AbuSa'aleek (2014, 135) uses the term *semi-speech* which is described as placed between speaking and writing and having its own features and graphology. He further states (2011, 137) that *semi-speech* is between speaking and writing and in terms of interactivity, it is similar to face-to-face conversation. So that, this term can be describing what the language of the internet really is. Yet, it has already been mentioned that speech can be found in chat, texting, because of the need of immediate response, their social functions and their impermanence. Therefore, it is basically speech and the term *semi-speech* may be quite misleading, because it denotes the spoken language on the internet only, but various scholars such as Crystal or Baron treat it as a quite regular speech. Furthermore, AbuSa'aleek (2014) does not compare it with regular written language, so it is questionable how to precisely define what the area of *semi-speech* covers and that is, in addition to the fact the other scholars prefer to distinguish between speech and writing precisely, the reason why the term *semi-speech* is not used in this paper although it describes the real situation of the language of CMC.

It can be concluded that it depends on the genre of CMC whether it includes features of writing or speech; genre means i.e. e-mail, chat etc. (Baron 2010, 2) This means it is highly presumable that speech appears in genres used mainly to maintain social contacts, while writing is associated with genres which are, however, mostly connected with Web 1.0, i.e. publishing described in 1.3, informative texts ordered in paragraphs etc. and partially on forums. In the following chapter, qualities of several genres of internet discussions, forums, YouTube and Facebook are examined as well as the characteristics of the language used.

3. Characteristics of Online Discussion

A description of selected genres of CMC; forums, YouTube and Facebook, used for the analysis, is provided in this chapter. The purpose is to briefly introduce the history and summarize typical features concerning the structure of the medium and aspects of language and communication; the qualities of both writing and speech are probed and specified, as well as synchronicity of interaction.

3.1. Online Forums

The first and the oldest genre is online forum. As it was mentioned, online forum is the only genre of CMC analyzed in this work, which emerged before the existence of Web 2.0. (Herring 2013, 1) The definition of forum is provided by Biber and Conrad:

Forums are websites where users share messages about a certain topic. They are designed to be a place where people with a similar interest (usually called the “community”) can discuss that interest. Forums can be similar in purpose to a face-to-face club meeting, where participants exchange information and enthusiasm. They can also be a way for participants with a specific question or problem to get help from more experienced participants. (2009, 188-189)

From the definition, it is clear that a forum is a website, not an application. However, this definition does not put into consideration the fact although there is a similarity to face-to-face club meeting, the physical context is not shared. (Dostálek 2020, 39) The next quality of forums is that each forum has its own rules, i.e. the users must write on-topic and not being offensive, which is controlled by moderators, who have the right to prevent a member from posting messages if the member disregards for the rules. (Biber and Conrad 2009, 189)

The next point to describe is the structure of a forum. First, a member must register himself and then he may be posting to any topic, in internet forums called a *thread*. (Biber and Conrad 2009, 189)

Regarding the interaction patterns, forum posts can be both a one-to-one or many-to-many conversation, in other words, the discussion can be between individuals as well as between groups of users. (Biber and Conrad 2009, 190). The following point is synchronicity. Forum is a clearly asynchronous medium because of the possible delay of responses going hand in hand with the fact the users do not have to be online simultaneously. (Meredith and Stokoe 2014, 182)

To summarize whether forum is a spoken or written genre of CMC, it must be mentioned that forum posts are relatively permanent, the communication is delayed; sometimes, there is “a considerable gap between posts,” (Crystal 2011, 28) thus asynchronous, which implies patterns of writing.

It was mentioned in 2.3 that it depends on the forum type whether the purpose of the posts is to share information or emotions. Yet, forums usually tend to share information effectively, (Dostálek 2020, 43-44) which means the function is more resembling writing than speech.

On the other hand, paragraphs, typical for writing, scarcely appear on forums (Crystal 2011, 68). Furthermore, people can react even on a forum post immediately (Crystal 2011, 31), which can be identified as a sign of speech. It is also expected that speech patterns occur on online forums since the language among users vary, (Dostálek 2020, 40) as it was described in 2.3.

In conclusion, there is a slight occurrence of speech patterns, nevertheless, the qualities of writing are prevailing without any doubt and this is the reason why online forums should be considered mostly a written discourse.

3.2. YouTube

This website was established in February 2005 as a site for sharing videos and gradually reached enormous popularity; a year later, it was offering more than 25 million videos. (Hosch 2020). Each registered user can upload a video and rate other videos. (Bodomo 2009, 342) From the linguistic point of view, it can be spoken about *video-CMC* (2009, 342). Moreover, there are arguments that to understand the content, a lower level of literacy in terms of reading and writing skills is needed, which is explained as that visual and audio communication do not require the user to read and write. (Bodomo 2009, 343)

Nevertheless, this diploma thesis does not aim at videos. Instead, it focuses at commentaries present in a dedicated section, usually located underneath the videos. Of course, the comments react on a particular video, they are dependent on it, thus the comprehension of the video is necessitous, yet the comments are not in visual nor audio form, they are in the form of a written text.

Considering the interaction patterns, YouTube commentaries section can be compared to internet forums. In comparison with forums, there are no subsections divided into threads, but underneath each video, there is a structure resembling one thread of a forum. As well as in a forum thread, the posts are ordered, but in a different way. A user has two options, the first is

from the newest to the older ones and the other is option is based on the popularity of the comments. (Chabr 2017, 23). If the comments are ordered chronologically, the order differs from forums; the new posts are at the top while on forums, the new are at the bottom. Since the video and following commentaries do not require an immediate reaction nor participation of the users in the real time, it should be treated as asynchronous medium. Recently, however, it is possible to share a live video with people observing and participating in a real time, which could be considered as synchronous, but this is not an issue this paper deals with.

To identify whether the language is spoken or written may be quite unclear. Notwithstanding the fact that YouTube commentary section can be compared to forums in terms of synchronicity, the purpose and language is different. It was mentioned in 3.1. that it is typical for forums to offer sharing information effectively and writing is dominating. Contrastingly, Chabr (2017, 25-30) identifies that it is typical to share emotions and personal opinions, the degree of formality is quite low and it is very typical to use emoticons, which implies that the language is similar to speech. Chabr also notes the use of abbreviations, which are characteristic for writing, yet in comparison with emoticons, a sign of speech, the presence of abbreviations is between 4.5 % to 6.6 % whereas emoticons dominate with the percentage between 22 % to 38.5 %. (2017, 26)

Despite being heavily asynchronous, in commentaries underneath YouTube videos, the spoken language signs prevail. It must be noted that Chabr's analysis of YouTube focuses on entertainment videos as well as this paper does; it is highly probable that a research among educational or scientific videos commentaries would identify different language.

3.3. Facebook

A medium established in 2004 reached, as well as YouTube, unimaginable popularity. Similarly to online forums, a user applies through e-mail and then his account is created.

The most common usage of Facebook is as a medium for communication between friends (Chabr 2017, 31). A more precise definition is given by West and Trester (2013, 133):

“On Facebook, social interaction takes place when members provide other members with something they can respond to, comment on, and approve of, and in turn when they acknowledge other members through updates and posts.”

Drawn on the definition, it is visible that Facebook is a great tool to maintain relationship, but actually, the opportunities of Facebook extend over a larger area.

It attracts considerable attention of not only the young generation, but also of businessmen or politicians, because they can use Facebook for their own marketing purposes, (Bodomo 2009, 316) which, in contrast with Chabr's statement, means there are more opportunities that Facebook offers. However, Facebook offers multiple ways of communication such as sharing pictures and posting messages. Although Bodomo (2009, 316) claims it is an asynchronous medium, he probably describes sharing pictures and posts on the wall¹ and reacting on them only, because in addition to these qualities, Facebook also offers chat to communicate with other people, and chat is considered a synchronous medium (Baron 2010, 26) or quasi-synchronous, (Meredith and Stokoe 2014, 182-183) yet the term *quasi-synchronous* was defined as a rather synchronous in 1.2. This means that Facebook offers both synchronous and asynchronous means of CMC, however, this thesis focuses on official BBC News posts and comments, therefore it focuses on the asynchronous part of Facebook, because neither the posts nor the reactions on them require an immediate answer.

It has already been defined that the purpose of communication is crucial in the relation to discourse. Facebook may be intended to maintain relationships, so that the occurrence of speech should be predicted, yet since Facebook offers multiple ways of communication, multiple purposes of communication can also appear, therefore it is supposed that both speech and writing is present. The first analyzed area is BBC News official posts. Because newspaper discourse is definitely a written medium, even online, (Biber and Conrad 2014, 111-114) it is clear that BBC News Facebook posts should belong to written register as well. Even if the first or second personal pronouns appear, it does not necessarily imply the presence of speech, because the first and second personal pronouns are common in writing. (Biber and Conrad 2014, 8) However, it has been stated in 2.1. that personal pronouns are rare in writing based on a summary by the same authors, (2014, 117-119) which can be interpreted as that personal pronouns are uncommon, but not unreal in writing, at least the first and the second. Furthermore, the official posts are clearly asynchronous since there is no necessity of an immediate reaction. Another issue is the reactions of the readers, where the definition is as blurred as when describing YouTube comments in 3.2. Indeed, there is no doubt about synchronicity; it was already defined by Bodomo (2009, 316), yet an attempt of identification of language can arise questions whether the readers' reactions involve sharing of information

¹ The wall is described as "A member's profile space where he or she can post updates and where friends can type messages." (West and Trester 2013, 138)

or emotions. What is undoubtable here is the permanence of posts, if they are not deleted, it is still possible to find them.

It can be seen that identification of whether the language is spoken or written is a matter of a thorough analysis. This happens because the environment of the Internet offers extreme variety, thus it is absolutely vital to approach each genre of CMC individually to make a conclusion. It will be further described in the following chapters which show the circumstances under which ellipsis occur.

4. Ellipsis and its Criteria

Undoubtedly, ellipsis is the most crucial element of this thesis, therefore it must be denoted precisely. The definition will be given at the beginning of this chapter, which will introduce the specifics of ellipsis and the circumstances of its occurrence.

Ellipsis is, besides deixis, substitution and conjunctions one of the means of grammatical cohesion and its purpose is to order the text structure to be clear and easy to understand. (Urbanová and Oakland 2002, 60) Radford (2009, 383) defines ellipsis as “an operation by which an expression is omitted [...], e.g. in order to avoid repetition.”

To illustrate its cohesive effect, Oh (2006, 830-831) provides an example of a conversation containing ellipsis of the subject pronoun *I* in coordinated clauses:

- 1 C: And it's a good forte to wear down there.
- 2 J: Right.
- 3 C: I bought a pair of Patty Woodards.
- 4 J: Yea:h.
- 5→ C: An be very frank with you, Ø paid twenty-six dollars for them.
- 6 J: Yea:h
- 7→ C: =Ø Took them ho:me, Ø wore them one evening (.5) here
- 8 in the house ta chat with uh: young chap that dropped by:
- 9 J: Yea:h
- 10→ C: Ø Took them off an the whole crotch was fulla balls.
- 11 J: Oh my God.

Not only is it possible to observe ellipsis occurring in the context of an informal conversation, it is possible to identify ellipsis as a cohesive device, because it highlights the connectedness of events described, it demonstrates that the events should not be treated as separated (Oh 2006, 831). In the exemplar, the subject pronoun *I* is mentioned on the line 2 only and is ellipited in the following utterances.

Moreover, ellipsis is seen as an incomplete sentence structure usually connected with spoken language, but it is also used intentionally in writing as a mean of regeneration or reactivation of the text. (Urbanová and Oakland 2002, 62) It is considered to be a syntactical phenomenon; not a morphological one, because ellipsis always involves whole words; it is unreal to use just a part of a word in a text, thus it is spoken about *noninterruptability*. (Huddleston 1984, 40)

The next point to describe is that ellipsis is seen as deletion which further leads to realization of language economy. (Mkhitarian and Kostanian 2017, 78) Hakobyan (2016, 13) claims that ellipsis saves the amount of time and effort needed to understand the content and the second purpose is to avoid repetition and redundancy. Although it is described in the context of

newspaper headlines, the application of this definition can be general; besides substitution, ellipsis is a mean of *reduction*, which is described as “avoiding redundancy of expression.” (Quirk et al. 1985, 82) However, the usage of ellipsis is also limited, because it should not be used in situations where it may cause ambiguous interpretation (Hakobyan 2016, 13). The ambiguity usually appears mainly after conjunctions *as* and *than*: (Dušková et al. 2012, 423) *I know him just as well as you. I know him better than Tom.* Both in the first and the second sentence, it is possible to identify the similar possible ambiguity. The first interpretation possible is *I know him just as well as I know you* and *I know him better than I know Tom*, while the other is *I know him just as well as you know him* and *I know him better than Tom knows him*, therefore, it is not possible to interpret both elliptical structures clearly.

The first word connected with ellipsis that may be recalled is *omission*, yet this term is rather inaccurate, because there are more kinds of omission in language, thus it must be specified further. There is a general definition provided by Huddleston claiming that ellipsis is “the omission of elements recoverable from the context.” (1984, 39-40) A similar, yet more detailed definition is mentioned by Biber et al. (1999, 156) who state that what is vital for distinguishing ellipsis from other kinds of omission is the recoverability of elements from the linguistic or situational context. There is an undoubtable agreement with both works, just in the second it is denoted which context it can be. Quirk et al. (1985, 884) use the term *verbatim recoverability* which says that the meaning of the ellipted words must be understood or implied.

Contrastingly, instead of just omission, ellipsis can also be seen as *substitution by zero*. (Halliday and Hasan 1976, 142) Halliday and Hasan mention the similarity between substitution and ellipsis, but they insist on approaching to substitution and ellipsis separately because of their different patterns. (1976, 142) The difference is further explained:

An elliptical item is one which, as it were, leaves specific structural slots to be filled from elsewhere. This is exactly the same as presupposition by substitution, except that in substitution an explicit ‘counter’ is used, e.g. one or do, as a place-marker for what is presupposed, whereas in ellipsis nothing can be inserted into the slot. (Halliday and Hasan 1976, 142)

A similar description is provided by Huddleston (1984, 139) who also mentions the similarity between ellipsis and substitution and points out that the purpose of both ellipsis and substitution is to avoid repetition and to shorten the form. Moreover, Huddleston (1984, 139-140) indicates on an example of auxiliary *do* that in certain cases the difference between ellipsis and substitution is not straightforward: (A) *Do I pay the bill?* (B) *Yes, you do.* In the first answer, *you do* is elliptical for *you do pay the bill*, where the operator *do* is required because there is an

emphatic positive, while in the other, it is different: (A) *Who pays the bill?* (B) *You do*. The answer *do* substitutes for *pay the bill* and there is no auxiliary *do* in the first sentence. (Huddleston 1984, 140)

Surprisingly, ellipsis shares a similarity with pronouns. The similarity is in the fact that the meaning of an ellipsis is restored from the context. On the other hand, a pronoun can work as a navigator to the meaning, while ellipsis provides quite a covert to the meaning. (Johnson 2008, 1) The difference is illustrated on an example *Mary kissed John, and then Fred kissed her* contrasted with *Mary might kiss John or marry Fred, but Sam won't* (Johnson 2008, 1) In the first sentence, it is possible to see a substitution of *Mary* by a pronoun *her*, which clearly links to the woman mentioned in the sentence. Contrastingly, the verb phrase ellipsis in the second sentence causes ambiguity, because there is a little guidance helping to restore the meaning, thus it is not possible to state precisely who was not kissed by Sam.

Hence, ellipsis can be seen as omission of an item that can easily be precisely recovered and the meaning must be understood. Ellipsis cannot equal substitution, although the borders are often blurred.

Furthermore, ellipsis can be divided into a considerable number of distinct categories. In contrast with such basic items as word classes which are generally known from one taxonomy dividing them into nouns, adjectives, pronouns etc., in case of ellipsis, scholars propose different categories. First, there is the categorization by Halliday and Hasan (1976, 146) offering the lowest number of categories consisting of nominal, verbal and clausal ellipsis. Biber et al. (1999, 156) pay attention to the position of ellipsis in a sentence and distinguish initial, medial and final position. This taxonomy is further developed; initial ellipsis is divided into three categories describing ellipsis of subject, ellipsis of operator and ellipsis of both subject and operator. (Biber et al. 1999, 1104-1107) Next, they also mention the recoverability of elements and claim that if the items are recoverable from the linguistic context, it is spoken about textual ellipsis, while if the items are not recoverable from the linguistic context, it is spoken about situational ellipsis, which is based on context and in addition to function words omission, it appears in spoken language. (1999, 156) Finally, the broadest classification by Quirk et al. (1985, 894) divides ellipsis consequently:

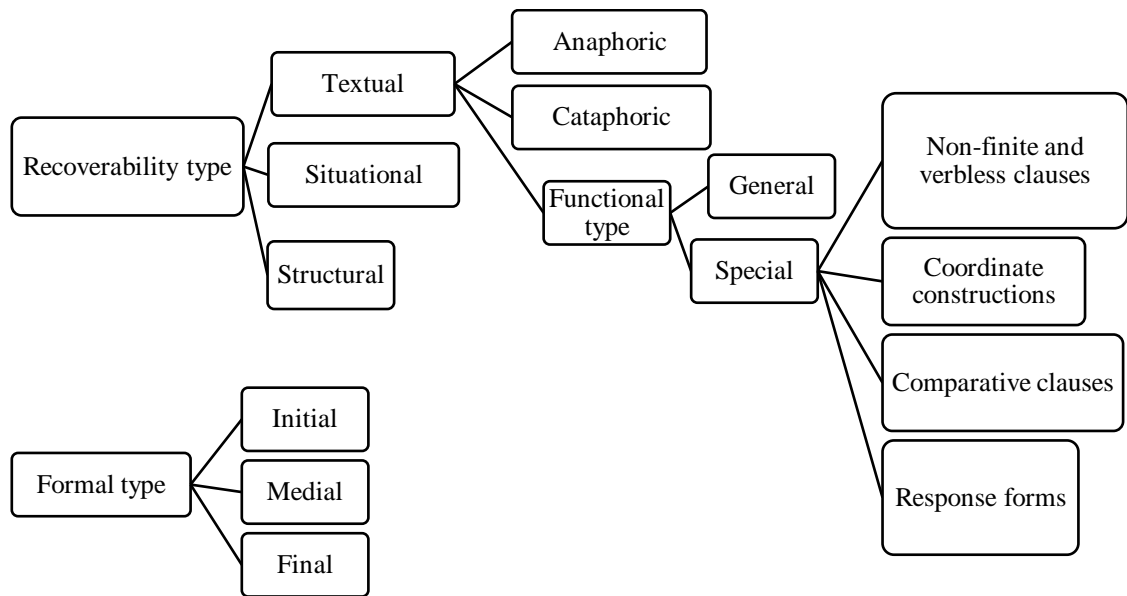


Figure 2. Main categories of ellipsis (Quirk et al. 1985, 894, figure 12.44c)

When comparing Quirk et al.'s categorization with other linguists, there can be found a similarity with Biber et al. (1999, 156), who also distinguish initial, medial and final position. For the purpose of this paper, it was taken the taxonomy by Quirk et al. and modified to correspond with the taxonomy by Biber et al., because the definitions can correspond; they are not denying each other, both see ellipsis from the point of view of recoverability and position. Halliday and Hasan's division into nominal, verbal and clausal does not appear in the taxonomy used since each case of ellipsis can be assessed individually whether it is ellipsis of e.g. subject, operator or even the entire clause. However, it is also possible to notice the slight similarity between Halliday and Hasan's division and the taxonomy by Biber et al., because in the categories based on position, the classification whether the ellipsed element is e.g. a noun, pronoun or a verb is already included.

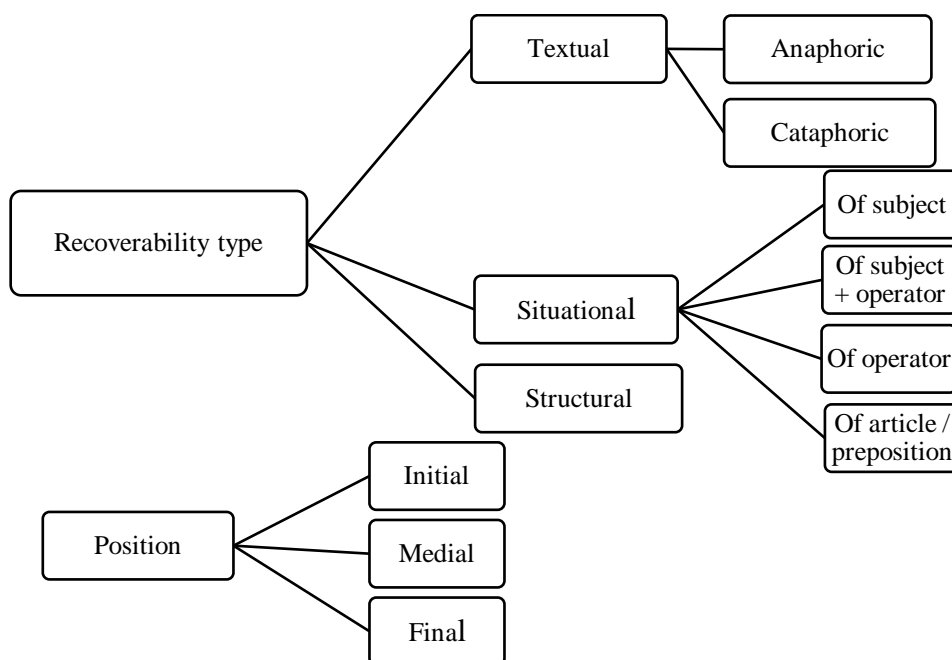


Figure 3. Main categories of ellipsis modified (Quirk et al. 1985, 894; Biber et al. 1999, 1104-1105)

This taxonomy focuses at two main ways of ellipsis distinction. It must be noticed that e.g. situational initial ellipsis can be divided from the point of view of position as well. It is possible to categorize situational initial ellipsis further as it is done in the division according position; the position is mentioned just in the second taxonomy, because the first one focuses on recoverability principle. Nevertheless, it is crucial to understand the interrelation; for instance, ellipsis of operator can be defined from both points of view, it can be seen as initial and situational simultaneously.

For this thesis, the distinction by Quirk et al. will be applied as this taxonomy is the broadest, while Halliday and Hasan's categorization is not detailed enough for the purposes of this thesis. However, Biber et al.'s categorization will also be used in this thesis, especially the description of situational ellipsis in spoken language. Thus, the samples of ellipsis will be inspected from two points of view, recoverability type and position.

4.1. Recoverability Type

The first category of ellipsis that is classified is based on the type of recoverability. The principle of recoverability is described by Rouveret (2012, 900): "An elided constituent cannot contain any non-recoverable interpretable feature." This means, considering Quirk et al.'s definition of verbatim recoverability, that all ellipsed elements must be understood (Quirk et al. 1985, 884) and inability to interpret the ellipsed element is not acceptable. Recoverability describes that the reduced element is recoverable from context, but in addition to this, the

context also requires further definition, because it can mean the linguistic context, an extralinguistic situation or a grammatical structure. (Quirk et al. 1985, 861) Based on the type of context, there are three recoverability types defined by Quirk et al. (1985, 861-862). There is also a note about grammatical incompleteness, which all the three types have in common: “In all three recoverability types, however, the sentence is grammatically incomplete: an obligatory element is missing.” (Heltai 2007, 114) The grammatical incompleteness is undoubtedly a common feature of ellipsis, which is described by more linguists, yet a different term to describe this phenomenon is used, e.g. Quirk et al. (1985, 885-886) refers to it as to a grammatically ‘defective’ construction.

4.1.1. Textual Recoverability

The first recoverability type is the textual ellipsis and Biber et al. (1999, 156) define the omitted elements are recoverable from the linguistic context. In other words, “the full form is recoverable from a neighbouring part of the text.” (Quirk et al. 1985, 861) The fact that the omitted elements are recoverable from linguistic context reveals a strong link to cohesion. (Varhánek 2007, 23)

Textual ellipsis occurs in “coordinated clauses, comparative clauses, question-answer sentences and other contexts where adjacent clauses are related in form and meaning.” (Biber et al. 1999, 156) However, ellipsis in subordinate clauses occurs too, but less frequently. (Broughton 1990, 109; quoted in Varhánek 2007, 26) Hence, a typical example of textual ellipsis should be presented on coordinated clauses: *Mary can beat Ann and <Mary can beat> Phyllis easily.* (Quirk et al. 1985, 892) In this instance, it is possible to omit the subject and verb to avoid repetition. However, the omitted element can also be the subject only: *He squeezed her hand but <he> met with no response.* (Biber et al. 1999, 156) or the operator only: *Some were laughing and others <were> crying.* (Halliday and Hasan 1976, 174)

Furthermore, there are two types of textual recoverability recognized, anaphoric and cataphoric, (Quirk et al. 1985, 862) described in the following subchapters.

4.1.1.1. Anaphora

For the definition of anaphora, a definition of anaphoric reference can be used because of its similar characteristics. It is determined by Dušková et al. (2009) who explain that anaphora is an element which determines substantive, whose referent was mentioned in preceding context. In other words, a presupposing element implies something mentioned before. (Halliday and Hasan 1976, 17) According to Quirk et al. (1985, 895), “anaphoric ellipsis is the dominant type of textual ellipsis” and it is driven by the same rules as pronoun reference. Huddleston (1984,

274) provides an example of how anaphora works: *The Empress hasn't arrived yet but she should be here any minute.* It is visible that *she* refers to *the Empress* which is antecedent to *she* in the second clause. (1984, 274) He further argues that ellipsis can be anaphoric too [as well as pronominal reference] and illustrates it on an example: *Ed advised me to sell my shares but I don't want to.* (1984, 276-277) This example provides the possibility of discovering that the second clause is structurally incomplete, in other words defective, yet it is clearly recognizable that the clause expresses *I don't want to sell my shares* because the ellipsed *sell my shares* is recoverable from the neighboring part of the text, (Quirk et al.1985, 861) in this case, from the preceding clause.

However, the instances shown are coordinated structures, but it has been mentioned in 4.1.1. that textual ellipsis also occurs in question-answer sentences. A typical sample is brought by Stirling and Huddleston (2002, 1456): *A: Why don't you invite Kim as well? B: I don't want to <invite Kim>.* This sentence shows that anaphoric ellipsis can extend over the borders of a sentence. The previous examples show coordinated clauses, while here, the antecedent is located in the preceding sentence, not in the previous clause of the same sentence. This is an important fact that is respected in the research; a similar case involving textual ellipsis having antecedent in a neighboring sentence may occur.

4.1.1.2. Cataphora

Next, there is cataphoric ellipsis to be described. In comparison with anaphoric relation, cataphora goes opposite direction; the presupposed element follows (Halliday and Hasan 1976, 17) As a cataphoric device, it appears only occasionally (1976, 145) and if it appears, it can be usually found in a subordinate clause, while the antecedent is present in the superordinate clause, which can be seen in this example: *If you want me to, I'll lend you my pen.* (Quirk et al. 1985, 895) Here, it can be recognized that the presupposed element *lend you my pen*, present in the second sentence, is ellipsed from the first one based on the rules described above.

4.1.2. Situational Recoverability

The next branch of ellipsis is based on situational recoverability, so that features of situational ellipsis must be described. First, there is the definition by Quirk et al. (1985, 861): "The full form [of the omitted element] is recoverable from the extralinguistic situation," which is a major difference from textual ellipsis where the antecedent is located within the text. The first definition is in alignment with Biber et al. (1999, 156) who state that in the case of situational ellipsis the omission and interpretation depend on the situational context and it often appears in spoken language. Oh (2005, 269) also links situational ellipsis with speech and adds that

according to Quirk et al. (1985, 896) that if the usually omitted words are present in a conversation, they typically have weak stress and low pitch. Varhánek defines that situational ellipsis is “dependent on the situation and not on the textual relation.” (2007, 32)

Typically, the element omitted situationally is a subject, i.e. <I> *Thank you* or a subject in combination with a verb: <I will> *See you later.* (Dušková et al. 2012, 401) The omission of subject and auxiliary is very common, which Urbanová and Oakland illustrate on instances <Are you> *going home?* and <Have you> *got your ticket?* (2002, 15) There is an agreement with Quirk et al., (1985, 895) claiming that situational ellipsis usually occurs in context where is clear what the ellipted element is; the elements in the examples mentioned are clearly recoverable from the context.

Stirling and Huddleston (2002, 1540) describe *ellipsis of grammaticised words at the beginning of a main clause*, which, in fact, is a situational ellipsis owing to the fact that their definition and categorization is similar, only the terminology differs; ellipsis of subject, of operator, of subject + operator and ellipsis of determiner is described. Furthermore, Stirling and Huddleston claim that this type of ellipsis is “not dependent on the presence of an antecedent,” but the antecedent can be present though, which is illustrated on examples such as *Looks a bit put out, doesn't he?* or *Can't think what I was doing* where the subject is ellipted situationally. (2002, 1540) This is crucial for this paper, seeing that there are structures sharing similarities both with textual and situational ellipsis in the corpus, it is the textual or situational relation that defines the recoverability type, it depends on whether the ellipted element is recovered from the text or from the extralinguistic situation. As mentioned in chapter 2.3, because spoken language shares similarities with online discussions, (Biber and Conrad 2014, 1900) it is highly expected that the situational recoverability will be a crucial point of the analysis. Another noticeable fact is that if a subject is omitted, it is usually a personal pronoun. (Chaloupková 2017, 20)

Situational ellipsis can be further categorized according to which element is omitted, therefore, the taxonomy recognizes situational ellipsis of subject, ellipsis of operator, ellipsis of subject and operator and ellipsis of article or preposition. (Quirk et al. 1985, 896-899; Biber et al. 1999, 1105-1107) However, Biber et al. link between situational ellipsis and its position, (1999, 1104-1105) but in this paper, the recoverability type and position are seen as two separate categories according to the taxonomy by Quirk et al. (1985, 894), therefore, the position is discussed in chapter 4.2.

4.1.2.1. Situational Ellipsis of Subject

Biber et al. (1999, 1105) claim that subject is ellipited usually at the beginning of a turn in a declarative clause: *<There> must be some narky bastards in the rugby club!* In this example, it is possible to see existential *there* as the subject of a declarative sentence. Next, there is a sample of ellipsis of subject provided: *A: What's concubine? B: <I> don't know, get a dictionary.* (1999, 1105) This is similar to another instance mentioned by Quirk et al. (1985, 896): *<I> Told you so.* In both examples, the personal pronoun *I* in the role of subject is omitted. Despite the fact the subjects are missing, similar structures are still understandable for the addressee. (Urbanová and Oakland 2002, 15) In the examples, the patterns of situational ellipsis are also clearly recognizable, which means that it would be possible to treat initial ellipsis of subject as a subcategory of situational ellipsis, yet in this paper, taxonomy of Quirk et al. is respected in order to differ between recoverability and formal type, because formal type can also include textual ellipsis, not only final, e.g. Quirk et al. (1985, 902-904) show textual ellipsis in the category of final.

4.1.2.2. Situational Ellipsis of Operator

Initial ellipsis of the operator is a phenomenon occurring in interrogatives; to be more specific, in yes/no questions. (Biber et al. 1999, 1105; Quirk et al. 1985, 898-899) The operator, auxiliary *be* or *do* is omitted while the subject is present: (Quirk et al. 1985, 898) *<Is> that early for you?* (Biber et al. 1999, 1105) *<Are> you hungry? <Does> anybody need a lift?* (Quirk et al. 1985, 899) In all these three examples, the auxiliary is ellipited; in the first and in the second one, the ellipited auxiliary is *to be*, whereas in the third, the omitted auxiliary is *do*.

Moreover, operator can also be ellipited when located in the medial position. It can appear both in statements and interrogatives and the omitted element is usually a finite auxiliary or copula. (Biber et al. 1999, 1107) There is a strong relation with spoken language: *I <have> gotta go. What <does> she say?* (Biber et al. 1999, 1107) This phenomenon is further described in 4.2.2., yet it is not expected to be frequent since it is grammatically questionable, related to casual speech and in written form called *nonstandard*. (Quirk et al. 1985, 898-899)

4.1.2.3. Situational Ellipsis of Operator and Subject

Biber et al. (1999, 1105) state that this phenomenon occurs both in interrogative and declarative clauses and it occurs at their beginning. Quirk et al. (1985, 895-899) describe ellipsis of subject + operator and ellipsis of subject + main verb in one chapter, similarly, Huddleston (1984, 136-137) describes *to be* as an operator despite providing examples of *to be* as a main verb.

This thesis describes situational ellipsis of subject and verb from the perspective of Quirk et al. for the reason that continually occurring *to be* in the role of a lexical verb behaves similarly to operator; it does not require operator *do* in interrogative and negative structures. (Biber et al. 1999, 63; 73) In other words, regarding ellipsis, *to be* in the role of a lexical verb is treated as *to be* in the role of as an operator even in this paper. Quirk et al. (1985, 897) notice that if the subject pronoun and *to be* as the main verb is ellipated, the clause begins with the subject complement: *<I'm> Sorry I couldn't be there.* The context clearly shows the addressee that it is the speaker who apologies. Biber et al. (1999, 1105) use an example sharing similar qualities: *<You're> telling me.* The turn *telling me* is a reaction on a statement said by another speaker before. Therefore, the recoverability is liable to the rules of situational ellipsis. Exactly the same way of ellipsis can be applied in interrogative structures: *<Are you> Hot?* (Quirk et al. 1985, 898) In comparison with the previous example, the only difference is the word order. Besides *to be*, Quirk et al. identify other operators that can follow the first person pronoun: *<I'll> See you later.* *<We've> Got to go now.* (1985, 898) Moreover, *to have* is an often omitted operator in interrogative structures: *<Have you> got a day off?* (Biber et al. 1999, 1105) *<Have you> ever seen one of these?* (Quirk et al. 1985, 898) In these instances, it is possible to identify that the operator *have* + subject pronoun *you* is omitted, however, these structures are in the present perfect tense and although the operator is omitted, it is still possible to comprehend these structures. Quirk et al. (1985, 898) also claim that usually the second personal pronoun *you* is the omitted subject in such interrogative clauses, although there are other possible interpretations.

In addition to already mentioned *will*, *would* can also be ellipated: *A: Do you want me go hire a video camera while I'm at it? B: Yeah <it/that would> be great.* (Biber et al. 1999, 1105) This example shows ellipated subject, referential *it* and operator *would*. *It* is not anticipatory because it substitutes the clause *to go hire video camera*. However, the comprehension here is rather tricky, because *would* can be replaced by *will* or even a completely different word with a similar meaning. Therefore, ellipsis of the subject only would lead to more precision recovering of the omitted element, while the ellipsis of subject and operator can cause a slight misinterpretation.

Lastly, in 4.1.2.1, there was mentioned that existential *there* is often ellipated. However, it can be ellipated both alone and with operator: *<Is there> Any coffee left?* (Quirk et al. 1985, 898)

4.1.2.4. Situational Ellipsis of Article or Preposition

The last and the narrowest area of situational ellipsis is the ellipsis of article or preposition. Quirk et al. (1985, 899) state that what usually happens is that the indefinite article is omitted

in the construction consisting of the indefinite article, noun phrase and a prepositional phrase beginning with *of*: <A> *Friend of mine told me about it*. It is also mentioned (Quirk et al. 1985, 899) that the ellipsis of the indefinite, but also of the definite article is possible to combine with other ellipsis: <It is a> *Pity he won't help*. <Is the> *Television not working?* In these examples, it is visible that the ellipsis of an article does not cause any misunderstanding. Actually, it is rather a phonological than a grammatical process, because the omitted constituents have weak stress, thus the realized clause can begin with a stressed syllable. (Quirk et al. 1985, 899)

For the same reason, a preposition can be omitted: <Of> *Course he's there*. It is also mentioned that omitted prepositions have a low information value, which makes, in combination with phonological aspects, their ellipsis possible. (Quirk et al. 1985, 899)

4.1.3. Structural Recoverability

The principle of structural recoverability works in a way that “the full form is recoverable not through knowledge of context, but simply through knowledge of grammatical structure.” (Quirk et al. 1985, 861). Usually, structural ellipsis involves conjunction or pronoun *that* and prepositions such as *on* or *for*, which is visible in the sentence *I believe <that> you are mistaken* where Quirk et al. (1985, 900) demonstrate the structural recoverability; the conjunction or pronoun *that* can be ellipped because of the application of grammatical knowledge. *That* is frequently omitted and its presence or omission does not influence the meaning, as Biber et al. (1999, 680) illustrate: *I hope <that> you realized <that> they say [...]*. Similarly to these coordinated clauses, Huddleston (1984, 396) demonstrates omission of *that* in restrictive relative clauses: *The books <that> he had recommended were unobtainable*. In respect to the examples presented, structural ellipsis undoubtedly occurs in coordination and subordination and ellipsis in coordinated structures appears both in written and spoken language, (Biber et al. 1999, 156) therefore, structural ellipsis is not generally restricted to writing or speech. Contrastingly, there are certain cases of structural ellipsis that occur in writing only, for instance the omission of articles in headlines, e.g. *US heading for new slump*, (Quirk et al. 1985, 900; Varhánek 2007, 31) which is an example of block language newspaper discourse. For the reason that electronic discourse has been defined as mixed in terms of language in 2.3., it is not expected that block language will be analyzed, but structural ellipsis in coordination and subordination is likely to be explored.

4.2. Ellipsis and Position within Clause

Besides categorizing ellipsis based on the recoverability type, the next taxonomy deals with the position of ellipsis within the sentence. The main two types are initial ellipsis, involving usually

the subject, operator or both, the other type is final ellipsis, involving predication. (Quirk et al. 1985, 893) There is also the third type, medial ellipsis, which occurs the least frequently (Biber et al. 1999, 1108) and usually occurs “in rather restricted circumstances.” (Quirk et al. 1985, 894) Concerning the frequency, Biber et al. (1999, 1108) claim that initial ellipsis slightly dominates over final, yet the most significant difference is between medial, which is the least frequent and the other two types.

Consequently, there are subchapters dedicated to each category, initial, medial and final ellipsis to provide definition and to show examples.

4.2.1. Initial Ellipsis

It has already been mentioned that initial ellipsis usually involves ellipsis of subject, operator or both. But this definition would not be detailed enough. It is vital to state that there are interrelations between recoverability type and formal type; to be more specific, it is noticeable that a certain subcategory of formal type usually involves a certain recoverability type. Hence, initial ellipsis shows a relationship with situational ellipsis, which involves omission of words having low information value, usually at the beginning of a turn. (Biber et al. 1999, 1104)

On the other hand, initial ellipsis does not equal situational; it may also have a relation to textual ellipsis. Quirk et al. (1985, 900) by demonstration on an example show that this occurs in coordination: *Margaret is selling her bicycle and <Margaret is> buying a car.* To interpret the ellipsed subject and operator, the antecedent in the first clause must be found.

4.2.2. Medial Ellipsis

Moreover, in certain structures, the operator has a medial position, hence, when it is ellipsed, it is spoken about medial ellipsis or operator ellipsis. As well as in the case of initial ellipsis of operator, the operator is usually an auxiliary or a copula verb. Biber et al. provide examples and claim it is very typical for American English: [...] *You <would> better keep the one you've got [...]* or [...] *I <'ve> gotta start working* or *How <are> ya doing [...]*? (1999, 1107)

The examples show that the medial ellipsis of operator is usually connected with informal spoken language, which is underlined by the frequent usage of informal spelling, i.e. *gotta*, *gonna* or *ya*. Medial operator ellipsis can also be present in wh- questions: *What <does> she say?* Here, it is dealt with the omission of the operator *do*, yet it is on the border between grammatical process of ellipsis and phonological process of *elision*. (Biber et al. 1999, 1107) It is possible that even this type of ellipsis will be analyzed in the second part of this paper as long as informal spoken structures can appear in the examined media.

4.2.3. Final Ellipsis

Final ellipsis is also known as post-operator, which reveals its position in a sentence; it is usually the words following the finite auxiliary or copula verb what is omitted. (Biber et al. 1999, 1106) It can be illustrated on this conversation: *A: I suppose Kathy is still living in that same place. B: Yeah, she is <still living in that same place>*. This example where ellipsis is present in the answer is described as typical for final ellipsis. (1999, 1106) Moreover, it is further described that it does not have to be an answer necessarily, sometimes, the ellipsis can also appear in the following turn of the same speaker: *B: You said by Monday last time. A: Did I <say by Monday last time>? B: Yeah, you did <say by Monday last time>*. First, the speaker A uses final ellipsis similarly to the previous example. But then the speaker B uses the same ellipsis for asserting an item said by him before. (Biber et al. 1999, 1106-1107)

It was demonstrated in the examples what final (post-operator) ellipsis looks like. These were truly representatives of post-operator ellipsis, meaning the operator is still present in the clause. Yet, final ellipsis of the whole predicate is possible as well, if there is not any auxiliary: *Nigel finished the exam at the same time as George <finished the exam>*. Rarely this occurs, if so, it occurs in comparative, coordinated or response structures. (Quirk et al. 1985, 906) However, there is also evidence that the usage of this structure is limited, which is demonstrated on an example where the dummy operator *do* is inserted, otherwise the structure would be ungrammatical: *I finished the exam when George did*. (Quirk et al. 1985, 906) The phenomenon that appears in this example is called *quasi-ellipsis*, because it is not possible to restore the clause as *George did finish the exam*, but *George finished the exam*. Contrastingly, there are also arguments that this phenomenon cannot be considered ellipsis, but substitution. (1985, 905-906) For example, Huddleston (1984, 138-139) argues that dummy operator *do* in the sentence *We enjoyed the concert and Ed did too* is a substitute. Notwithstanding the issue whether it is quasi-ellipsis or substitution, it can be concluded that it corresponds with the definition only partially. Yet, Huddleston (1984, 139-140) further describes auxiliary *do* as a content of emphatic positives, emphatic imperatives and negatives.

On the other hand, the already mentioned sentence *I finished the exam when George did* does not contain any emphatic positive; it clearly corresponds with what Huddleston (1984, 140) describes as substitution. Halliday and Hasan (1976, 88-90) provide their own definition claiming that substitution is a replacement of an item by another; the relation within text is also noted. The main criterion for the replacement is the grammatical function of the substitute. Therefore, substitution is categorized into nominal, verbal and clausal. Halliday and Hasan

(1976, 91) list the substitute items; the substitute *do* is listed as a mean of verbal substitution. Its usage can be demonstrated in the following way: A: *Have they removed their furniture?* B: *They have done the desks, but [...]*. (1976, 114) In B's speech, *done* works as the substitute for *removed* mentioned by A. If it is compared with the already presented examples, it works in an exactly the same way. *Did* in *We enjoyed the concert and Ed did too* substitutes *enjoyed* as well as *did* in *I finished the exam when George did* substitutes *finished*. Hence, *quasi-ellipsis* defined by Quirk et al. (1985, 905-906) is actually verbal substitution.

Due to the reason of the definition of substitution by Halliday and Hasan and Huddleston, who deny the existence of quasi-ellipsis, the structure mentioned by Quirk et al. (1985, 906) is considered to be substitution, not ellipsis, therefore similar structures will not be studied in this paper.

4.3. Ellipsis as a Marker of Spoken Language

Indeed, the occurrence of ellipsis in spoken language is frequent, (Urbanová and Oakland 2002, 15) and it is even considered to be one of the signs of speech (Holly 1995, 346-347; quoted in White 2013, 253). This is confirmed by White, (2013, 274) whose research of the VOICE corpus shows that ellipsis marks interaction in oral discourse significantly. Furthermore, White's research (2013, 258) deals not only with spoken language in the original sense of meaning, but also with *written spoken language*, which denotes e.g. chat. Oh (2005, 2006) is in her works occupied with the function of situational ellipsis, often called *zero anaphora*. Her claims are often based on Quirk et al., who argue that situational ellipsis is often connected with spoken language (1985, 896). This is also confirmed by Urbanová and Oakland (2002, 15) who claim that what is usually omitted is the subject or the auxiliary verb or both. Crystal (2006, 254-255) recognizes strong presence of ellipted subject of first and second personal pronoun: *<I> have found, <you> sorted yet?* This is an example of typical occurrences of situational ellipsis of subject in electronic discourse; in this case, it is dealt with instant messaging, which was defined as a matter of spoken register in 2.3. When dealing with situational ellipsis, it is necessary to recover the ellipted subject from the extralinguistic situation (Quirk et al. 1985, 861), therefore, to avoid ambiguity, Crystal (2006, 255) argues that in a group, *you* must be qualified, while in a one-to-one conversation it is clear.

There are recognized even set phrases where the subject is omitted at a beginning of a clause, i.e. *Thank you*. (Dušková et al. 2012, 401) On the other hand, *Thanks* is not seen as elliptical because it does not correspond with sentence requirements. (Quirk et a. 1985, 885) Based on the evidence mentioned in 4.1.2., it is possible to state that *Thank you* is obviously situational

ellipsis, because the omitted subject *I* is recoverable from the context. This is in alignment with Biber et al. (1999, 156) who link situational ellipsis with speech. However, there is also a certain link between spoken language and the position of the ellipsis. Biber et al. (1999, 1104) mention that initial and final ellipsis are the most common in conversation, while medial ellipsis occurs less. Contrastingly, ellipsis also occurs in newspaper headlines (Urbanová and Oakland 2002, 60)

In conclusion, it has been proved that ellipsis, mainly situational, definitely relates with spoken language. Yet, it cannot be stated that ellipsis is always linked with speech, because there are categories of ellipsis occurring both in speech and writing such as textual ellipsis or structural, and it has been mentioned in 4.1.3. that e.g. block language definitely belongs to writing.

5. Introduction to Analysis

This paper studies ellipsis in 3 genres of CMC. The samples were taken from distinct sections of forum or from distinct videos or from the most recent Facebook BBC News posts.

In each forum topic, the number of replies differ. Usually, all ellipsis samples from the topic were taken and then the research proceeded to the next topic. If the topic contained numerous replies, the research went chronologically and examined the oldest posts from the first until a particular number of samples was collected. This is not the case of Facebook and YouTube where it was required to analyze more topics, in other words posts or videos, to get a comparable number of samples. Furthermore, Seat Forum was the easiest to discover ellipsis in, which results in the highest number of samples; ellipsis was found even in each analyzed post, while on YouTube or Facebook it was necessary to skip posts because of not containing ellipsis.

5.1. Textual vs Situational Ellipsis Issue

As a consequence of quite unpredictable structures, often related to spoken language qualities and also related to incorrect grammar, a number of situation where it was challenging to determine the specific type of the occurred ellipsis. To give an example, there is a typical challenging sample of ellipsis from the Seat forum: [...] *it was the only bit <that>^{SR} i hadnt seen a piccy off and <I>^{SI} wasnt sure how it was fitted.* (1/43) The issue here is the situationally ellipsed subject pronoun *I*. There is a coordination of clauses *I hadn't seen a piccy off and <I> wasn't sure how it was fitted*, so it would be possible to treat the ellipsis of the subject as textual anaphoric since it is expressed in the previous clause. On the other hand, there is another subject pronoun *it* present in the neighboring clauses. If the ellipsed subject is recovered as *it*, the interpretation of the sentence is different, yet still understandable and relevant: *It wasn't sure how it was fitted*. Contrastingly, it is visible from the context that it was the author of the post who was dealing with the technical issue of his car; it is the context what determines the subject, therefore, the recoverability is situational.

On the other hand, there are clear examples of coordination where the subject is recovered anaphorically since there is no other pronoun that could affect the meaning, e.g. [...] *I stay over in Rutherglen, but <I>^{AI} work in Renfrew [...]* (1/27) where it is possible to recover the subject *I* from the previous clause; it is the neighboring part of the text that determines the subject. Otherwise, it would not be clear to determine situationally who works in Renfrew.

Furthermore, coordination of subject is also very frequent, but it is not considered to be elliptical, as Quirk et al. show in a sentence with the original form *The national flag of Japan*

is red and white. It cannot be recovered as *The national flag of Japan is red, and the national flag of Japan is white*, thus it is not elliptical. (1985, 943)

For this reason, each ambivalent representative was approached individually and the final resolution is based on the fact if the recoverability is determined by the context or an element in the neighboring part of the text.

Furthermore, it was discovered that readers frequently use ellipsis more than once in a post, not rarely is it a case where are two different types of ellipsis in one post. To keep the analysis structured, each type of ellipsis is explored separately in a specific chapter.

5.2. Presentation of Sources

Before the presentation of the results is given, it is vital to present the sources used. First, there is the Seat forum, then YouTube and then Facebook; the order is done in the same way as in chapter 3.

5.2.1. Seat Forum

The first source is a British online forum about Seat cars. It requires registration of members, who mostly use their own nicknames. Additionally, the forum is divided into sections set by administrators and threads created by the forum users. The members are mostly citizens of English-speaking countries, especially of the United Kingdom.

Usually, each thread used for the analysis works in a similar way: The first post is a question, the following posts are answers. Both questions and answers are approached similarly because of the fact that a significant number of questions is without any response.

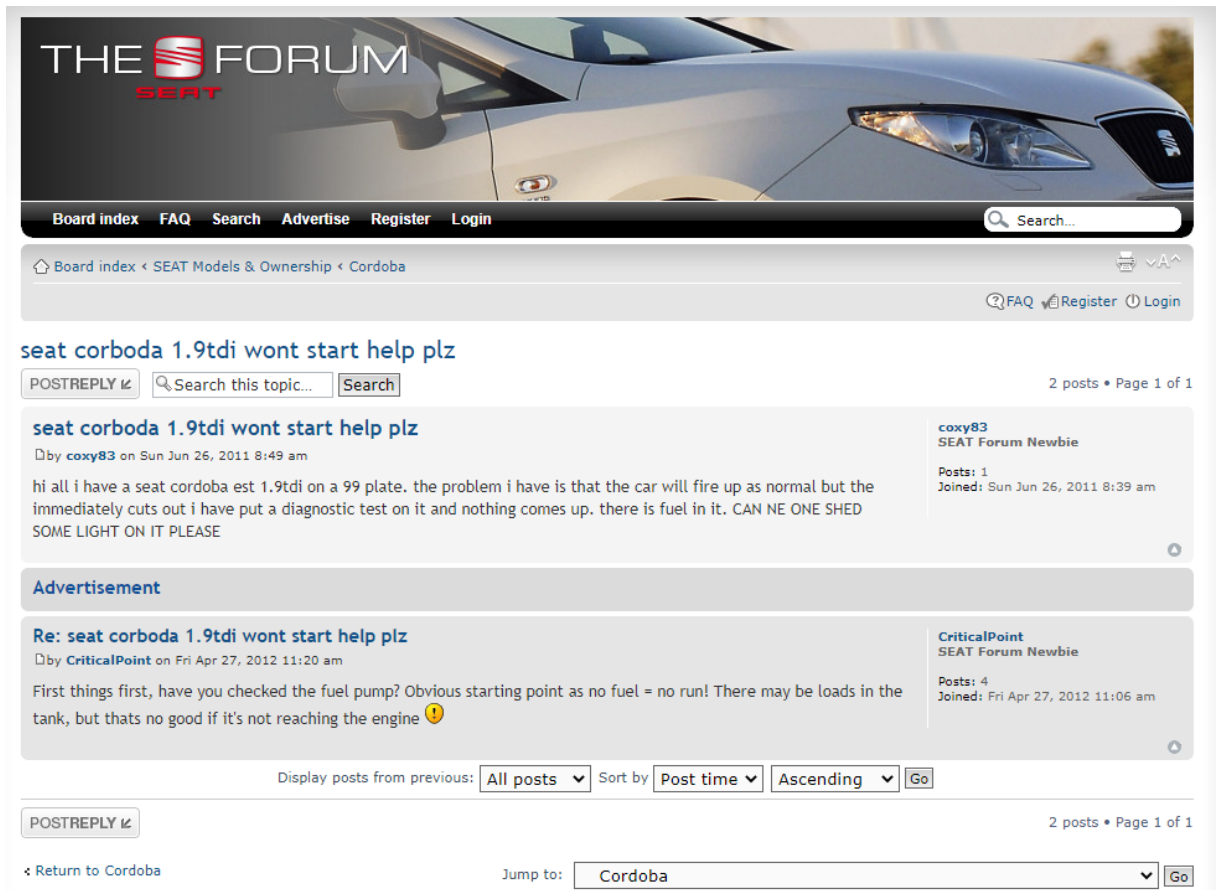


Figure 4. Seat Forum layout

Figure 4 shows the structure of a typical forum. Going from the top to the bottom, first, there is a bar with the basic functions; index, frequently asked questions, registration form etc. Next, there are displayed the categories the current topic underlies to; in this case, the topic belongs to the section *Cordoba* dedicated to this model, which underlies the category *Seat Models & Ownership*. Furthermore, the name of the topic is displayed and then, there is the initial post, usually a question followed by the reactions of other forum members, whose nicknames are visible on the right. Lastly, there are buttons to sort posts optionally and to reply and to return to the superordinate section.

Lastly, it must be mentioned that the research done on this forum was discovering a wide range of topics about the cars by Seat manufacturer.

5.2.2. YouTube

The next source used for this analysis is YouTube, to be more specific, the analyzed structures are taken from the comment section, which is usually below each video.

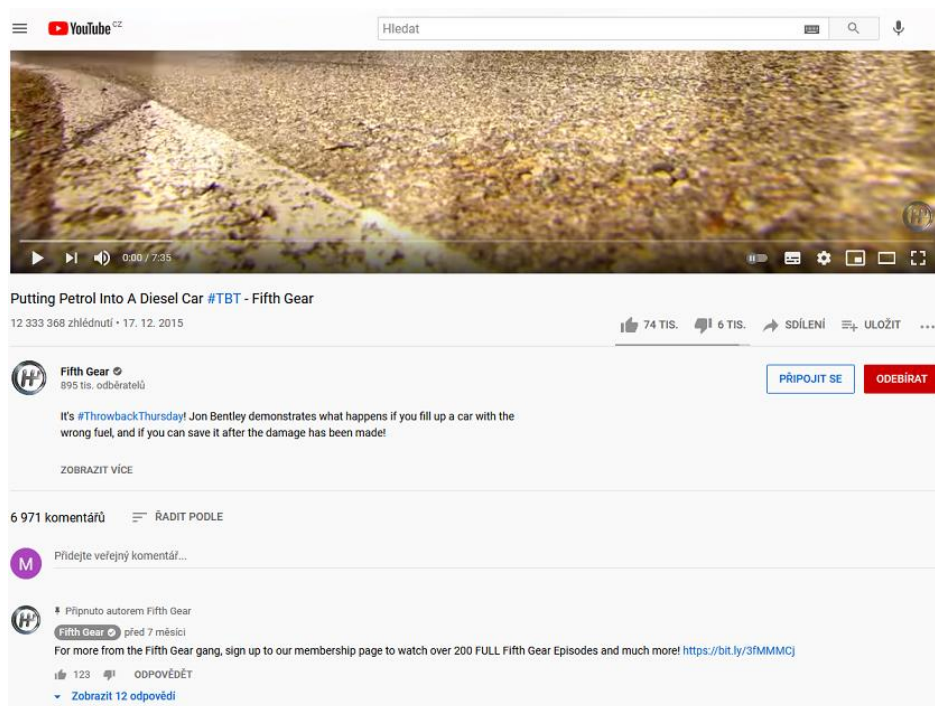


Figure 5. YouTube

The YouTube layout, seen in figure 5, is relatively simple. At the top, there is a bar where a user can type and search for videos. The largest part is covered by the video itself, it is also possible to set the video size. Then, there is information about the release date, reactions in the form of thumbs up or down and how many users have seen the video already. Next, there is a brief introduction of the video and the name of the author, in this case, the authorship is verified in the same way as on Facebook. For this paper vital part is at the bottom, where the users can contribute in a discussion related to the video.

The used sources were taken randomly, because it is not possible to discriminate the comments based on the authors' nationality; it is not possible to indicate from the nickname as each user can choose his own. To avoid possibly misleading results, the posts containing obviously incorrect language were not analyzed; obviously incorrect language means e.g. wrong word order as a result of interference of another language. Minor errors, i.e. misspelled words or the influence of colloquial are not considered as incorrect language in this case. The same approach was applied in the selection of sources from Facebook.

5.2.3. Facebook

Next, there is Facebook. It is a well-known fact that Facebook offers myriad possibilities of communication. For the analysis, the official BBC News page was chosen. The analysis contains official posts by BBC as well as people's reactions on them.

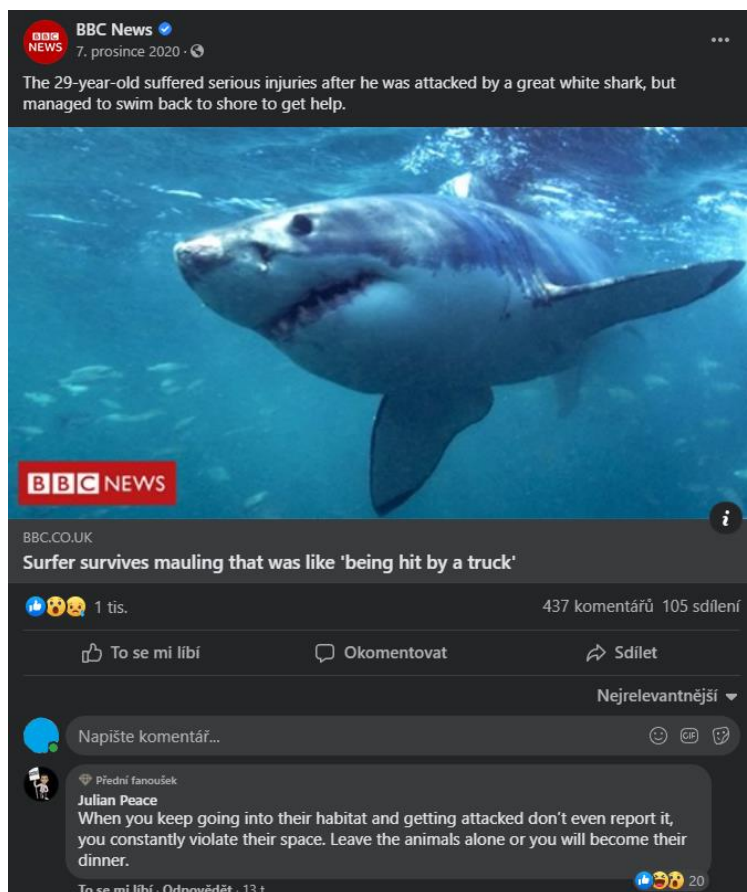


Figure 6. Facebook "wall" post

The first feature to notice in the figure 6 is the name of the channel or the person who shares content. The tick sign next to the name symbolizes verification of authorship. Then, there is the date of the release, in this case December 7, 2020 and a short description or a message introducing the link below. Then, there is a toolbar offering the *like* symbol, commentary or sharing. Below, there is a commentary section where users can express their opinions.

Similarly to 5.2.2., obviously incorrect language was not used, however, it was easier to discriminate the posts as Facebook users mostly use their real name, so when there was e.g. a striking syntactical error by a non-native speaker of English, which was identifiable from his/her profile, his/her post was not included in the corpus to avoid discrepancies.

5.3. Results

The research includes 354 representatives of ellipsis included in 154 posts. It was analyzed 53 forum posts, 51 Facebook posts and 50 YouTube comments. Although the number of posts analyzed is quite similar in all three sources, the occurrence of ellipsis differ; the analysis contains 180 samples of ellipsis from forum posts, 84 samples from Facebook and 90 from YouTube. This means that the frequency of ellipsis in distinct genres of CMC differs.

	Seat Forum	Facebook	YouTube	Total
Topics/posts/videos	7	7	2	17
Posts	53	51	50	155
Ellipsis samples	180	84	90	354
Average number of ellipsis in 1 post	3.396	1.647	1.800	2.281 average

Table 2. Overview of analyzed samples and average occurrence of ellipsis.

It can be recognized from the table that ellipsis occurs the most frequently on online forums, for this reason the number of samples taken differs significantly. On the other hand, it does not necessarily mean that forum posts have the most replies. It is noticeable that only 2 YouTube videos were needed to examine the similar number of posts as on Facebook and Seat Forum.

What can be recognized from the high number of samples on Seat Forum is the complexity of posts, the forum posts were usually the longest.

The following tables provide detailed overview of frequency of distinct categories of ellipsis in each genre of CMC:

Ellipsis occurrence based on recoverability type on Seat Forum	
Textual	44
Situational	129
Structural	7
Ellipsis occurrence based on position	
Initial	159
Medial	3
Final	11

Table 3. Ellipsis occurrence on Seat Forum

It is clearly visible that situational ellipsis dominates. However, structural ellipsis, although generally not so common, was noticed in 6 samples, which is the highest number in the analysis.

The next source to inspect is YouTube:

Ellipsis occurrence based on recoverability type on YouTube	
Textual	19
Situational	69
Structural	2
Ellipsis occurrence based on position	

Initial	81
Medial	2
Final	5

Table 4. Ellipsis occurrence on YouTube

Here, the overall numbers are smaller, yet the ratios are quite similar to the forum. Then, there is the third source:

Ellipsis occurrence based on recoverability type on Facebook	
Textual	32
Situational	47
Structural	5
Ellipsis occurrence based on position	
Initial	69
Medial	1
Final	9

Table 5. Ellipsis occurrence on Facebook

Facebook shows rather different ratios than previous two sources; although the complete number of ellipsis is radically smaller in comparison with the forum (84 vs 180 samples), the occurrence of structural ellipsis and final ellipsis is comparable, which in facts means a higher ratio of these categories. Furthermore, the difference of occurrence between textual and situational ellipsis is not as critically different as it is on the forum or on YouTube. Lastly, there is a total summary:

Ellipsis occurrence based on recoverability type in total	
Textual	95
Situational	245
Structural	14
Ellipsis occurrence based on position	
Initial	309
Medial	6
Final	25

Table 6. Ellipsis occurrence in total

This has been the summary of ellipsis occurrence based on the two main categories of the taxonomy of ellipsis. The next summary provides detailed information of occurrence of both subcategories of textual ellipsis within all sources:

Forum	
Anaphoric	44
Cataphoric	0
YouTube	
Anaphoric	18
Cataphoric	1
Facebook	
Anaphoric	30
Cataphoric	2
Total	
Anaphoric	92
Cataphoric	3

Table 7. Textual ellipsis occurrence

Although offering the most complex posts, there is no occurrence of cataphoric ellipsis on the forum, while there are 3 on Facebook. This is further described in 6.1.2.

Consequently, situational ellipsis is a broadly discussed category and because of offering a broad categorization, each source is described in a separate table. The first describes situational ellipsis on Seat Forum:

Subject	90
Subject + operator	32
Operator	3
Subject + operator + article	0
Article	3

Table 8. Situational ellipsis occurrence on Seat Forum

Situational ellipsis of subject, occurring 90 times, is prevailing on the forum. There is no ellipsis of subject + operator + article, but article alone is ellipited 3 times. Although being compared to the forum, YouTube is absolutely different in the occurrence of situational ellipsis:

Subject	30
---------	----

Subject + operator	31
Operator	2
Subject + operator + article	6
Article	0

Table 9. Situational ellipsis occurrence on YouTube

What is noticeable is the fact that ellipsis of subject + operator occurs similarly to ellipsis of subject alone with a slight dominance of ellipsis of subject + operator. Furthermore, ellipsis of subject + operator + article does not occur on the forum, but here it is present in 6 examples, while ellipsis of article alone, present 3 times on the forum, is not present on YouTube. The next table provides a similar summary on Facebook:

Subject	17
Subject + operator	28
Operator	2
Subject + operator + article	0
Article	0

Table 10. Situational ellipsis occurrence on Facebook

This table even underlines the difference of Facebook since it shows undoubtedly prevailing ellipsis of subject + operator. Ellipsis of subject alone is following with 17 samples, ellipsis of operator alone occurs twice, which is exactly the same as on YouTube and similar to the forum where it appears 3 times. To conclude situational ellipsis, there is a complete summary within all sources:

Subject	137
Subject + operator	91
Operator	7
Subject + operator + article	6
Article	4

Table 11. Situational ellipsis occurrence in total

It can be stated that situational ellipsis of subject alone is overall the most frequent category of situational ellipsis, yet it has been shown that it is not always the most frequent in every source. It is also noticeable that ellipsis of operator alone is rare, as well as of subject + operator + article or even article alone.

The last table provided in this chapter summarizes situationally ellipited subjects and their frequency. They are taken from all subcategories of situational ellipsis, not just from situational ellipsis of subject.

	Seat Forum	YouTube	Facebook	Total
I	83	34	20	137
You	1	3	2	6
He / She	1	2	2	5
It / That	29	23	20	72
We	1	0	0	1
They	1	2	0	3
There	5	2	1	8
Unclear	1	3	1	5

Table 12. Frequency of situationally ellipited subject pronouns.

The table indicates the overall highest frequency of situationally ellipited subject pronoun *I*. The second most frequent pronoun is *it*, both in anticipatory and deictic role, the other pronouns are rather rarely ellipited. This category is combined with *that* for its frequent interchangeability with deictic *it*. The category *unclear* summarizes that kind of situational ellipsis where different pronouns should be recovered without any change of the meaning, yet it was not possible to recover the exact pronoun from the extralinguistic situation. The analysis of selected examples can be found in 6.2.5.

6. Analysis of Ellipsis in Online Discussions

This chapter presents an analysis of ellipsis appearing in online discussions in distinct sections of Seat Forum, YouTube comments and Facebook posts and comments. Each subchapter summarizes the frequency of the type of different categories of ellipsis in the sources. The detailed investigation of ellipsis is ordered according to the taxonomy shown in chapter 4, which is based on the recoverability type and on the position of ellipsis within a sentence. The result of this analysis will provide information about the characteristics of ellipsis appearing in online discussions, for example, the frequency of distinct types of ellipsis, their context, differences among genres of interpersonal electronic communication, in this case the forum, YouTube video comments and Facebook posts and comments. Furthermore, this chapter also discusses the features of spoken language with regard to ellipsis and compares the research results with the theoretical background summarized in the theoretical part of this thesis.

6.1. Textual Ellipsis

The taxonomy described in 4. categorizes ellipsis into 3 types according to their recoverability. The first, textual ellipsis, further divided into anaphoric and cataphoric, is indeed very frequent. In all sources, Seat Forum, BBC News Facebook page and YouTube videos comments, textual ellipsis is one of the two most frequent categories; the other is situational ellipsis of subject or situational ellipsis of subject + operator. Precisely said, textual ellipsis is the second most frequent type of ellipsis and can be found often on Facebook, where it was discovered in the amount of 33 samples. The ratio between the number of textual and situational ellipsis was the most similar in comparison with the other sources; it was discovered 47 cases of situational ellipsis on Facebook, which is the smallest difference. The biggest number of samples of textual ellipsis was found in Seat Forum, 44, but here, situational ellipsis outnumbers textual critically; there is more than 4 times higher frequency of situational ellipsis. Within YouTube research samples, anaphoric ellipsis is present 18 times, which is significantly less than situational ellipsis, present 69 times, therefore comparable to the forum.

Although being outnumbered by situational ellipsis, it is still a very common type; 95 of 354 samples of ellipsis belongs to the category of textual ellipsis.

As it was mentioned in 4.1.1.1., anaphoric ellipsis dominates significantly and this research has proved that statement, so that the frequent occurrence of textual ellipsis is thanks to anaphoric ellipsis. This is also the reason why the analysis of anaphoric ellipsis in 6.1.1. provides an utterly

different number of examples than 6.1.2.; there was found 86 samples of anaphoric and only 3 representatives of cataphoric ellipsis in the entire research.

6.1.1. Anaphoric Ellipsis

It has been mentioned that textual ellipsis is one of the prevailing types of ellipsis in online discussions, and because anaphoric ellipsis utterly outnumbers cataphoric ellipsis, it can be stated that, besides situational ellipsis, textual anaphoric ellipsis is the most frequent category. Surprisingly, the research shows that it appears more frequently in Facebook discussions than in online forum discussions. More precisely, in Facebook posts and replies analyzed, the frequency of anaphoric ellipsis equals the frequency of situational ellipsis of subject + operator. Moreover, anaphoric ellipsis occurs quite regularly in official BBC posts, while its occurrence in people's reactions is not so predictable. Whenever there was an ellipsis in an official BBC News post, it was an anaphoric ellipsis. To illustrate its occurrence, the first representative to analyze is an official post by BBC News:

- (1) # One of the world's rarest sharks can be found on the Welsh coast - but is it a permanent resident or <is it>^{AI} just a visitor? (3/1)

In this example, it is possible to observe an ellipsis of subject and predicator in the last clause. Because it is visible from the neighboring part of the text what is omitted, it is a typical representative of textual ellipsis. Next, because the antecedent is present in the clause preceding the ellipsis, the ellipsis is classified as anaphoric.

The next representative provided is another BBC News official post on Facebook. Similarly to (1), (2) is another post about sharks, in which anaphoric ellipsis can be found:

- (2) # The 29-year-old suffered serious injuries after he was attacked by a great white shark, but <the 29-year-old>^{AI} managed to swim back to shore to get help. (3/4)

Again, the antecedent *the 29-year-old* is preceding the ellipsis, but here, only the subject is ellipted.

The reactions of the readers also contain anaphoric textual ellipsis. In contrast with the previous exemplars, the subject is expressed and the predicate is ellipted:

- (3) Problem with humans is <that>^{SR} they taste awful! This is why cows kill more people than sharks <kill people.>^{AF} (3/6)

In (3), the whole predicate is ellipped, not just the verb. But its function is the same; first, there goes the antecedent in the preceding clause followed by the next clause containing ellipsis, therefore, it is an anaphoric textual ellipsis again. However, the ellipsis here can cause a humorous ambiguity, because although it is visible from the context that the author means that sharks kill less people than cows kill people, *sharks* can be seen not as a subject with an ellipped verb phrase, but as a direct object related to the previous verb phrase meaning that cows also kill sharks, but they prefer to kill people. Therefore, (3) can be seen as a rather unlucky use of ellipsis, instead, it would be better to use substitution of the verb phrase: *This is why cows kill more people than sharks do.*

Anaphoric ellipsis of subject and verb is indeed common, in the following representative, there is an ellipsis of subject and operator:

- (4) [...] They're common in the canary [sic] Islands so <they're>^{AI} probably moving further north as sea temperatures rise. (3/3)

The example (4) is another one taken from Facebook; anaphoric ellipsis is frequent in the discussions. The subject pronoun *they* and the verb *are* are clearly recoverable from the first clause; in comparison with the previous representative, the antecedents cannot be replaced by wrong ones, thus this is a correct use of ellipsis, because it avoids repetition and it is unambiguous.

Moreover, anaphoric ellipsis is the most widely represented on Facebook, but its presence is undoubtable even on Seat Forum:

- (5) [...] <I>^{S I} Was looking at these two items, <I>^{S I} wondered if you guys recommended either or <if you>^{AI} have a different method? [...] (1/1)

The example (5), later examined in 6.2.1. from the perspective of situational ellipsis, is a case of anaphoric ellipsis of the conjunction *if* + subject. In contrast with other examples, the subject pronoun here is not the 1st person singular *I* or dummy or anticipatory *it*, but the 2nd person plural *you*. Omission of the 2nd person plural *you* occurs scarcely, but this is a piece of evidence that it can happen. Furthermore, this is an representative of clauses coordinated by *or*, so that this example can be seen as typical since it is typical for coordinated structures to contain textual ellipsis. (Biber et al. 1999, 156)

Coordination can be found throughout the whole corpus, yet the omitted elements usually differ:

- (6) [...] Your kit will be produced within 48 hours and <your kit will be>^{A I} dispatched to you in due course [...] (1/47)

In this example, coordination is undoubtable as well as the cohesive function of ellipsis, because the most probable purpose of the ellipsis here is to avoid repetition and to economize the structure. However, the omitted elements are the subject and auxiliary *will* and *be*, while lexical verb *dispatched* is present, because it was not introduced before and its presence is crucial for the meaning.

Ellipsis of the subject and verb is also identified in the next representative taken from the Seat forum, yet it is not possible to claim it is similar:

- (7) Mine had the same problem, <I> changed the full door handle, now <I> have 2 bloomin[g] keys, but <I have> a fully functional locking system..... (1/6)

This example combines situational ellipsis of subject, further described in 6.2.1., and textual ellipsis visible in the last clause. There can be seen an anaphoric ellipsis of the main verb *have*. But *have* is not the only ellipsed item here, the subject is ellipsed as well, yet it is not possible to treat it as anaphoric textual ellipsis, because textual ellipsis requires an antecedent, which is, in this case, not present. In other words, in *I have*, the subject is ellipsed situationally and the verb textually.

It can be concluded that when discussing anaphoric textual ellipsis in the context of online discussions, the ellipsed items are usually the subject and verb, i.e. an operator or the whole predicate, so that nominal and verbal ellipsis is prevailing. This phenomenon is obviously due to the fact that anaphoric ellipsis is usually present in coordinated structures, so that ellipsis works as a cohesive device to avoid repetition of the subject, verb or both.

6.1.2. Cataphoric Ellipsis

The research has proved the fact that cataphoric ellipsis occurs rarely, stated in 4.1.1.2. From 354 samples, only three can be defined as a cataphoric ellipsis. The most certain is identified in a Facebook post:

- (8) <We're>^{C I} Turning out to be a bit of a lass aren't we Rita, <it is/you are>^{SO I} unfortunately a very BAD example, the rules apply to you love too 😏 (3/11)

It was argued in 4.1.2 that it is possible to treat a tag question as a situational ellipsis based on an example by Stirling and Huddleston, but they also claim it in the context of ellipsis of subject, not subject + operator. (2002, 1540) The structure of (8) does not allow situational

recoverability for the reason that it is used *we are* there, which is definitely rare in terms of ellipsis of subject and operator, as mentioned in table 11 in chapter 5.3.; it was discovered in that *we* as an ellipped subject occurs scarcely. Therefore, the only possibility to recover the subject + operator is cataphora. The next example from Facebook is certainly different:

- (9) [...] How many of you have an entrance to (or from <someone else's house>^{CF}, which is possibly more sinister!) someone else's house. [...] (3/30)

This structurally developed post shows one cataphoric ellipsis of a noun phrase *someone else's house*. The recoverability principle is purely textual since it is the following part of text that offers the only possible antecedent. It is not a typical representative that can be found in linguistic theories for the reason the ellipped phrase is separated by brackets and it is rather an alternative to the prepositional phrase which is interrupted by this inserted alternative, yet the recoverability principle here is undeniable.

6.2. Situational Ellipsis

Situational ellipsis is the most frequent type of ellipsis found in the research; 245 samples are categorized as situational. Similarly to anaphoric ellipsis, it occurs frequently in all the 3 examined sources. According to the graph based on taxonomies by Quirk et al. and Biber et al., there are four subcategories of situational ellipsis; ellipsis of subject, ellipsis of operator, ellipsis of subject and operator and ellipsis of article or preposition. Within the analyzed samples, the highest number, 137, belongs to situational ellipsis of subject and the second most frequent is situational ellipsis of subject + operator with 92 samples; ellipsis of operator alone or ellipsis of preposition or of article are rather rare since each of this category lists less than 10 samples. Moreover, situational ellipsis is the most frequent type in all probed sources, but the ratio differs; situational ellipsis leads significantly on YouTube and Seat Forum, while on Facebook, the numbers are rather balanced, although situational ellipsis still undoubtedly prevail.

6.2.1. Situational Ellipsis of Subject

If the numbers are compared within subcategories of situational ellipsis, it is noticed that it depends on the genre of CMC. According to this research, ellipsis of subject is the most prevailing type of situational ellipsis; 137 of 245 situational ellipsis samples is classified as situational ellipsis of subject. It is the most frequent type of situational ellipsis on Seat Forum (90 samples), but on YouTube, it is rather similar to the number of ellipsis of subject + operator; subject is situationally ellipped 30 times while subject + operator 31 times. Contrastingly, ellipsis of subject is outnumbered by ellipsis of subject + operator on Facebook, where 17

samples of situational ellipsis of subject was identified, while situational ellipsis of subject + operator occurred 29 times.

Usually, the ellipited element is the first person singular *I* and the third person singular *it* in the role of a dummy subject or anticipatory *it*. Biber et al. (1999, 157-8) and Quirk et al. (1985, 895-7) describe that subject is unstressed; therefore, it can be omitted. It is assumed that this happens because on online forums, users' names or nicknames are clearly visible and the users discuss mostly their own problems or experience with their own property or ask what to do in a certain situation. A typical representative is sharing some kind of user's experience:

(10) # <I>^{S1} Bought a Seat Ibiza 2000-model, 1,4 petrol with 5 doors yesterday. (1/2)

The subject in the example (10) is ellipited, even if there was the subject present, it would be unstressed, thus its omission cannot affect the meaning. The example (11), analyzed in 6.1.1 from the perspective of anaphoric textual ellipsis, also contains situational ellipsis of the subject and although its source is different, the pattern of ellipsis is similar:

(11) <I>^{S1} Dived with these in Australia. They're common in the canary [sic] Islands [...]. (3/3)

Indeed, the subject is clearly derivable from the context. Although there is another pronoun as a subject in the following sentence, the ellipited one must be *I* to keep the text coherent. It is visible on the other examples that the omitted pronoun is *I* or *it*, but rarely is it a different pronoun. These pronouns are deictic; *I* refers to the speaker (Cruse 2000, 319–320; quoted in Dostálek 2020, 15) and *it* in the most of cases refers anaphorically to an already mentioned element. (Kroeger 2019, 18; quoted in Dostálek 2020, 17)

The same type of ellipsis occurs when a user asks for a recommendation of a product, which is also a common situation:

(12) # <I>^{S I} Was looking at these two items, <I>^{S I} wondered if you guys recommended either [...].? (1/1)

Again, there is no stressed subject and it is clearly visible that the user writes about his own car. Notice that this happens two times and moreover, this continual occurrence of subject ellipsis is definitely not rare:

(13) Mine had the same problem, <I> changed the full door handle, now <I> have 2 bloomin[g] keys, but <I have>a fully functional locking system..... (1/6)

Anaphoric textual ellipsis of the verb in (13) was discussed in 6.1.1. Now it is vital to describe situational ellipsis of the subject. It is derivable from the context that it was the owner of the car who changed the door handle, not the car which is referred to as *mine*. There may be a question why in the last clause, *I* is considered a situational ellipsis of subject while *have* is an anaphoric textual. This is because the subject *I* is clearly derivable from the context and no antecedent is expressed, but to identify the verb *have* and understand the sentence clearly, the antecedent must be found and it is located in the neighboring part of the text. To demonstrate it, there is a modification of (13): *<I> changed the full door handle, now <I> have 2 blooming keys, but <I> have a fully functional locking system*. This modification shows that *I* and *have* in the last clause are separate items; the subject can be ellipited situationally while the verb can be repeated without affecting cohesion negatively. The sentence with situational ellipsis of the subject *I* would still make sense perfectly because of the subject derivable from the context. Contrastingly, it is not possible to omit *have* situationally: *<I> changed the full door handle, now <I have> 2 blooming keys, but <I have> a fully functional locking system*.

If the verb was ellipited situationally without any antecedent, the sentence would not be comprehended, because the second clause would imply changing of 2 blooming keys and the last clause would not be comprehensible at all; it is not derivable from the context which verb should be used, so that it would probably be replaced with *changed*, which would ruin the meaning completely.

To give another example of a forum post with multiple situational ellipsis of subject, there is a sample containing multiple ellipited subjects as well as other types of ellipsis:

(14) *<I>^{S1} Got this mail a short while ago...*

"Sorry for the confusion, prices were updated after you had ordered, <it is>^{SO I} our mistake <we are>^{SO I} sorry. Your kit will be produced within 48 hours and <your kit will be>^{A1} dispatched to you in due course."

<They>^{S1} Didn't say if charging me full whack or not, so <I>^{S1} might have got myself a bargain!! :D (1/47)

First, there are 2 occurrences of situational ellipsis of the subject pronoun *I*, obviously derivable from the context. Then, there is a situational ellipsis of the subject pronoun *they*, which is quite rare to omit. *They* refers to the store employees, which is recoverable from the context; the forum user quotes an e-mail he received from the store so that it is apparent that the user writes about the staff. However, there is one aspect in which this post is special. Situational ellipsis is

defined in 4.1.2. as related to spoken language, on the other hand, the post is well-structured into a paragraph, which is described as a quality of writing in 2.3 and 3.1. This aspect confirms the fact that the electronic forum shares similarities with both speech and writing mentioned in 2.3. and 3.1.

Furthermore, the first person singular pronoun is definitely a significant part of situational ellipsis, but the third person singular *it*, in contrast with other third person pronouns, is certainly pervasive:

(15) <It>^{S1} Probably wouldn't be cheaper than the £31.20 I paid :g: (1/51)

In (15), the role of *it* is not anticipatory *it*, but a referential *it*, because *it* substitutes a phrase mentioned in one of the previous posts. Despite this difference, the contextual situation is exactly the same; it is clearly derivable from the context that the author has just omitted *it*, which is in the role of the subject.

Lastly, an occasionally happening situation is when it is obvious that the ellipsed element is a subject, but it is a matter of discussion whether it is a noun phrase, a pronoun or a different element that can work as a subject:

(16) oooo I had a cracked windscreen replaced under warranty <the crack>^{S1} appeared from the seal and <the crack>^{S1} ended up being about 2ft long in the space of about a week. (1/10)

There is no doubt that the omitted element is the subject. Yet, there is a variety of possible interpretations. The author describes that he had a cracked windscreen, but it is not the whole windscreen what appeared from the seal and ended up being about 2 feet long, therefore it cannot be anaphora. Accordingly, the recovered item could be *the crack*, which is not expressed anywhere, yet it is derivable from the context that the user means the crack since he describes the characteristics of a cracked windscreen. However, it does not have to be *the crack* necessarily for the reason that there is a wide range of noun phrases that can express the same, e.g. *the flaw*, *the problem*, *the fault* etc. Next, the omitted item could possibly be a referential *it* which would be referring to the unexpressed subject *the crack* or to a different phrase with the same meaning. To conclude this example, it is up to the addressee how the ellipsed item is interpreted, which actually underlines the characteristics of situational ellipsis because of its dependence on the context, yet, the broadness of interpretations does not affect the meaning of the message; it still belongs to the category of situational ellipsis of subject.

6.2.2. Situational Ellipsis of Subject and Operator

As it has been mentioned, situational ellipsis of subject and operator is the second most frequent type of situational ellipsis. On Facebook, it is the most frequent type of situational ellipsis (28 samples), on YouTube with 31 samples, it is also the most frequent, yet quite in balance with ellipsis of subject, however, it is more frequent than anaphoric ellipsis on YouTube, while on the forum, it was outnumbered by situational ellipsis of subject.

Typically, *to be* is ellipped in posts where it is clearly recognizable from the context what the user means:

(17) # Good morning all, <I am>^{SO I} new to the forum and <I>^{S I} couldnt find the answer to my question so I hope you could help. (1/4)

In (17), the forum user obviously introduces himself and asks for help. The situationally ellipped subject *it* can be observed first. The main verb *am* is also ellipped, yet it does not affect the quality of text. The subject is omitted once more in the following clause, but the verb in the following clause is not ellipped because it would not be derivable from the context and also the negation is not clearly predictable. The omission of 1st person *I + to be* can also appear in a comment clause:

(18) Diet Coke works better, <I am>^{SO I} just saying. (2/12)

Because the usage of diet coke is obviously the author's suggestion, it is clear that the pronoun ellipped in the comment clause is *I*. Furthermore, there is one element that crucially differs from (17). The lexical verb here is *saying*, therefore, the role of *to be* is an operator, thus (18) is a clear example of situational ellipsis of subject and operator without any exception.

What is also an undoubtedly common example of situational ellipsis of subject + *to be* as the main verb are comments describing the quality of a product:

(19) <It is>^{SO I} GREAT can we smoke it (3/27)

(20) <It is>^{SO I} True but cut a hole the shape of the mirror, behind the mirror? And all the way through? <It is>^{SO I} Very suspicious (3/31)

(21) <It is>^{SO I} almost funny. (2/13)

The subject in (19) and (20), taken from Facebook and (21), taken from YouTube, is referential *it* providing deictic reference to a product mentioned before; in (19) and (20), there is a reference to initial posts by BBC and (21) refers to a video. If the comment consists of more clauses, the

ellipsis of the same subject + verb can occur more times as it is in (20). However, the verb *to be* is in these 3 examples lexical again. Although *to be* is generally described as an operator, it is more frequent as a lexical verb in this research.

Referential *it* has already been described and shown on the examples (19), (20), (21). Besides *I*, *it* is a frequently ellipsed element, yet it is not always a referential *it*, ellipsis of anticipatory *it* was also discovered in the corpus:

(22) <It is>^{SOI} Probably quite easy to make your own yes, [...] (1/29)

In this example, it is possible to observe a typical pattern of giving a suggestion using anticipatory *it* to avoid addressing the other forum member directly.

Another case of situational ellipsis of subject + operator, which is commonly observable, is ellipsis of existential *there* with *to be* as the main verb:

(23) # [...] <Are there>^{SOI} Any common problems that I'm not aware of?! [...] (1/5)

To explain the context, the author of this question has an unidentified problem with his car and asks for advice, so to ask a question with existential *there* is expected and absolutely relevant. However, it is possible to recover the ellipsed structure differently, yet without changing the message content radically: <*Do you expect/recognize/know*> *Any other common problems that I'm not aware of?!* Here, it is illustrated that situational ellipsis can sometimes offer different interpretations. On one hand, the aim of the message was not modified at all, thus the user can still receive answers with valuable content even in the case of distinct interpretations of the ellipsed elements. On the other hand, the lexical verb is ellipsed as well and instead of the existential *there* in the role of subject, it is the second personal pronoun *you*. Therefore, this example offers multiple interpretations, all underlying the category of ellipsis of subject + operator, although the lexical verb could be ellipsed as well, yet the most natural interpretation and the less complicated would probably be the ellipsis of existential *there* and operator *are*.

Moreover, in certain cases, it is possible to find clearly recognizable situational ellipsis of subject, operator and lexical verb:

(24) [...] # <Do you have>^{SOI} Any ideas of what the problem could be?? [...] (1/5)

In this post where a forum user asks for help with a problem, it is clear that he wants to receive information from the other members, which implies the ellipsed phrase is *do you have* or *have you got*; it is not possible to definitely state which of these phrases it should be, but since the

forum is British, *the have you got* version is more expected, yet it does not affect the categorization of this ellipsis.

In conclusion, it can be summarized that it is situational ellipsis of subject that appears most frequently in all selected samples of online communication. Usually, the ellipsed subject is the 1st person singular *I* or anticipatory *it*. Commonly, when discussing situational ellipsis, subject is not the only ellipsed element; the operator may be ellipsed too. Specifically in this research, the most frequently omitted operator is *to be*, but it is of utmost importance to mention that the *it* is usually in the role of a lexical verb.

6.2.3. Situational Ellipsis of Operator

There are two categories of situational ellipsis of minor occurrence; situational ellipsis of operator and situational ellipsis of article. In 354 samples, ellipsis of operator was discovered only 7 times; 3 times on Seat Forum, twice on YouTube and twice on Facebook. It was defined in 4.1.2.2. that the omitted element has usually initial position in interrogative structures, which is confirmed:

- (25) I'd love to know the story, but she is so annoying that I couldn't finish it. <Does>^O
^I Anyone have a Cliff's notes version? (3/33)

This example from Facebook presents typical usage of this type of ellipsis. There is an interrogative structure with the omitted auxiliary *do*. The same structure was discovered on the forum:

- (26) <Do>^{OI} You see in the attached picture of the layout what does it say in the small circles? [...] (1/30)

The structure is similar; there is an auxiliary omitted while the lexical verb is present.

However, ellipsis of operator in the medial position can also be discovered:

- (27) [...] Connectors <that>^{SR} you could just use <are>^{OM} electrical crimp-on of the type used in bus-bar systems [...] (1/39)

The reason why this is ellipsis of the operator is the fact that the verb *to be* is needed to describe which type of connectors is spoken about. Although *to be* is the main verb in this case, it is concerned to be the operator according to the definition in 4.1.2.3.

6.2.4. Situational Ellipsis of Article

This category of situational ellipsis is the least frequent one that occurs; situational ellipsis of preposition was not discovered in the research sample. The largest number of situational ellipsis of article can be found on YouTube, it also appears on Seat Forum, but there is no evidence of this category on Facebook. It must be noted that it often happens that the article is not the only ellipsed element, it is a situational ellipsis of subject + operator what usually precedes. To categorize the results, there were 6 samples of ellipsis of subject + operator + article and 4 samples of ellipsis of the article alone found in the whole research. However, ellipsis of the article alone appears; there are 4 samples on the forum, none sample on Facebook and none on YouTube. Contrastingly, YouTube leads with 6 samples of ellipsis of subject + operator + article. A typical sample from YouTube usually rates a video:

(28) <It is the>^{SOD I} Best video on this subject. <I>^{SI} Thank yo so much!! (2/7)

When analyzing this example, it can be stated that it actually includes situational ellipsis of subject + operator. The reason why it is listed in this chapter is in the fact that the definite article is an obligatory part of a superlative adjective, therefore it is missing in (28) and therefore it differs from ellipsis of subject + operator. However, (28) is the only superlative structure including ellipsis of the article. Throughout the analysis, the combination with indefinite *a* is also present frequently:

(29) Thanks <it is a>^{SOD I} great video. [...] (2/25)

The example (29) shows what happens in 3 of 5 samples including the ellipsis of article. Again, there is the situational ellipsis of subject + operator followed by the ellipsis of article.

From the samples, it is clear this category of ellipsis usually occurs when giving a feedback to a video. Instead of beginning with the article, which is unstressed, the structure begins with a stressed word carrying meaning. None of the five samples is an ellipsis of operator only; it is always a combination with situational ellipsis of subject + operator. Considering this fact, the importance of the situational ellipsis of subject + operator is even strengthened, yet it is possible to admit that articles are rarely ellipsed.

Lastly, the ellipsis of article alone must also be discussed. There only 4 samples that can be found within the Seat forum. In two of them, (1/18) and (1/49), similarly to the example (2/7) from YouTube, the ellipsed article is a part of a superlative adjective and it is in the initial position:

(30) <The>^{D1} Best thing to do is as [...] (1/18)

The remaining samples, both occurring in the same post, involve the ellipsis of the determiner as a part of a noun phrase:

(31) [...] Also as a general rule the best connection for hi-current use is a crimp-on as it has the largest joined surface area, <the>^{D1} second <rule for the best connection>^{A1} is screw-in and <the>^{D1} third <rule for the best connection>^{A1} is solder [...] (1/39)

Instead of *the first*, the author uses *a general* with the article expressed. Therefore, *the* is recovered situationally as no antecedent is within the text. Since a *rule* is a singular countable noun, it requires an article, which is the reason why it is stated that ellipsed *the* belongs to it.

In conclusion, the ellipsis of article can be identified in the internet discourse, but often in combination with ellipsis of subject + operator and if it is alone, it is connected with superlatives or ordinal numbers or with nouns that are repeated. However, it has been revealed that all cases of the ellipsis of operator alone involve *the*, while ellipsis of subject + operator + article involve mostly *a* (5 cases) and *the* is ellipsed only once.

6.2.5. Situationally Ellipted Subject Pronouns

This subchapter discusses subject pronouns typically ellipsed. The examples in the previous chapter have shown a wide range of elements ellipsed situationally, but the total number should be commented as well. As it is mentioned in the analysis of situational ellipsis of subject in 6.2.1., the most frequently ellipsed element is the first person singular *I*. Probably, this happens for the reason of the possibility to omit the unstressed subject pronoun in a similar way is in spoken language without any negative affect on the meaning:

(32) <I>^{S1} Solved the static discharge problem by wearing rubber underwear :blush
(1/9)

This example demonstrates a typical situational ellipsis of subject. The fact the author writes about himself can be identified through the context.

Secondly, the next element ellipsed frequently is *it* or *that*. Usually, the purpose is to refer to something mentioned before:

(33) Yep, <I>^{S1} had static from day 1. <It>^{S1} Must be something to do with interior trim and clothes <that>^{SR} I wear. (1/13)

The example (33), also including the ellipted subject pronoun *I*, contains the situationally ellipted referential *it*. If it was replaced by *that*, it would have no impact on the meaning and this is the reason why *it* and *that* are mentioned in table 12 at the same place. To avoid possible misinterpretation, *that* discussed here is a pronoun only. *That* as a conjunction is eventually discussed in 6.3. The next role of *it*, as mentioned, is anticipatory:

(34) <It is>^{SOI} Too bad <that>^{SR} they're only available in the U.S. (2/20)

The role of anticipatory *it* is similar to the example (22) in chapter 6.2.2., where it is also further discussed. The last point to mention is existential *there*, usually present in questions where a forum user looks for other users with the same experience:

(35) # <Is there>^{SOI} Anyone breaking a Cordoba out there with the tilt/slide sunroof?
(1/7)

Finally, it is visible that Seat Forum is a striking great source of situational ellipsis. This can be linked to similarities with live speech, as well as the use of deictic expressions that are even present, for example deictic *they* in (34). The features of speech are further discussed in 6.5.

6.3. Structural Ellipsis

The last of the recoverability types is the least present in the explored sources; from 354 samples of ellipsis, only 14 of them are structural. The most of samples were identified on the forum where 7 samples were found, following by Facebook with 5 samples while only 2 samples were identified on YouTube. However, all the samples involve the conjunction or pronoun *that*:

(36) Problem with humans is <that>^{SR} they taste awful! (3/6)

This sentence is rather special since the ellipted *that* is a part of a subject complement clause. Of course, its recoverability is based on the knowledge of sentence structure. However, in chapter 4.1.3., it has been discussed that structural ellipsis can be identified in restrictive relative clauses as well, which is visible in the following forum post example:

(37) [...] Who makes the kit <that>^{SR} you bought [...] (1/24)

In this forum post, it is possible to find the structural ellipsis in a relative clause, which is a typical occurrence in alignment with the definition from 4.1.3. Of course, according to rules of relative clauses, *which* could also be the ellipted element. It is noticeable that structural ellipsis in relative clauses occurs on the forum, where all 7 samples involve *that* in relative clauses,

while the other sources provide mixed results; there is one case of *that* in a relative clause on YouTube (2/15), but there is also an adjectival complement clause including structural ellipsis:

- (38) Those Athlean blox look sweet, especially the fact that they have 2.5lb increments instead of 5lb with normal dumbbells. <It is>^{SO I} Too bad <that>^{SR} they're only available in the U.S. (2/20)

Hereby it is visible that the occurrence of structural ellipsis is quite unpredictable; there are cases where the conjunction is expressed, even here in (38), the conjunction *that* is expressed in the appositive clause.

Finally, structural ellipsis occurs unpredictably, yet it can be stated that it mostly occurs on the forum in relative clauses, but it can also be identified in other structures such as subject or adjectival complement clauses in other genres of CMC.

6.4. Ellipsis and Position

The second part of the analysis aims to describe the findings from the point of view of the position.

6.4.1. Initial Ellipsis

This research identifies crucial dominance of initial ellipsis. 309 samples recognized can be sorted as situational. Although initial ellipsis does not equal situational, as stated in 4.2.1., the relation is also stated there and can be confirmed; the occurrence of textual ellipsis has a significant influence in the total amount of initial ellipsis. According to the results from 6.2. and its subchapters, it is usually situational ellipsis of subject or of subject + operator that occurs in the initial position, yet in interrogative structures, initial position of ellipsis of operator is possible.

But the reason why initial ellipsis is so frequent is also because of the presence of anaphoric ellipsis in the initial position. Indeed, anaphoric ellipsis occasionally shares similarities with situational ellipsis, i.e. in the representatives (1/5) or (1/27), but even a typical anaphora can be initial:

- (39) [...] The button comes up when the door handle is pulled "open" but <the button>^{A1} slots back down again when the handle is released. [...] (1/3).

This example shows two clauses coordinated by the conjunction *but*. The noun phrase *the button*, the subject of the clause following the coordinator is ellipsed, therefore the position of the ellipsis is initial.

6.4.2. Medial Ellipsis

It can be claimed without any doubt that the research confirms what was described in 4.2.2., hence, medial ellipsis occurs scarcely as it was identified only 6 times in the whole analysis; 3 times on the forum, twice on YouTube and once on Facebook. In 5 cases, it is an operator ellipsis:

- (40) [...] Connectors <that>^{SR} you could just use <are>^{OM} electrical crimp-on. [...] (1/39)

This example involves the operator *to be*. Of course, there are other verbs in the sentence, yet they are a part of the subject which consist of a complete clause, therefore *are* is treated as the operator.

There is only one exception where an anaphoric ellipsis is located at the medial position:

- (41) [...] All have been looked at by the local dealer under warrenty and none <has been^{AM}> fixed [...] (1/8)

Despite the fact it is categorized as an anaphora, it is not a prototypical example of anaphoric ellipsis. Actually, it shares similarities with situational ellipsis of operator, but the operator is already expressed in the preceding clause, which is coordinated by the conjunction *and*. Since it is a case of coordination and the antecedent is located in the previous clause, this example is considered to underlie the category of anaphora. Moreover, it would be difficult to recover the verb in the correct tense situationally. Notwithstanding the not so clear interpretation of recoverability, the medial position of the ellipped operator is undoubtable. The lexical verb *fixed* is present to keep the sentence meaningful.

6.4.3. Final Ellipsis

Final ellipsis occurs more often than medial, yet in comparison with initial, the occurrence is minor, there were 25 representatives listed. 11 of them were discovered on the forum, 5 on YouTube and 9 on Facebook. Regarding the overall higher number of ellipsis on the forum, it can be stated that it is Facebook where final ellipsis occurs the most frequently. All final ellipsis examples are textual; but considering the characteristics of recoverability types, it is not a surprise. There is a wide range of elements that can be ellipped on the final position, there are several cases of final ellipsis of the lexical verb and the object in the corpus, such as this one:

- (42) Lucky shark realised he wasn't a seal, if it really wanted to eat him it would have <eat him>^{AF} (3/7)

Another sample can be a final ellipsis of the verb in comparative structures:

(43) He sounds more British than Jeremy, Richard, and James <sound>^{AF} (2/11)

There is also one sample containing almost similar elements ellipted at the initial and at the final position within 1 post:

(44) And <he did>^{A1} ↑ not just fire him? why <he did not just fire him>^{AF}? (2/10)

This post refers to another post mentioned before; the user asks another. *He did* is included in the previous post and *not just fire him* is included in the previous clause. The second ellipsis here, the final, is an extreme case of final ellipsis owing to the fact that only *why*, which is an initial element, is expressed and the rest including the whole clause is ellipted.

6.5. Features of Speech and Writing

The last subchapter aims to discuss whether the ellipsis studied in the presented genres of CMC is mostly a matter of speech or writing. The statement in 2.3. that CMC is mixed is confirmed. To demonstrate it practically, there is a forum post, which has been partially examined already, but not as a whole:

(45) <I>^{S1} Got this mail a short while ago...

"Sorry for the confusion, prices were updated after you had ordered, <it is>^{SO I} our mistake <we are>^{SO I} sorry. Your kit will be produced within 48 hours and <your kit will be>^{A1} dispatched to you in due course."

<They>^{S1} Didn't say if charging me full whack or not, so <I>^{S1} might have got myself a bargain!! :D (1/47)

Situational ellipsis occurs 5 times in this sample. In respect to 4.1.2., they directly represent speech. Additionally, the informal expression *full whack* also implies speech. On the other hand, there is one anaphoric ellipsis that can be seen as a cohesive device using for reactivation of the text as described in 4.

In 2.3., paragraph is described as a typical feature of writing and there is a Crystal's statement in 3.2. that paragraphs on forums occur rarely. Actually, there are other posts that are ordered into paragraphs, i.e. (1/8), (1/20), (1/27), (1/28), (1/39), (1/49), therefore, paragraphs are not rare at least on Seat Forum, yet it is true that short posts do not contain any. But the posts mentioned are definitely ordered into paragraphs.

However, the purpose of the post is to share knowledge; information, not feelings which also leads to the written register.

Therefore, forum is still a mixed medium with slight inclination to the written discourse. But this is not the case of YouTube comments and Facebook where generally higher use of emoticons, expressions of feelings and low information value certainly imply that YouTube and Facebook are mostly spoken media:

(46) <I>^{S1} Almost didnt recognize you with a shirt on xD (2/22)

(47) <I>^{S1} Love your videos man! <It is>^{SO1} Great info! (2/33)

(48) Oh dear Rita Ora. You are not setting a very good example to the young people who support you. <I am>^{SO1} Very surprised at your behaviour. (3/9)

These 3 representatives apparently show feelings; (44) is a reaction on clothing of a sportsman. In addition to the situational ellipsis of subject, typical for speech, there is the *xD* emoticon symbolizing a specific smile. (45) and (46) show reactions on a video or event and again, the purpose is to share emotion, not valuable information. The YouTube and Facebook comments are usually brief and self-evidently are not structured into paragraphs. However, neither Seat Forum nor YouTube or Facebook wall require immediate answers; they are asynchronous, yet there is an opportunity of using them synchronously.

In conclusion, it is detectable that computer-mediated communication is mixed, containing both features of writing and speech and it depends on a specific genre of CMC which qualities prevail. It is visible from this analysis that Seat Forum is the closest to writing, yet there are still expressions connected with speech, e.g. the usage of situational ellipsis, which is especially significant on the forum, deictic pronouns, informal expressions or even typing errors, defined in 2.3. as typical for instant messenger communication and similar to live speech where is no possibility of modifying what was already said. On the other hand, Facebook is closer to speech, notwithstanding the fact the ratio between textual and situational ellipsis is lower. Lastly, YouTube comments were the closest to speech since the amount of situational ellipsis was higher than on Facebook, yet the language and purpose of the posts was quite similar.

7. Conclusion

There are two main topics of this thesis; ellipsis and computer-mediated communication. The aim was to investigate the occurrence of ellipsis in 3 selected genres of CMC, one forum and comment sections on YouTube and Facebook, and to indicate frequency of a certain type of ellipsis according to the taxonomy defined in chapter 4. Indeed, ellipsis is frequent in the electronic discourse, it has been discovered that if a post includes ellipsis, there are 2 or 3 ellipted structures in the post; the average occurrence is 2.281 elliptical structures per post. The whole research involves 354 representatives of ellipsis.

The first issue was to determine which category a particular elliptical structure belongs to. What differs this paper from other works done in this discipline is the taxonomy. Instead of focusing on the fact whether a particular sample is a nominal, verbal or clausal ellipsis, there were 2 main categories defined; recoverability type and position, and each case was inspected from these two perspectives. The only exception is structural ellipsis by the virtue of the fact that the ellipted element often coordinates two clauses, so its position is not discussed. Moreover, the recoverability type involve a wide range of subcategories and each was explored in a dedicated section. Ellipsis from the perspective of the position was studied followingly and the whole analysis was finished by discussing the identified links between ellipsis and spoken language.

Textual ellipsis, further divided on anaphoric and cataphoric, was discussed first. Although not the most frequent, it definitely is widespread and can be identified within all the sources. There were 95 samples of textual ellipsis identified; 19 on YouTube, 32 on Facebook and 44 on Seat Forum. It is evident that textual ellipsis is the least frequent on YouTube, but it is not accurate to state that it occurs the most frequently on the forum; yes, it is valid since the largest amount was identified there, but in regard to the ratio between situational and textual ellipsis, there is not such a crucial difference between the number of textual and situational ellipsis on Facebook (32 vs 47) as on the forum (44 vs 129). Accordingly, it can be stated that situational ellipsis on the forum occurs 2.9 times more frequently than textual, while on Facebook, situational ellipsis occurs only 1.47 times more frequently than textual. Therefore, the difference on Facebook is not so critical and it can be seen that Facebook comments is a place where textual ellipsis can undoubtedly be found. Next, it was confirmed that anaphoric textual ellipsis is entirely prevailing; 92 representatives are anaphoric and only 3 are cataphoric. It must be noticed that although Seat Forum provided the largest quantity of samples, there was none occurrence of cataphoric ellipsis on the forum, but one was find on YouTube and 2 on Facebook, which shows that the Facebook prevail in the occurrence of cataphoric ellipsis.

The next and the broadest chapter was dedicated to situational ellipsis, it has already been mentioned how vast area it is, and this is mainly thanks to Seat Forum, where 129 samples of situational ellipsis was found. Consequently, situational ellipsis was categorized further. There are two broadest categories of situational ellipsis, situational ellipsis of subject and situational ellipsis of subject + operator. These categories were found within all sources, but the frequency differs, on Seat Forum, there were 90 representatives of ellipsis of subject found, while subject + operator occurred significantly less frequently, having 32 samples. However, on YouTube, the numbers are balanced, there is 30 cases of situational ellipsis of subject and 31 of subject + operator ellipsis. Facebook showed its uniqueness again; it was identified 17 representatives of situational ellipsis of subject and 28 of subject + operator.

The other subcategories of situational ellipsis were present only rarely. There were 7 samples of ellipsis of operator alone, 6 samples of ellipsis of subject + operator + article and 4 samples of ellipsis of article alone identified. Thoroughly, the first of these minor categories is the situational ellipsis of operator alone. It was revealed that it usually occurs in interrogative structures where the operator *do* or *to be* is ellipped, but once, it was also identified as a lexical verb in a declarative structure. The frequency within sources is quite regular owing to the fact that this ellipsis category was discovered 3 times on the forum and twice both on YouTube and Facebook.

Secondly, there is a category involving situational ellipsis of article, containing both situational ellipsis of article alone and situational ellipsis of subject + operator + article. The second subcategory detectably shares similarities with situational ellipsis of subject + operator, but since it contains the ellipsis of the article, it was discussed in this chapter. Nevertheless, there are 7 samples where the article is ellipped, usually, they are posts commenting the quality of a product, e.g. a video. The article is ellipped to avoid beginning with an unstressed element. The omitted element is *a* and *the*, both ellipped 5 times, but *the* is ellipped when the article is ellipped alone and *a* is usually ellipped in combination with situational ellipsis of subject + operator.

The last subcategory of situational ellipsis is dedicated to pronouns which are typically ellipped situationally. There was presented that the most frequently ellipped subject pronoun is *I*, identified 137 times and the second is *it*, both deictic and anticipatory, identified 72 times. The other pronouns appear scarcely, each of them has up to 10 samples in this research. What is noticeable is the fact that *I* occurs constantly thanks to the forum where it dominates (83 samples), whereas the other pronouns occur consistently in all the three sources. Thus, it can

be stated that ellipsed subject pronoun *I* is typical for forums. Another aspect that should be highlighted is the ellipsis of existential *there*, occurring 8 times and prevailing on the forum (5 samples). However, there are also ellipsed pronouns with uncertain interpretation; these are pronouns clearly in the role of the subject, yet it was not possible to precisely recover the particular pronoun.

The last category of recoverability type is structural ellipsis. It was disclosed that the ellipsed element is always *that*; it is a conjunction or a pronoun. It is ellipsed mostly in restrictive relative clauses, but ellipsis of the conjunction *that* in the role of an adjectival complement was also indicated. Definitely, it appears rarely as only 14 examples were discovered. The chapter is concluded with the notice that structural ellipsis is unpredictable owing to the fact that the conjunction or pronoun *that* is sometimes present and sometimes ellipsed in very similar structures; there is also a piece of evidence that *that* can be both expressed and ellipsed in different clauses of the same post.

The next vast category discusses the frequency of ellipsis from the point of view of position. The results prove the total dominance of final ellipsis; there are 309 representatives of initial ellipsis, 6 samples of medial and 25 of final. It is beyond question that initial ellipsis is ubiquitous in all the 3 sources; but the distribution of other categories based on position is also almost equal. However, it can be stated that elements ellipsed at the medial position are often situationally ellipsed operator, although one quite special case of anaphora in the medial position was noticed though. At the final position, it is possible to observe textual ellipsis, both anaphoric and cataphoric.

Finally, there is discussed the relationship between ellipsis and speech or writing. It is concluded that although the Seat forum shares more similarities with writing than the other sources, it contains the largest amount of situational ellipsis resembling speech; the features of written language are present in aspects without relations to ellipsis. Situational ellipsis as a quality of spoken language is undoubtedly occurring on YouTube and in combination with emotions shared in the posts and the usage of emoticons it is the genre of CMC with the biggest dominance of speech. Although Facebook comments usually do not contain paragraphs and are very similar to YouTube comments, i.e. in length and emotional content, the frequency of situational ellipsis is lower, while anaphoric is present more, especially in official posts by BBC News which belong to written discourse and where anaphoric ellipsis, the only category of ellipsis occurring in BBC posts, has a purely cohesive function.

To conclude this paper, it can be stated that ellipsis and its presence in selected genres of CMC was investigated. What is definitely an important outcome is the fact that situational ellipsis prevails and the situationally ellipted elements are usually the subject or the subject and operator. It is mainly a feature of spoken language which appears even in asynchronous media that are associated with writing and thus situational ellipsis is one of the qualities that make computer-mediated communication a mixed medium; not purely written nor purely spoken. The users also widely use anaphoric ellipsis to avoid unnecessary repetition and to keep their posts cohesive.

Resumé

Stanoveným cílem této práce bylo prozkoumat elipsu v kontextu on-line diskuze na vybraném fóru, komentářích videí na YouTube a komentářích na Facebooku.

V prvé řadě práce seznamuje s prostředím elektronického diskurzu; krátce představí počátek používání internetu ke komunikaci, představuje termín *CMC*, neboli počítačem zprostředkovanou komunikaci a prostředí, ve kterém ke komunikaci dochází. Na základě autorů, jako je Bodo, Biber a Conrad je stanoveno, že počítačem zprostředkovaná komunikace znamená jakoukoliv elektroniku používanou k předání zprávy, nejedná se čistě jen o stolní počítač, ale i o telefony.

Dalším bodem je synchronicita. Jedná se o rozdělení počítačem zprostředkované komunikace na synchronní a asynchronní, tedy na druh komunikace umožňující okamžitou reakci a na druh, kdy je reakce zpožděná. Typickým příkladem synchronní komunikace je chat, zatímco e-mail je shledán asynchronním, avšak je možné obě média použít opačně, tedy na e-mail reagovat v reálném čase a v chatu se zpožděním, přestože to není jejich primární účel. Následně je stanoveno, že komunikace rozebíraná v této práci spadá do kategorie komunikace *mnoha s mnohými*, což je termín značící větší množství účastníků diskuse, pod který spadají právě sociální sítě. Opakem je *jeden k jednomu*, kde se jedná například o mobilní textové zprávy.

Dále práce vysvětluje přechod z Webu 1.0 na Web 2.0, což je popsáno jako změna stylu komunikace a prostředí, ve kterém ke změně došlo; jedná se vlastně o přechod z publikování na spolupráci, jinými slovy z internetových stránek určených pouze ke čtení na stránky tvořené společně. Druhou definicí je změna obsahu webu ze statického na dynamický, tedy z neměnného na postupně měnící se. Typickým úkazem pak je používání Wikipedie tvořené společně místo Encyklopedie Britannica, kterou není možné upravovat. Termíny Web 1.0 a Web 2.0 jsou vysvětleny proto, aby bylo možné zdroje pro tuto práci zařadit; zkoumány jsou především zdroje patřící k Webu 2.0 s lehkých přesahem do 1.0 způsobeným diskusním fórem.

Kapitola 2, rozdělená do tří podkapitol, se věnuje rozdílům mluveného a psaného jazyka a popisu jazyka používaného v internetových diskusích. Důležité rozdíly jsou trvalost, možnost opravy, smysl vyjádření, ale i členění. Na základě autorů, jako je Crystal a Davy, Brown a Yule, i Biber a Conrad je tvrzeno, že řeč, na rozdíl od psané podoby, není trvalá a není možnost opravy případné chyby, jelikož chybná část již byla vyřčena. Pro psaný projev je typické například členění do odstavců nebo zaměření na informace, zatímco mluvený projev

se často zabírá pocity nebo slouží k posílení vzájemného vztahu diskutujících. V kontextu internetu je představeno tvrzení, že přestože je to předmětem diskusí, jazyk na internetu je smíšený, tedy někde mezi mluveným a psaným jazykem. To je vysvětleno uvedením některých typických rysů mluveného jazyka, například použitím osobních zájmen, dále je poukázáno na skutečnost, že je třeba brát ohled i na povahu daného příspěvku; definice zde nemůže být jednoznačná. Uvedeny jsou i příklady, že například e-mail spadá do kategorie psaného jazyka, zatímco chat v reálném čase nese rysy mluveného, to je možné pozorovat i na výskytu neopravených chyb v textu, tzv. překlepů. Následně je vymezen pojem *semi-speech*, znamenající *polořeč* a popisující smíšenou povahu jazyka na internetu, který ovšem není v práci použit z důvodu jeho nejasné kvalifikace a skutečnosti, že lze analyzovat, co náleží do kategorie řeči a co do psané podoby jazyka.

Dále se pozornost obrací na jednotlivé žánry elektronické komunikace používané v této práci, tedy na fórum, YouTube a Facebook, po úvodu tvořeném krátkou historií a funkcí tohoto zdroje je diskutován i jazyk; očekává se spíše mluvená podoba jazyka s určitými rysy psané formy.

Kapitola 4 se již podrobně zabývá elipsou, úvodem je zmíněna elipsa jako prostředek koheze, stylu a ekonomizace textu, dále její častá souvislost s mluvenou formou jazyka, ale i kritéria elipsy, především pak to, že vypuštěný člen musí být jednoznačně určen. Elipsa je dále rozdělena do na základě literatury definované taxonomie; dvě nejzásadnější kategorie rozdělují elipsu podle způsobu jejího určení a podle pozice ve větě. Jednotlivé kategorie jsou pak popsány, elipsa podle způsobu určení se dělí na textovou a ta dále na anaforickou a kataforickou, situační, která se dále dělí na kategorie podle vypuštěných členů, tedy podmětu, podmětu s pomocným slovesem, pomocného slovesa a elipsu členu, a naposledy elipsu strukturální. Členění podle pozice se pak dělí na počáteční, prostřední a finální. Každý druh je posléze uveden zvlášť. Závěrečná část kapitoly 4 se věnuje souvislostem mezi mluvenou formou jazyka a elipsou, je nalezena zvlášť výrazná souvislost s elipsou situační.

Analytická část práce nejprve vysvětluje postup získávání vzorků; byly použity všechny výskyty elipsy, pokud se jednalo o krátké téma a následoval postup dalším, v případě obsáhlého tématu byl sběr vzorků chronologický a pokračoval až do shromáždění dostatečného množství. Je nutné zmínit i problematiku situační a textové elipsy pro hrozící dvojí možnost kategorizace, uvedeno je, že každý výskyt byl posouzen individuálně a hlavní roli má skutečnost, zda je pro přesnou interpretaci zásadní kontext nebo předešlý výskyt

vypuštěného členu. Druhým zásadním bodem pro analýzu je skutečnost, že koordinace podmětu není považována za elipsu. Poté jsou představeny a charakterizovány zdroje, což je Seat Forum, komentáře YouTube videí a oficiální facebookový profil BBC News a jeho komentáře. Následně jsou představeny výsledky sběru dat, přičemž práce prozkoumala 354 výskytů elipsy ve 154 příspěvcích. Výskyty elipsy jsou dále zařazeny do tabulek podle kategorií elipsy a podle výskytů v jednotlivých zdrojích.

Na tuto kapitolu navazuje šestá, která analyzuje vybrané výskyty elipsy a jejíž rozdělení je shodné s teoretickou kapitolou, nejprve se tak pozornost obrací na textovou elipsu, jejíž zásadním a často se vyskytujícím prvkem napříč všemi zdroji je anaforická elipsa. Situační elipsa se ukázala jako nejvíce přítomná, především pak na Seat fóru, kde jejich 129 výskytů je zcela zásadních pro výstupní hodnoty. Dále je prokázáno, že nejčastěji se vyskytuje elipsa podmětu a podmětu + pomocného slovesa. V souvislosti se situační elipsou jsou popsány i nejčastěji vypuštěná zájmena v roli podmětu, převážně se jedná o první osobu jednotného čísla *I* (137 výskytů), na druhém místě se nachází třetí osoba čísla jednotného rodu středního *it* (72 výskytů), jehož role je anticipační nebo referenční. Ostatní zájmena se vyskytují pouze zřídka. Strukturální elipsa se příliš nevyskytuje (14 výskytů), a pokud ano, vypuštěným členem je vždy *that* a to jak v roli zájmena, tak spojky.

Dále kapitola řeší elipsu z hlediska pozice. V první řadě je zmíněna zcela převažující počáteční elipsa mající 309 výskytů, přičemž v počáteční pozici je možné rozpoznat jak textovou, tak situační elipsu. Střední elipsa se vyskytuje minimálně (6 vzorků) a z toho se v 5 případech jedná o situační elipsu pomocného slovesa a v jednom případě o anaforickou. Finální elipsa se objevuje častěji (nalezeno 25 vzorků) a zásadní je výskyt anaforické elipsy ve finální pozici.

Poslední částí analýzy je charakterizace mluvené a psané formy jazyka v kontextu počítačem zprostředkované komunikace. Výrazná je skutečnost, že přestože na fóru bylo rozeznáno nejvíce znaků psané podoby jazyka, jako například členění textu do odstavců nebo důraz na sdílení informací, nachází se tam nejvíce výskytů situační elipsy specifické pro konverzaci. Zcela rozdílný je Facebook, který obsahuje krátké příspěvky zaměřené na pocity autorů a množství emotikonů, avšak situační elipsa se vyskytuje v menší míře než na fóru, zatímco anaforická, přestože stále méně četná než situační, se vyskytuje více. Nejvýraznější jsou přímo oficiální příspěvky od BBC, které si i přes prostředí sociální sítě drží typický novinářský diskurz, jsou tedy psaným projevem a neobsahují situační elipsu, pouze anaforickou, která pomáhá udržet kohezi textu. Nejbližší k ústní formě jazyka je tak YouTube,

kde se nachází krátké, pocity sdělující komentáře shodně jako na Facebooku, avšak s častějším výskytem situační elipsy, přičemž poměr situační a anaforické je bližší k Seat fóru, tedy situační viditelně převažuje.

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Appendix: Corpus Analysis

Abbreviations List

Ellipsis based on Recoverability Type:

A – textual anaphoric

C – textual cataphoric

S – situational Ellipsis of Subject

O – situational Ellipsis of Operator

SO – situational Ellipsis of Subject and Operator

D – situational Ellipsis of Article

SOD – situational Ellipsis of Subject and Operator and Article

SR – structural

Ellipsis based on Position

I – initial

M – medial

F – final

Other Features of Communication

← Linking to a member (highlighting his/her name)

↑ – ellipsis referring to a context in a previous post

[q] – containing quotation of another user's post

[/q] the end of quotation

– initial post (BBC's post or the initial of the forum topic)

Seat Forum

Source of 1/1: <https://www.seat-forum.co.uk/forum/viewtopic.php?f=709&t=95949>

Source of 1/2: <https://www.seat-forum.co.uk/forum/viewtopic.php?f=709&t=95592>

Source of 1/3: <https://www.seat-forum.co.uk/forum/viewtopic.php?f=709&t=95972>

Source of 1/4: <https://www.seat-forum.co.uk/forum/viewtopic.php?f=709&t=95372>

Source of 1/5 – 1/6: <https://www.seat-forum.co.uk/forum/viewtopic.php?f=709&t=93556>

Source of 1/7: <https://www.seat-forum.co.uk/forum/viewtopic.php?f=9&t=99026>

Source of 1/8 – 1/53: <https://www.seat-forum.co.uk/forum/viewtopic.php?f=15&t=24857>

1/1.

So as of two days ago I got my first seat Ibiza and I'm currently in the process of getting the radio to work. <I>^{S1} Was looking at these two items, <I>^{S1} wondered if you guys recommended either or <if you>^{A1} have a different method?

I found these two:

[http://www.amazon.co.uk/gp/product/B007 ... 012&sr=8-1](http://www.amazon.co.uk/gp/product/B007...012&sr=8-1)

[http://www.amazon.co.uk/gp/product/B004 ... 904&sr=1-5](http://www.amazon.co.uk/gp/product/B004...904&sr=1-5)

<I>^{S1} Don't mind that one is more expensive just want the best one.

P.s. I was also looking at getting a Bluetooth dongle but <I>^{A1} didn't find any. (<I>^{S1} Don't like the parrot system)

1/2.

<I>^{S1} Bought a Seat Ibiza 2000-model, 1,4 petrol with 5 doors yesterday.

1/3.

2003 Ibiza 3 door - passenger door won't open. Central locking works fine on other doors but not the passenger door. When you try and open the door from the inside there is quite a lot of resistance - it feels as you are pulling against a magnet or a strong spring. The button comes up when the door handle is pulled "open" but <the button>^{A1} slots back down again when the handle is released. There is no keyhole outside to try and <there is no keyhole outside to>^{A1} open the door "manually" so <I>^{S1} cannot get the door open at all.

Any suggestions <are>^{OM} appreciated please.

1/4.

Good morning all, <I am>^{SO1} new to the forum and <I>^{S1} couldnt find the answer to my question so I hope you could help.

When I begin driving and the auto locking kicks in the driver and passenger locks both lock but the passenger <lock>^{AI} then unlocks itself.

Is there anyway I can reset/change this because it should surely be staying locked right? All the other functions of the locks work fine including when locking with the remote.

1/5.

Hi all,

I've just got the mrs a 2000 plate Ibiza 1.4 and <I>^{AI} can't lock the thing!

When turning the key in the drivers door nothing happens, it turns but <it>^{AI} doesn't move the position of the lock on either door (3 door model).

If I use the key on the passengers door it locks that door only..

If I press the lock down on the inside of the drivers door both door locks go down then <both locks>^{AI} automatically pop back up by themselves!?!? :?

<Do you have>^{SOI} Any ideas of what the problem could be?? <Are there>^{SOI} Any common problems that I'm not aware of?!

Obviously this needs to be sorted ASAP as I currently can't lock the car!

Thanks in advance guys..

1/6.

Mine had the same problem, <I>^{SI} changed the full door handle, now <I>^{SI} have 2 bloomin keys, but <I>^{SI} have^{AI} a fully functional locking system.....

1/7.

<Is there>^{SOI} Anyone breaking a Cordoba out there with the tilt/slide sunroof?

1/8.

Hi all,

<There is>^{SOI} Another of my ongoing problems with poor paint,now a cracked windscreen, rattling dash, lop sided exhaust and farting radio when starting the engine. All have been looked at by the local dealer under warrenty and none <has been^{A M}> fixed (sorry they straightened the exhaust).

Anyway every time I get out of the car I get a static shock does anyone else get this <I>^{SI} never had this in any other car !! <I>^{SI} Was also wondering if this could be linked to the interference

on the radio when the car starts ! The dealer also said this happens on all Cupras and they dont know why <this happens^{AF}> but a lot of you say they have no problems.

PS. <Is there^{SOI}>Anyone here driving that new Cupra R in yellow around the Paisley area with writing up the side ?

1/9.

<I>^{SI} Solved the static discharge problem by wearing rubber underwear :blush:

1/10.

oooo I had a cracked windscreen replaced under warranty <the crack/it>^{SI} appeared from the seal and <the crack/it>^{SI} ended up being about 2ft long in the space of about a week.

1/11.

Static is always a problem for me in both my cars but only if I'm wearing my trainers. My Ibiza has the farting radio too but <my Ibiza^{AI}> doesn't always do it.

1/12.

<I>^{SI} Don't know why it builds up, I mean look at the one of the first recall on mini's they had to put an earthing strap on the filler cap to stop it sparking as you fill em with petrol!!! Now That would make me worry.

1/13.

Yep, <I>^{SI} had static from day 1. <It>^{SI} Must be something to do with interior trim and clothes <that>^{SR} I wear.

1/14.

I get static too, <I>^{SI} usually open door wide and <I>^{SI} exit car without touching bodywork, <I>^{SI} close door using window glass.....Do i sound like an obsessive compulsive, do I <sound like an obsessive compulsive>^{AF},, do I <sound like an obsessive compulsive^{AF}>, <I>^{SI} lock it, <I>^{SI} unlock it <I>^{SI} lock it <I>^{SI} walk away, <I>^{SI} wink 3 times.

1/15.

<I>^{SI} Also get it at times (static that is.....) but my S/O usually gets it worse.

1/16.

<I>^{SI} Noticed it's also worse when it's dry, but <I>^{SI} can't put it down to what we've got on - friggin' anoying when she is driving and <she>^{AI} gets out, one static shock later, <she>^{AI} yelp's and i turn around thinking something's up

1/17.

I get it big style and its bad news. <I>^{S I} Even bought a static strip from halfords but <I>^{S I} couldn't fit so <I>^{S I} took it back. Its all in the clothes your wearing, <it's in>^{A I} rubber soles and how they react to the seat material.

1/18.

<The>^{D I} Best thing to do is as your leaving the car hold your car key as you would when starting the engine and touch the ground. Your effectively grounding yourself therefore <there is>^{SO I} no static. <It is>^{SO I} Extreme but whats the other option!

1/19.

Ive just got my leon at the weekend and <I>^{A I} havent had any static shocks from it , but <I>^{A I} have noticed the farty sound from the stereo, however this only occurs when I turn the ignition and then <it>^{S I} imediately goes again so <I am >^{SO I} not to[o] bothered

1/20.

The farty sound from the stereo is due to the starter motor taking a very large current from the battery, the battery voltage drops and <the battery voltage>^{A I} has lots of interference. Power is removed from the stereo on some cars when starting to prevent this problem, also power is disconnected from headlights, fan etc. so that the maximum power is available for starting.

Maybe fitting some sort of interference suppression or rewiring the radio power connection would sort out the problem.

1/21.

<I>^{S I} Occasionally get a shock from my Ibiza - but not always <I>^{S I} get a shock^{A F}.

<I>^{S I} Get a shock from other cars too from time to time tho...

1/22.

<I>^{S I} not had a shock but girlfriend has had a couple <of shocks>^{A F}from it.

1/23.

I saw that guy on Saturday at Elderslie Arnold Clark when I was picking up my new Cupra. <It had>^{SO I} Nice motor, <I am>^{SO I} not sure about the writing though. <He>^{S I} Seemed to know one of the guys who worked in AC.

1/24.

Hi Robbie, <I>^{S I} really like the look of beefing up the grounding. Who makes the kit <that>^{SR} you bought (<I>^{S I} couldn't see a five point on your link)? Is it specific to the 1.8T engine (i.e. custom length leads)?

1/25.

Cheers mate, <I>^{S I} will do.

1/26.

<It>^{S1} doesn't help if the car is dusty/dirty I've found... <It>^{S1} seems to be worse then!

1/27.

Hey Davy,

My sales guys at AC was ok, <I>^{S1} managed to get a half price service out him as car is due one at end of June, so <I>^{S1} will give them a try but <I>^{S1} will shop around after that and <I>^{S1} will be watching very closely to see if they try it on and <if they>^{A1} do unnecessary work at the service. <I am>^{SO1} Really enjoying the cupra, <it is>^{SO1} nice to have a bit of power under the foot as and when required.

However, the boot lock seems not to be working as part of the central lockings system, which is a bit annoying, so <I>^{S1} will try and get that sorted under warranty, <I>^{S1} don't imagine that being too much of a problem.

I stay over in Rutherglen, but <I>^{A1} work in Renfrew, so <I>^{A1} am around about Paisley now and again. <I>^{S1} Am looking to get a private Reg shortly, so look out for that.

Later

Adam

1/28.

hi Robdon,

<I>^{S1} Contacted GP place in Glasgow they only do a 9 point system now and its their own brand <it is>^{A1} not the Sun Hyper one. <I am>^{SO1} Thinking of taking a trip into maplins and <I am>^{SO1} hinking of>^{A1} making my own one, <I>^{S1} just need to start looking at the best earthing points as in that diagram <I>^{S1} need to have a good look at the engine bay first <I am>^{SO1} still baffled what all the pipes and bits are in the engine bay <I>^{S1} was so used to Mk2 golfs which really did not have a lot of bits inside.

Adam thats good to here I didnt really have a problem <I>^{S1} was just a bit annoyed that they sort of fobbed me off after trying to cure my radio and saying static and radio problem occur in all cupras, besides that they have normally been good.

<I>^{S1} Got my letter back from Seat this morning they say they have contacted AC and I am to go back for further work on the radio, squeaky dash etc as for the stone chips, cracked windscreen etc they say as they were outside influences there is noting that can be done although the point I was trying to make was that I felt the paintwork must have been soft to start off with to get this many chips so early in the cars life. The letter was reasonably good and a <the letter was>^{A1} quick reply so <I>^{S1} am pretty satisfied with their customer services. <I am>^{SO1} Still really happy with the car though no matter what its great fun. As for LPG conversion and warrenty Seat say that if anything goes wrong with the car due to the conversion then it would not be covered under warrenty <I>^{S1} will need to ask AC how they feel about this.

Davy

1/29.

<It is>^{SO1} Probably quite easy to make your own yes, the GP Shop kit is good quality though, you could always buy the 9-point kit and <you could>^{A1} sell some of the cables!

1/30.

Robdon,

<Do>^{O1} You see in the attached picture of the layout what does it say in the small circles ? I tried enlarging the photo but it just goes blurry. Where did you get that layout or is that just something you made up yourself ? Where do you recon if I bought the 9 lead would be the best earthing points ?

Cheers

Davy

1/31.

excellent rob that makes things a bit more simple <I>^{S1} cant quite see the coil pack connection <that>^{SR} you mentioned but <I>^{S1} need to look closer once I get cables. Do you recon those cables <that>^{SR} you bought from GP Glasgow are they heat protected or do you recon any 4awg OFC cable such as speaker cable would do ? I might make my own <Cable>^{AF} and <I might>^{A1} possible even crimp on gold connectors for the least resistance possible.

Davy

1/32.

Robbie, <I>^{S1} just checked out your site, I love your car mate... make sure you get along to a meet soon, I need to see it in the flesh.

1/33.

Steering rack, <I am>^{SO1} not sure m8.

Here's the pic of the coil pack ground as <I>^{S1} promised:

1/34.

Thanks once again Rob was that cable end already there for you to do a direct connection <I>^{S1} dont remember seeing that lead on mine ? or did you make it. Is the turbo wrapped inside that bit of heat wrap I am still trying to learn what all the bits are in the Cupra I wish Haynes would come out with the dummies manual or someone <would come out with the dummies manual>^F for this engine !!

Thanks again

Davy

1/35.

The cables came like that, I just bolted them in place, <I>^{A1} daisy-chained through the engine bay to points I'd read about such as the alternator, coil packs, chassis, etc.

1/36.

<I am>^{SO1} Sorry Rob I meant the yellow and brown one which is thin guage coming from the coil pack lead. Was that originally on your car or did you take the ground lead from within the coil pack and <did you>^{A1} earth it where you have to the 4 awg earthing kit.

Davy

1/37.

yeh i just started gettin shocks when i get out of car, and i get that fartin wen startin engine up. <It is>^{SOI} dodgy wirin i think, my front wipers dnt work sumtimes either wen i go to wash it

1/38.

I am still in design stage of my earthing/ grounding system trying to get good connectors is a real pain <I>^{SI} was trying to get gold allen keyed ones until I got a price around Â£5 each so thats that out. <I>^{SI} Have sourced Voodoo cable but <I>^{SI} am also waiting on a reply from another guy for 4awg although he only sells it in rolls <I>^{SI} am trying to get him to cut it. <I>^S Will keep you all informed and once complete <I>^{SI} will see if it makes a difference I am a sceptic but you never know.

Davy

1/39.

For the cable for this (if you are DIYing it) then try welding cable, it's about the heaviest < cable>^{AF} < that>^{SR} you can get without going to silly prices (and there are a lot of welding supply companies about). OK so it wont look just as good as the color-coded ones < look>^{AF}, but < it>^{AI} will do the job (and it's also designed for low-voltage / hi-current applications).

Connectors < that>^{SR} you could just use < are>^{OM} electrical crimp-on of the type used in bus-bar systems (ask a sparky - they'll know), depending on the size of the cable you would be looking at 63A or 100A connectors for a cable size of 16mm or 25mm (perhaps smaller - < it>^S depends on the cable used.....).

Also as a general rule the best connection for hi-current use is a crimp-on as it has the largest joined surface area, < the>^{DI} second < rule for the best connection>^{AI} is screw-in and < the>^{DI} third < rule for the best connection>^{AI} is solder (to solder you have to mix the quality cable & connector with poor tin/ alloy solder - < it is / this is>^{SOI} never a good idea in hi-power use).

< These are>^{SOI} Just some thoughts - might have a go at this myself soon.

Dave

1/40.

< I>^{SI} Might go for one of those 30 quid grounding packs .

< I>^{SI} Hopefully get rid of farting stereo and < I>^{SI} improve preformance too.

Rob , were all the bolts that you connected your kit to already there or did you need to add them yourself?. < I>^{SI} Was just wondering if its just a case of undoing a few bolts connecting the wires and doing them up again or is it more involved than that?

cheers Brian

1/41.

< I>^{SI} Just ordered one myself

Cheers for the link Robbie!

1/42.

There is an extra hole in the existing negative connector, I just took a small nut and bolt and <I>^{A I} bolted the new grounding wire to that <extra hole>^{A F}.

1/43.

Ahhh <that is>^{SO I} cool, that makes sense, it was the only bit <that>^{SR} i hadn't seen a piccy off and <I>^{S I} wasn't sure how it was fitted.

Thanks again for all the help for the stupid questions Rob

1/44.

<It is / that is> ^{SO I} Brilliant! Thanks Rob - I shall be after one of these kits myself when I get back from holiday as the Mrs gets zapped to bits off my car

<It>^{S I} Looks an easy fix for the problem

Cheers

1/45.

Yeah - <I>^{S I} ordered yesterday, but <I>^{S I} got an e-mail from them shortly after saying that the payment was short, and I hadn't specified what car it was for.

The web-page clearly states that it's Â£30+p&p, and when ordering online - there is no suggestion that the make/model of car is required, or that it costs more than advertised

1/46.

<I have>^{SO I} no idea... it is a "universal kit" but there is a comments box on the order so it is prob as well putting in there what car it is

1/47.

<I>^{S I} Got this mail a short while ago...

"Sorry for the confusion, prices were updated after you had ordered, <it is>^{SO I} our mistake <we are>^{SO I} sorry. Your kit will be produced within 48 hours and <your kit will be>^{A I} dispatched to you in due course."

<They>^{S I} Didn't say if charging me full whack or not, so <I>^{S I} might have got myself a bargain!! :D

[q]digimac wrote:

do you have to state what car its for when ordering?[/q]

I didn't <have to state>^{A F} and they mailed me asking what it was for - so yes - put as many details as you can re: make/model/engine etc in notes ;)

1/48.

<I>^{S1} Just ordered a kit from greddy, <it>^{S1} worked out as Â£36.40 by the time I paid the vat :D

1/49.

<I>^{S1} Just started to build one myself (DIY-style) using bits from Maplin.

Gold Plated Crimp Connectors @ Â£1.99 for two (they have red & black sleeves on, but <it is>^{SO1} easy to remove to show the gold plating beter)

OFC Cable @ about Â£5 a meter, got 3 meters - <the>^{D1} heaviest they had at 4AWG or 8AWG (<I>^{S1} cant remember right now, but it's heavy - O/D of about 12mm)

So total cost will be Â£8 (crimps) + Â£15 (cable) for a 4-section cable, all perfect fitting<G> - <it>^{S1} don't take long to make up and looks the mutznutz :)

I'll do some piccies soon - if this friggin' rain stops long enough.

Dave

1/50.

<I am>^{SO1} just thinking this would have been good for a group buy...

1/51.

<It>^{S1} Probably wouldn't be cheaper than the Â£31.20 I paid :g:

<It is >^{SO1} Not cheaper than DodgyDave's home-made job tho :rolleyes:

1/52.

yea - <it is>^{SO1} easy, but you do have to remove it to do the point for the coilpacks.

I think there are 4/5 black X-head screws on the top, press down & give a 1/4 turn and thats them free, then lift the whole cover off.

Dave

1/53.

Hi All

<I>^{S1} Just got a 9 point kit, and <I>^{S1} wondered if there was any ideas on the best points to ground with my kit? I should be able to find them if i know what they are called!

Cheers all

Danny

YouTube

Source of 2/1 – 2/14: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GL9-i9tcESU>

Source of 2/15 – 2/50: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DL1k02Ifv4I>

2/1.

I once put Redbull into my car, <I>^{S1} still can't find it

2/2.

Try that in a modern diesel... <it>^{S I} wouldn't last 1 minute. The old Isuzu engine in that Astra was bulletproof.

2/3.

I put 24 litres of petrol in to my 2016 Diesel Astra CDTI and <I>^{A I} drove it for 2 hours without realising the wrong fuel was in it. <I>^{S I} Just kept topping <it>^{C F} up with Diesel and its been fine ever since. The car has since covered another 3500 miles/6000km.

2/4.

<I>^{S I} Once put tequila"" in my car !!!

<I>^{S I} DroVe off unto the sunrise"" !!!

2/5.

<I>^{S I} Never noticed the difference when I put a fivers worth of petrol in my Diesel Mondeo...

2/6.

Man, I'd love that little diesel Astra for my morning delivery route. <I>^{S I} Bet that little thing gets fantastic mileage

2/7.

<It is the>^{S O D I} Best video on this subject. <I>^{S I} Thank yo so much!!

2/8.

Bs6.0pstroke_ 28: One time my grandpa had an employee who would steal gasoline out of his gas cans and <who>^{A I} put it in his car.. after my grandpa noticed he decided to fill the cans with diesel.. the next day the employee came to work all pissed with his car sputtering and blowing smoke.. <it was a>^{S O D I} good lesson learned there

2/9

And <he did>^{A I} ↑ not just fire him? why <he did not just fire him>^{A F}?

2/10.

<He did not fire him>^{A I} ↑ To teach him a lesson.. <He did not fire him>^{A I} ↑ also to catch him red handed because obviously he would never admit to it

2/11.

He sounds more British than Jeremy, Richard, and James <sound>^{A F}

2/12.

Diet Coke works better, <I am>^{SOI} just saying.

2/13.

<It is>^{SOI} almost funny.

2/14.

I put beer into my diesel car and the damn thing was swerving all over the road and <the damn thing>^{AI} crashed into someone's front yard.

2/15.

Why don't more people use the simple, old-school adjustable dumbbells? You know the ones <that>^{SR} your dad used, <you know>^{AI} the ones at walmart or <you know the ones at>^{AI} any sporting goods store? They are cheap as hell and <they>^{AI} have 2.5 lbs to 45 lbs kinds. <They>^S
^I Take up almost no space.

2/16.

<I>^S Wish I had \$800 haha

2/17.

<Do you>^{SOI} Want to work out from home rather than <do you>^{SOI} to work out from>^{AI} a gym?
Make sure you watch this before you do.....

2/18.

Flea markets. I found a squat rack, and a bench at a flea market for \$40. Along with a barbell, <that is>^{SOI} really all you need.

2/19.

<I>^S Never thought of revisiting this vdo in 2020! But here I am...!

2/20.

Those Athlean blox look sweet, especially the fact that they have 2.5lb increments instead of 5lb with normal dumbbells. <It is>^{SOI} Too bad <that>^{SR} they're only available in the U.S.

2/21.

<I>^S look at you! <you are>^{SOI} expanding fast Jeff keep it up, you inspire me to stick to my dream of being a PT

2/22.

<I>^S Almost didnt recognize you with a shirt on xD

2/23.

Thanks Jeff, I think I'm all set and <I>^{AI} cant wait to start the Athlean program on Monday...

2/24.

<It is a>^{SOD I} Good video man, you got away with the infomercial by giving good info just like one of your regular videos, unlike for instance Chang and his Afterburn pre-workout which is just an advert and he's getting slammed for it.

2/25.

Thanks <it is a>^{SOD I} great video. I'm setting up my home gym. <I>^{S I} Got the chin up bar and some dumbbells. <I am>^{SO I} Gonna definitely get a bench and a band.

2/26.

<It is>^{SO I} perfect timing for this video!! <I>^{S I} Loved it bro!

2/27.

<It is>^{SO I} Very helpful.. <I>^{S I} thank you!

2/28.

<Is there>^{SO I} Anyone here because it got recommended and <is there>^{SO I} anyone here because of>^{A I} good timing due to the coronavirus? No just me <is>^{OM} here>^{AF?} 🙄

2/29.

<It is>^{SO I} As usual excellent info and presentation, Jeff! Keep 'em comin'!

2/30.

Jeff, I like your T-shirt.... <I>^{S I} want one in xs

2/31.

<It is a>^{SOD I} Great video. <I>^{S I} Love the recreation of the powerblocks. I still have mine from the 90's too.

2/32.

oh man <I>^{S I} liked and <I>^{S I} fav this video. I have that exact pull up bar and band. <These are/There are>^{SO I} Great tips

2/33.

<I>^{S I} Love your videos man! <It is>^{SO I} Great info!

2/34.

<It is>^{SO I} Another great video, cheers Jeff mate

2/35.

when I started watching your vids I ordered the Elite powerblox. <I have>^{SO I} had them for a couple of weeks now and they are great.

2/36.

<I>^{S I} LOVE my powerblocks! <I>^{S I} Got them cheap on Craigslist in like new condition. :)

2/37.

<It is>^{SO I} Great stuff!!

2/38.

thanks, would you have an email address for me to contact them, I've checked for a way to send an email, <I>^{S I} just can't find anything except a way to share your comments. <Could you give me/Is there>^{SO I}Any help, thanks.

2/39.

I've had a set of power blocks for a good 17 years, since I bought my house. <It is>^{SO I} My favorite most versatile piece of equipment.

I also have the big block addition that goes up to 125 pounds, <I am / it is>^{SO I} not sure if they still make that but well worth it for heavy rows and presses

2/40.

<It is>^{SO I} GREAT information, <I>^{S I} thank you!!!

2/41.

Are Athlean Blox available in Canada? <They are>^{SO I} Perfect for my limited space!

2/42.

<I>^{S I} Love the vids man. <It is>^{SO I} Great advice

2/43.

2013... Time goes by, too fast... However, <I am>^{SO I} still dedicated and persistent in battle for self-improvement, as well as <I am>^{SO I} still dedicated in>^{A I} bringing value to others, as well - both of us <are>^{O M} still dedicated>^{A F}.....)

2/44.

<It is>^{SO I} Ingenious. :)

2/45.

Oh yeah <it is a>^{S O D I} nice video!! Haha

2/46.

<I>^{S I} Just bought the dumbbells on your site! <I>^{S I} Can't wait to get them delivered.

<I am>^{SO I} Super psyched!!

2/47.

<It is>^{SO I} Good advice!

2/48.

Yes! you said Tag Sales!! You must be from Connecticut? Or maybe <you must be from>^{A I} one of the New England states. <I>^{S I} Haven't heard that term in years.

2/49.

<It is>^{SO I} not so fast! hah <it is>^{SO I} funny

2/50.

\$14k!!!! <I>^{S I} Almost had a fucking heart attack

Facebook

Source of 3/1 – 3/3: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=392755118601176>

Source of 3/4 – 3/7: <https://www.facebook.com/bbcnews/posts/10158361845582217>

Source of 3/8 – 3/16: <https://www.facebook.com/bbcnews/posts/10158361582377217>

Source of 3/17 – 3/22: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1262353360826129>

Source of 3/23 – 3/27: <https://www.facebook.com/bbcnews/posts/10158615115417217>

Source of 3/28 – 3/42: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=796816971213162>

Source of 3/43 – 3/51: <https://www.facebook.com/bbcnews/posts/10158619427897217>

3/1.

One of the world's rarest sharks can be found on the Welsh coast - but is it a permanent resident or <is it>^{A I} just a visitor?

3/2.

<I>^{S I} Hope it gets left in peace its doing no harm, and its a beautiful animal 😊

3/3.

<I>^{S I} Dived with these in Australia. They're common in the canary Islands so <they are>^{A I} probably moving further north as sea temperatures rise.

3/4.

The 29-year-old suffered serious injuries after he was attacked by a great white shark, but <the 29-year-old>^{A I} managed to swim back to shore to get help.

3/5.

Great whites are thriving. And south africa are seeing less <great whites>^{A F} because of the orca attacking them apparently. There on the move. What about the experts that used to say <that>^{SR} we had nothing to fear. Because they dont want to eat us 🤔

3/6.

Problem with humans is <that>^{SR} they taste awful! This is why cows kill more people than sharks <kill people>^{A F}.

3/7.

Lucky shark realised he wasn't a seal , if it really wanted to eat him it would have <eat him>^{AF}

3/8.

The pop star didn't self-isolate following a trip to Egypt and <the pop star>^{AI} held a birthday party in London, which she has already apologised for.

3/9.

Oh dear Rita Ora. You are not setting a very good example to the young people who support you. <I am>^{SOI} Very surprised at your behaviour.

3/10.

Apologies don't save lives..... <it's>^{SOI} totally inconsiderate of others, what does that say about the rich and famous, they are not above the law but seem to think <that>^{SR} they are <above the law>^{AF}, <it is>^{SOI} time to pay an extra heavy fine or go to court for not abiding by current restrictions

3/11.

<We're>^{CI} Turning out to be a bit of a lass aren't we Rita, <it is/you are>^{SOI} unfortunately a very BAD example, the rules apply to you love too 😏

3/12.

They should fine her and <they should>^{AI} make her an example, fame and money should not make any difference, she's broke it twice now, they are quick to fine us peasants 10k so why <they>^{AI} do>^{OM} not <fine>^{AF} those who think because they are famous they can do as they please, the fines they give can go back into the pot to help support those who need it

3/13.

In other words, excuse my rich, entitled, ignorant behavior.... again. <It is/ That is>^{SOI} Pathetic.

3/14.

What is this woman thinking about. Oh, <I am>^{SOI} sorry, <this woman is thinking about>^{AI} HERSELF. Has she been in hibernation all year? <It is>^{SOI} Shameful and selfish. <I>^{SI} Thought you were better than this Rita

3/15.

<She>^{SI} Can't stay out the headlines for 5 minutes 🤖

3/16.

<I>^{S1} Was kinda hoping a few of these “celebrities” would just disappear into obscurity, during the pandemic, never to return 🙄 No chance, is there, when they behave like this?

3/17.

<I am>^{SO1} Sick of seeing this now, we all know that Meghan was lying could <you>^{S1} see it <she is>^{SO1} not a very good liar, just strip her of the title Duchess and have done with it

3/18.

Nim Tennakoon ← Does it really matter what we believe! What's matter is everybody has the right to seek help if they are suffering from mental health illness. If I dislike or <if I>^{A1} don't believe someone doesn't make them to lose their right to find help or what they want to say.

3/19.

you are so brain washed, you don't understand how world works, maybe because you are too young, one day you will look back and <you will>^{A1} be embarrassed. People think they are better than others and colour has nothing to do with it.

3/20.

Phil Stott ← <I>^{S1} heartily agree there

3/21.

They wanted a quiet life away from media and then air dirty washing in a public interview was wrong whis they would just get off the media for. <It is>^{SO1} Good

3/22.

The BBC really need to be a bit more British and <the BBC need to>^{A1} support the Queen

3/23.

<It is>^{SO1} Amazing how few people read the whole piece. The major reason is anchoring and man's intervention <the major reason is>^{A1} not temperature rise. Typically BBC have latched onto their favourite, especially via McGrath and his buddy Harrabin.

McGrath once did a piece from the Pacific and <McGrath>^{A1} obsequiously sucked up to the local president who wanted money for his sinking island. Latest NASA data show his islands are getting bigger!

The article suggests that 28° is the limit for the grass. Whilst 27° has been seen the usual hottest temperature is around 22°. Don't let facts get in the way of a good headline.

Just reduce or eliminate boats and this stuff grows like mad. Other areas have proven this.

3/24.

<I>^{S1} want to ask you some questions

3/25.

Turn it in.

<I am>^{SO I} Sick of hearing the same old crap.

3/26.

So is Scottish peatland. <Scottish peatland is>^{AI} Under threat from windfarms

3/27.

<It is>^{SO I} GREAT can we smoke it

3/28.

Samantha found a secret apartment behind her bathroom mirror in New York - and <Samantha>^{AI} filmed the entire thing on TikTok.

3/29.

It would have been good to see her exit the apartment through the normal door and <it would have been good to >^{AI} go home. <It would have been>^{AI} Much less mysterious.

3/30.

<There is>^{SO I} A lot of sarky opportunist digs here. How many of you have an entrance to (or from <someone else's house>^{CF}, which is possibly more sinister!) someone else's house. Not many <of you have an entrance>^{AF}, it's not normally a feature.

3/31.

<It is>^{SO I} True but cut a hole the shape of the mirror, behind the mirror? And <to cut a hole>^A all the way through? <It is>^{SO I} Very suspicious

3/32.

Someone must have done some crime and <someone must have>^{AI} covered the whole thing. Wow that's a new NETFLIX documentary !! I want 10% of the royalty.

3/33.

I'd love to know the story, but she is so annoying that I couldn't finish it. <Does>^{O I} Anyone have a Cliff's notes version?

3/34.

BBC has become one of the pages that keeps resharing unimportant articles to get more clicks but <BBC>^{AI} barely posts about anything that actually matters.

3/35.

Similar thing happened to me as a kid. <I>^{S I} Climbed through a hole in my backyard fence and <I>^{S I} found myself in someone else's garden. Like OMG it was like crazy.

3/36.

<It is>^{SO I} Not news in any way.

3/37.

Just to say, the comments in here that have nothing to do with the post, and <the comments>^{A I} are false advertising, if you don't want to see them then simply click on the post, then select 'hide.' It's wonderful! It's gone...

3/38.

People have been cooped up for way too long. <I am>^{SO I} Just sayin'

3/39.

<It is>^{SO I} Just what we adventurers would love to find. <It is>^{SO I} Very cool. <It is>^{SO I} Fun

3/40.

<They have/I have/She has>^{SO I} not seen candyman then.....

3/41.

<It is>^{SO I} So uninteresting <that>^{SR} I switched off.

3/42.

wow <it is>^{SO I} so crazy!

3/43.

<I>^{S I} Don't care! <I>^{S I} Won't watch , <I>^{S I} didn't listen. <It>^{S I} Took 25 seconds of my life to tell the elites <that>^{SR} I don't buy their entertainment, bread and circuses, anymore!

3/44.

↑ Damon Hogben ← you don't care <you don't>^{A I} watch or <you don't>^{A I} listen, but <you>^{A I} felt the need to tell millions of people of this fact 😏

3/45.

↑ Damon Hogben ← ohhhhh. <It is>^{SO I} So edgy and cool.

3/46.

↑ Angela Jean ← <It>^{S I} took 5 seconds of my time and <it>^{S I} reinforces others that feel the same way. Goodnight!

3/47.

Ann Drew ← <It is>^{SO I} a clear sign of racism.

3/48.

The Weeknd wasn't even shortlisted, that says everything about these awards. Post didn't even win anything and he is by far the better artist in his categories. <That's>^{SO I} Just my opinion.

3/49.

<I have>^{SO I} Never understood their "artistic skill". I find them both not worth my time or money.

3/50.

How many album collectors have these rubbish music in their collection ? I don't <have these rubbish music in my collection>^{A F}.

3/51.

<I>^{S I} Haven't heard any music from either one