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Zásady pro vypracování

Cílem bakalářské práce je prostudovat postmodifikaci podstatných jmen v novinovém diskurzu. Studentka nejprve představí novinový diskurz, jeho funkce a typické jazykové prostředky, se zaměřením na rozdíly mezi bulvárním a seriózním tiskem. Dále na základě relevantní lingvistické literatury vymezí jmennou frázi, popíše její strukturu a syntaktické funkce. Podrobně se bude věnovat postmodifikaci substantiva z hlediska formy, funkce a významu. Následně analyzuje vybrané novinové články s cílem identifikovat nejčastější formy postmodifikace substantiv a zhodnotit kontexty jejich výskytu. Závěrem objasní převažující tendence v závislosti na analyzovaném diskurzu a shrne hlavní odlišnosti ve výskytu a užití postmodifikace v bulvárním a seriózním tisku.

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V Pardubicích dne 8. 6. 2023

Veronika Moravčíková

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ANNOTATION

This bachelor paper focuses on both phrasal and clausal postmodification of nouns in English, namely in Newspaper discourse. The theoretical part of this bachelor paper provides a description of noun phrases and their most prominent syntactic functions. Furthermore, attention is paid to individual forms and functions of postmodifiers within the phrasal and clausal types. Subsequently, newspaper discourse is described with attention to the differences between tabloid and broadsheet newspapers. The practical part is based on the information gathered in the theoretical part; therefore, it provides quantitative and qualitative analysis of postmodifiers within the given discourse. Additionally, the practical part also focuses on the syntactic functions of the head nouns. Throughout the whole practical part, the differences between the usage of postmodifiers within broadsheets and tabloids are considered.

KEYWORDS

noun phrase, postmodification, prepositional phrase, relative clause, apposition, newspaper discourse, appositive clause

ANOTACE

Tato bakalářská práce se zaměřuje na použití frázové a větné postmodifikace podstatných jmen v angličtině, zejména v novinovém diskurzu. Teoretická část této práce představuje pojem jmenné fráze a její nejčastější syntaktické funkce ve větách. Dále se práce zaměřuje na formy a funkce jednotlivých typů větných i frázových postmodifikací. Následně je představen novinový diskurz spolu s rozdíly mezi seriózním a bulvárním tiskem. Praktická část této práce je založena na informacích získaných v části teoretické, a zajišťuje kvantitativní a kvalitativní analýzu jednotlivých typů postmodifikací v daném diskurzu. Dále je praktická část zaměřena na analýzu syntaktických funkcí řídicího podstatného jména ve větě. V průběhu celé praktické části je také zhodnocen rozdíl mezi užitím různých typů postmodifikací v bulvárním a seriózním tisku.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

jmenná fráze, postmodifikace, předložková fráze, vztahná věta, apozice, novinový diskurz, obsahová věta

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Introduction

This bachelor paper focuses on the clausal and phrasal postmodification of noun phrases in newspaper discourse. The main goal of this paper is to investigate all possible types of postmodifications and then use the knowledge to provide an analysis of authentic newspaper articles.

This bachelor paper is divided into two parts. The first part is theoretical and concerns all types of a noun phrase postmodifiers. Firstly, a noun and subsequently a noun phrase is examined, and all possible syntactic functions of a noun phrase are listed together with relevant examples. As phrasal postmodification is very prominent in non-fictional registers, the second chapter of this paper is devoted to phrasal postmodification first and clausal postmodification follows. Within the clausal postmodification, finiteness of relative and appositive clauses is concerned. Subsequently, third chapter is devoted to restrictiveness and non-restrictiveness and the following chapter elaborates on multiple postmodification of a noun phrase. The practical part's final chapter is devoted to newspaper discourse, its functions and the differences between broadsheet and tabloid articles.

The analytical part concerns a quantitative and a qualitative research of a noun phrase postmodification in terms of the above-mentioned type of discourse. Additionally, each type of postmodification is investigated in a separated subchapters together with relevant examples which are taken from the corpus. The criterion of restrictiveness is investigated in a separated subchapter, which concerns both phrasal and clausal types of postmodification. However, within each chapter, certain tendencies and difference within the two types of articles (tabloids and broadsheets) are observed and possible reasonings for such tendencies are provided.

1 Noun Phrase

A noun phrase, often abbreviated to NP, is one of the main units that are needed to form a meaningful sentence and it can represent all kinds of entities such as persons, items, processes or perceptions (Jacobs 1995, 97). The basic unit of a noun phrase is the head which can be accompanied by other constituents. The head represented by a noun tells the concord with other phrases of the sentence (Quirk et al. 1985, 1238).

As the head noun is the most important part of a noun phrase, the noun will be discussed in detail in this chapter. A noun is a type of word that can change its form to indicate its number and case. From the semantic point of view, it refers to all kinds of entities, such as people, things and emotions (Biber et al. 1999, 62–63). Nouns can be furthermore divided into three main categories: *common nouns*, *proper nouns* and *pronouns*. It needs to be pointed out that pronouns have slightly different properties than ordinary nouns, and therefore they fall into a specific category of nouns. They differ from ordinary nouns in that they may have a much broader number of dependents, and they are not preceded by determiners. (Huddleston 2002, 328) The reason why pronouns are treated as a special category of nouns is that they can comprise a noun phrase on their own, and therefore they can be seen in syntactic functions that are typical for nouns (Huddleston, 2002, 429–30).

When describing the structure of a noun phrase, Quirk et al. claim that one single noun phrase can have four constituents, but it doesn't have to contain all of them at the same time, except the head, the head must always be present. These constituents are *the head*, *the determinative*, *the postmodification* and *the premodification*. The head, which can either stand on its own or can be surrounded by determiners and modifiers, is the most important part of a noun phrase. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1238-1239) Biber et al. offer the same classification, the head, the determiners and modifiers (premodifiers or postmodifiers) (1999, 97).

When describing the determinatives, items that precede a noun phrase and denote its reference, Quirk et al. divide them into three categories, i.e. *pre-determiners*, *central determiners* and *post-determiners* (1985, 253). Pre-determiners are constituents which precede central determiners as in these examples *all the furniture*, *both those musicians*. Central determiners, however, stand before the noun only or precede the post-determiners as in this example *the few supervisors*. And lastly, post-determiners stand after the central determiners, however, at the same time, they stand before the premodifiers as in this example *the many new offices*. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1238-39)

With regards to postmodification, Quirk et al. simply put all the items placed after the noun head into one category, and that is the postmodification. On the contrary, premodification, according to Quirk et al., comprises “all the items placed before the head noun other than determinatives, notable adjectives or, rather, adjective phrases and nouns” (1985, 1239). To make this classification more understandable, an example of a complex noun phrase should be provided and explained.

(1) *the little girl next door* (Biber et al. 1999, 97)

The article *the* in the example above, functions as the determinative since it stands before the head noun and therefore before the adjective phrase. Furthermore, it provides the noun phrase with a specific definite reference. The word *little* is considered to be a premodifying adjective phrase and the word *girl* is the head nouns since it is the fundamental element of the whole phrase, without it, the phrase would not make any sense. *Next door* functions as postmodification since it is located after the head noun and it provides additional information about the head.

On the other hand, Huddleston divides NP into *the head, pre-head and post-head dependents*. The pre-head dependents are determiners and premodifiers, and the division of these constituents is more or less similar to the division of Quirk et al. However, the post-head dependents are furthermore divided into *complements, postmodifiers and peripheral dependents*. (Huddleston 1993, 232–268) Therefore, Huddleston provides a much broader division of the post-head dependents than Quirk et al. do. Since this bachelor paper analyses noun phrases from the point of view of Quirk et al.’s and Biber et al.’s classification, Huddleston’s classification will not be described in detail.

From the syntactic point of view, Biber et al. claim that a single noun phrase can have several functions. However, for the purposes of this bachelor paper, only the most common and prominent syntactic functions of noun phrases will be examined. A NP can typically function as a subject or an object of a clause. (Biber et al. 1999, 98)

(2) Two women had come in and she asked them to wait, giving them magazines to look at.

(3) The pilot saw a field ahead.

(4) At primary school he had been allowed to make her a birthday card.

(Biber et al. 1999, 98)

In example 2 the underlined NP functions as a subject because it occurs in front of the verb, whereas in example 3 it follows a transitive verb and therefore it is classified as an object, more specifically, direct object because Biber et al. claim that direct object usually describes animate or inanimate entities that were affected by an action or were direct participants in an action (Biber et al. 1999, 123–127). Furthermore, in 4 the underlined NP represents an indirect object because it follows a ditransitive verb, and this type of verb needs to be complemented by both direct and indirect objects (Biber et al. 1999, 128).

With regards to the indirect and direct object, a single noun phrase can also function as a prepositional object if it follows verb phrases with a prepositional verb (Biber et al 1999, 129).

(5) I don't know whether my brain can cope with all this (Biber et al. 1999, 98).

Furthermore, a noun phrase can also function as a subject predicative, often called a subject complement or an object predicative, often called an object complement.

(6) Well, his son Charlie was a great mate to our Rob's (Biber et al. 1999, 98).

(7) No, I know but they will probably christen her Victoria (Biber et al. 1999, 98).

In example 6 the underlined NP functions as a subject complement because it follows a linking verb (copular verb). In addition to that, the subject complement also classifies or specifies the subject of the clause (Biber et al. 1999, 126). On the other hand, in 7 the underlined NP follows a complex transitive verb and therefore it is classified as an object complement (Biber et al 1999, 130).

Furthermore, an adverbial can also be represented by a noun phrase. The main characteristic of adverbials is that they are, in most cases, optional and their position in a sentence is quite flexible (Biber et al 1999, 130-131).

(8) Mr Thesiger, who will be eighty next summer, arrived in London last week (Biber et al. 1999, 98).

In addition to that, a noun phrase can also be seen in apposition. Apposition means that one noun follows another noun and these two nouns have an equal relationship with each other and therefore, they are able to substitute each other without changing the meaning of the noun phrase. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1300–1302)

- (9) He and the club's solicitor and director, Maurice Watkins, sat either side of Edwards while on the flanks were placed two more lawyers, one representing Knighton's take-over firm, MK Trafford Holdings, and the other, United's merchant bank, Ansbacher (Biber et al. 1999, 99).

As this bachelor thesis focuses on the postmodification of noun phrases, premodification will not be examined in detail. The focus will be on both clausal and prepositional postmodification of noun phrases. Furthermore, as mentioned before, this bachelor paper follows Quirk et al.'s and Biber et al.'s approach, therefore, other perceptions of noun phrase postmodification will not be described in detail and they will not be included in the analytical part of this bachelor paper. In the following chapters, both types of postmodification will be introduced and discussed in detail, and relevant examples will be supplemented.

2 Types of postmodification

Postmodification of noun phrases can be realised, as stated on page 11, either by phrases or clauses. This bachelor paper focuses on both types of postmodifications, however, the phrasal postmodification or rather preposition postmodification is very common in terms of newspaper discourse (Huddleston 2002, 445; Bednarek 2012, 85). Therefore, all types of phrasal postmodification will be discussed first and clausal postmodification will follow.

2.1 Postmodification by phrases

Phrasal postmodification can be realized by prepositional phrases, adverb phrases, adjective phrases and noun phrases (Quirk et al. 1985, 1274–1321). And as it was stated above, for the purposes of this bachelor paper, the approach to postmodification by Quirk et al. and Biber et al. will be followed. However, it is also important to point out that few grammarians differ in the classification of phrasal postmodification. Huddleston, for example, provides a class of phrasal postmodification called *determinatives*. According to Huddleston, determinatives normally occur before the head noun, but they can also occur after the head noun if there is a determiner in front of the head, as in the example below. (Huddleston 2002, 445) Quirk et al., however, classify these items as adjective phrases (1985, 1293).

(10) *a/one {day} more* (Huddleston 2002, 445)

Additionally, Huddleston categorizes noun phrases that denote qualities such as age, size, and others as phrasal postmodifications, excluding those that take the form of apposition (2002, 446). Quirk et al., however, categorize these postponed noun phrases as adverbial phrases due to the postmodifying noun phrase functioning as an adverbial (1085, 1293).

(11) *a {man} my age* (Huddleston 2002, 446)

Furthermore, Huddleston classifies adverb phrases together with prepositional phrases. The reason for this classification is that he claims that these prepositional phrases are missing their complements. (2002, 446)

(12) *the {temperature} outside, the {floor} below* (Huddleston 2002, 446)

As it was stated before, Huddleston's approach will not be followed in this bachelor paper, but rather Quirk et al.'s and Biber et al.'s. Therefore, their classification will be further discussed and later also interpreted.

2.1.1 Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional phrase, often abbreviated to PP, is the most common type of all possible postmodifications of noun phrases in English. Biber et al. claim that prepositional phrase is the most common type of postmodification in all registers, however, "they are much more frequent in the written non-fictional registers than in conversation or fiction" (1999, 635). Quirk et al. support this idea and claim that prepositional phrase "is three or four times more frequent than either finite or non-finite clausal postmodification" (1985, 1274). Furthermore, this idea can also be supported by Bednarek since she claims that prepositional phrases are very common in terms of newspaper discourse (2012, 85).

Biber et al. provides us with six basic prepositions that form the prepositional postmodifications of nouns, and these are:

(13) a {piece} of cake

(14) the {mess} in the room

(15) a {cure} for AIDS

(16) his most wounding {attack} on the tabloids

(17) their first {trip} to Scotland

(18) a sensible {relationship} with the West German mark

(Biber 1999, 635–637)

These prepositions, in the examples above, make up 90% of all prepositions used to form prepositional postmodification across all registers. However, only one preposition dominates the others, and that is the *of* preposition. The reason for this is that this preposition can have many different functions. For example, it can function as a construction similar to the genitive case (e.g. the brutal {murder} of a child), and it is also used after nouns that demote units or containers as in this example: a {bar} of chocolate (Biber et al. 1999, 635–636).

Furthermore, prepositional phrases can also be discussed in terms of restrictiveness. Quirk et al. offer these examples:

- (19) The course on English grammar starts tomorrow.
(20) This course, on English grammar, starts tomorrow.
(1985, 1285)

In example 19, the prepositional phrase is restrictive, however, in example 20, the same prepositional phrase is non-restrictive because it is separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. If this sentence were uttered out loud by a speaker, different stress would be put when uttering the prepositional phrases. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1239–43)

Furthermore, a prepositional phrase can also have the function of an apposition. This function is typical for noun phrases, however, also an *of* prepositional phrase can occur in this function. It may seem hard to distinguish between a prototypical PP that follows a NP, and an *of*-apposition, therefore criteria for the distinction of these two types of postmodification should be introduced. Quirk et al. claim that *of*-apposition is “related to *be*-sentences whose subjects are put into *of*-phrases when an indefinite complement is made definite” (Quirk et al. 1985, 1284). Furthermore, Quirk et al. offer these examples:

- (21) the city of Rome
(22) the news of the team’s victory
(1985, 1284)

Example number 21 could be paraphrased as *Rome is a city*, and the same applies to example 22 (*The team’s victory was news*). However, if a PP, using the *of* preposition, is paraphrased in the same sense as *of*-apposition, the outcome of this paraphrasing is not grammatically correct, and it also does not make any sense. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1284–85) An example is provided below.

- (23) The people of Rome
(24) ~~Rome is a people~~
(Quirk et al. 1985, 1284–85)

2.1.2 Adverb Phrase

According to Quirk et al., adverb phrases are a minor type of noun phrase postmodification, and they usually modify nouns in terms of time and place (1985, 1292-93).

(25) The {people} behind were talking all the time. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1293)

(26) Six {months} later (122C, App. 2)

A NP in example 25 is postmodified by an adverb which denotes place reference, whereas a noun phrase in example 26 is postmodified by an adverb which denotes time reference.

Furthermore, as stated in Chapter 2.1., Quirk et al. also classify postponed nouns as adverb phrases. However, these nouns must denote qualities such as age, size etc. (1985, 1292-93).

(27) {shoes} this size

2.1.3 Adjective Phrase

Adjective phrases, as well as adverb phrases, are considered to be a minor type of NP postmodifiers because they normally occur in front of the head. However, they can be postponed and, therefore, modify a noun phrase. Furthermore, they can be divided into three basic categories. The criteria for this division, provided by Quirk et al., Biber et al. and Huddleston, are more or less the same. The categories are *adjective phrases that postmodify indefinite pronouns as heads of the noun phrase*, *fixed expressions* and *adjectives like involved, present, concerned, available and proper*. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1293–96; Biber et al. 1999, 519; Huddleston 2002, 445)

The first category concerns adjective phrases that postmodify indefinite pronouns. These pronouns comprise *-body, -thing, and -one*, which can be seen in the example sentence 28. Additionally, also *adverb -where and wh-forms (what else, who next)* can be postmodified by adjective phrases. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1294)

(28) Try as they might, {no one} close to Frankie Howerd could ever improve his image.

(Biber et al. 1999, 519)

The second category, *fixed expressions*, which include expressions such as *heir apparent, president elect and blood royal*, is not very common, and these expressions are not used that often. In contrast to the first category, these postposed adjective phrases cannot be further modified. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1295–96)

The last category, as already mentioned, concerns adjectives like *involved*, *present*, *concerned*, *available* and *proper*. These adjectives may occur in the pre-head position and also in the post-head position, but their meaning will not be the same. (Huddleston 2002, 445–46)

(29) the present {government}

(30) the {government} present

(Huddleston 2002, 445–46)

In example 29, the adjective *present* refers to a permanent state. It premodifies the word *government* and refers to the government that has, for example, been elected and will govern the state for a certain period of time. Whereas, in example 30, the same adjective refers to a temporary state. It refers to the government that is present at a certain time, and the time is not permanent. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1242–43) However, not all adjectives can be used postpositively and, at the same time, attributively. There are several adjectives that are excluded from the pre-head position, and these are, for example, *alive*, *ablaze* or *asleep* (Huddleston 2002, 445–46).

Apart from the division above, an adjective phrase can also be found in the post-head position in case it is rather complicated – if it is complemented by a prepositional phrase or a non-finite verb phrase, as in the example below (Biber et al. 1999, 519).

(31) He drew from the high soprano instrument {sounds} totally different from what we think of as saxophone tone.

(Biber et al. 1999, 519)

Furthermore, adjective phrases can be found in the restrictive or non-restrictive form. The restrictive form is rather common, but there are also occurrences of the non-restrictive form being used. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1294–95)

(32) A {man}, timed and hesitant, approached the train.

(33) A {man} always timed is unfit for this task.

(Quirk et al. 1985, 1294–95)

In example number 32, the adjective phrase is rather complex and contains more than one adjective. This is very common in terms of non-restrictive adjective phrases. On the other hand, in example number 33,

the adjective phrase is in the restrictive form, in the post-head position and modified by the adverb *always*. This is very common in restrictive adjective phrases; they are usually modified by an adjunct, not by the intensifier *very*. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1294–95)

2.1.4 Noun Phrase

A noun phrase that postmodifies another noun phrase functions as an apposition and, furthermore, these two noun phrases have a special relationship with each other. Quirk et al. claim that “the reference of one must be included in the reference of the other” (1985, 1301). It means that one unit (noun phrase) must have the same meaning and reference as the following one. However, an apposition can also be represented by a prepositional phrase, which has already been explained in Chapter 2.1.1.

Furthermore, the two noun phrases must also have the same syntactic function, as the examples below shows. The whole phrase *Her mum, Koina*, functions as the subject of the clause. However, in some instances, it may appear that the noun phrase in apposition is dispensable; thus, it is a commonplace to omit one or the other of the two constituents. Nevertheless, the meaning of the sentence remains unchanged whether one or the other constituent is excluded. (Quirk 1973, 276) Thus, we could say either *Her mum said ...* or *Koina said ...* without changing the meaning of the sentence.

(34) Her {mum}, Koina, said this time last year she had been dreading Christmas, "thinking this is our last with her". (129C, App. 2)

Postmodification by a noun phrase can also be discussed in terms of reference. The example above consists of a noun phrase where the first constituent has a general reference, and it is followed by a noun phrase with a specific reference. This order is very common, however, there are also instances when the noun phrase with a specific reference starts the phrase and a more generic constituent follows. However, this type of apposition is somehow limited. The first (specific) constituent must be always represented by a proper noun, and the second (generic) constituent must always represent occupation or other characteristics of the preceding noun. (Dušková 2003, 498-505)

(35) Paul Smith, the lawyer

(36) MacDowell, the composer

(Dušková 2006, 500)

Furthermore, the restrictiveness and non-restrictiveness of noun phrases in postmodification should also be mentioned. In written form, the non-restrictive noun phrase in apposition is separated from the preceding noun phrase by commas and in the spoken form, it is separated by the speaker's change of intonation. However, a noun phrase or of-apposition used restrictively is not separated from the preceding constituent and these two units act like one informational unit. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1303–1304)

2.2 Postmodification by clauses

Until this chapter, only phrasal postmodification has been examined, however, postmodification can also be realized by clauses. Therefore, this chapter concerns only clausal postmodification, which can be divided according to three basic criteria: whether the postmodifying clauses are finite or non-finite, whether they are relative or appositive and whether they are restrictive or non-restrictive (Quirk et al. 1985, 1244). First, the difference between finite and non-finite clauses will be discussed and then the following chapters will be devoted to individual types of clausal postmodification, each type of clausal postmodification will be discussed separately.

Appositive and relative clauses can have both finite and non-finite forms when postmodifying a noun phrase, and furthermore, both types of postmodification can be expressed in restrictive or non-restrictive forms (Quirk et al. 1985, 1244–1262). However, it should also be stressed that finite and non-finite forms of clausal postmodification may express different time references, and consequentially they differ in explicitness. Postmodification by finite clauses is more explicit than postmodification by non-finite clauses because the tense of the finite postmodifying clause is expressed and, therefore, explicit. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1243)

(37) the {girl} who was standing in the corner

(38) the {girl} standing in the corner

(Quirk et al. 1985, 1243)

In example 37, the head noun is postmodified by a finite relative clause because the verb phrase within the relative clause is in finite form and therefore all the essential grammatical categories of the verb are expressed, which makes it obvious that it has a past tense reference. Whereas in example 38, the postmodifying clause is non-finite because the verb within the relative clause is in non-finite form, and therefore may not express all the grammatical categories. This creates the implicitness of non-finite forms since the tens reference is not present, therefore, the reader cannot be sure whether the girl *was* or *is*

standing in the corner. These two examples, therefore, show the difference in the explicitness of finite and non-finite clauses.

2.2.1 Relative clauses

First, it needs to be specified that the term *relative clause* is only an umbrella term for all different types of relative clauses and furthermore, important grammarians differ in their categorisation. Quirk et al. divide relative clauses into *nominal*, *sentential*, and *adnominal relative clauses*. However, nominal and sentential relative clauses are not considered to be types of noun phrase postmodification, therefore, they will not be discussed in detail. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1244–45) Huddleston, on the contrary, uses the term *relative constructions* rather than relative clauses because he claims that relative clauses, or rather relative constructions, can also be realised by NPs. Therefore, according to Huddleston, the term *relative constructions* is more appropriate. Furthermore, Huddleston gives a much broader classification of the relative constructions. He divides them into *formal* and *relational* types, and these are further divided. (Huddleston 2002, 1033–36) However, this division will not be further discussed since this bachelor paper, as mentioned before, is based on Quirk et al.'s and Biber et al.'s approach. The main purpose of this paragraph is to avoid potential problems with the classification of relative clauses because, for the purpose of this bachelor paper, the term *relative clause* will refer to the *adnominal relative clause* as there will be no other forms of relative clauses discussed.

Secondly, the function and individual constituents of relative clauses should be discussed. Relative clauses provide additional information about the head noun, and they are formed by three main constituents: the head noun, sometimes called *the antecedent*, *the relativizer* (relative pronoun or adverb) and *the gap*. Biber et al. claim that relative clauses “are always missing a constituent, which corresponds in meaning to the head noun” (1999, 608). Therefore, the gap refers to the missing constituent within the relative clause and the relativizer always refers to the head noun. The relativizer is represented by relative pronouns such as *who*, *which*, *that*, *whose*, and *whom* or relative adverbs such as *where*, *why*, and *when*. It is also possible to omit the relativizer within the relative clause; in that case, the relativizer is labelled as the *zero relativizer*. (Biber et al. 1999, 608)

(39) He was born in another age, the {age} when we played not for a million dollars prize in money.

(40) Gwen gave the little frowning {smile} (that) she used when she was putting something to someone.

(Biber et al. 1999, 608–609)

In example 39, the underlined relative adverb cannot be omitted. Whereas, in example 40, the relative pronoun *that* can but does not have to be omitted as the brackets may signalize. The reason for this is that the English language has a relatively fixed word order. Therefore, we may predict that the constituents after the head will function as a relative clause since they are situated after the head noun and the first constituent is the subject of the subordinate relative clause. However, the relativizer can be omitted only if it functions as an object or adverbial of the subordinate relative clause. However, the motives for omitting the relativizer within the relative clauses will not be crucial for the analytical part of this bachelor paper, therefore, it will not be further discussed. (Dušková 2003, 615–27)

With regards to the gap of a relative clause, it should be stressed that it influences the choice of the relativizer within the relative clause. As stated at the beginning of this chapter, the gap refers to a missing constituent within the relative clause. (Biber et al. 1999, 608) To explain this term more, Biber et al. offer an example sentence:

(41) The diamond {earrings} that Mama wore. (Biber et al. 1999, 608)

The relative pronoun *that*, in the example sentence above, refers to the head noun *earrings* and the gap is situated after the verb *wore*. The reason for the gap to occur in such a position is that it refers to a direct object that is missing in the relative clause, however, it corresponds with the head noun phrase *the diamond earrings*. Therefore, the relative clause could be paraphrased as *Mama wore the diamond earrings*, the diamond earrings functioning as the direct object. However, it should be stressed that syntactic functions of individual gaps will not be part of the analytic part of this bachelor paper. (Biber et al. 1999, 608)

Furthermore, the semantic side of relative clauses should also be discussed. Not only does the choice of a relativizer depend on the head noun (e.g., animacy), but it is also conditioned by the restrictiveness. As stated on page 20, relative clauses can be restrictive or non-restrictive. Within the non-restrictive relative clauses, personal pronouns such as *who*, *whose*, *whom* and *which* are used and within the restrictive relative clauses, *wh-pronouns*, *that* and *zero-relative* are used. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1248)

Dušková claims that restrictive relative clauses are more common than non-restrictive ones. Non-restrictive relative clauses are used less because they are unnecessary for understanding the full meaning of the noun phrase since they provide additional information about the head noun. Therefore, the head noun could be fully understood without the postmodifying non-restrictive relative clause. On the other

hand, restrictive relative clauses are necessary for the clear specification of the head noun. Therefore, they cannot be omitted without changing the meaning of the head noun. Furthermore, the head noun and the restrictive relative clause form together one intonation unit, therefore the necessity of the relative clause can also be interpreted phonologically. On the other hand, a non-restrictive relative clause is separated from the head noun and the rest of the clause by commas and when being uttered out loud, there is a change of intonation. (Dušková 2003, 615–27) To explain the difference between restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses more, Dušková provides these example sentences:

(42) I have two {friends} who write to me regularly.

(43) I have two {friends}, who write to me regularly.

(Dušková 2003, 615)

Due to the comma, the example sentences above have different meanings. The relative clause in example 42 denotes the fact that the speaker has several friends, but only two of them write to him regularly. Whereas the relative clause in example 43 says that the speaker has only two friends, and these two friends write to him regularly.

So far, only finite relative clauses have been discussed, but it is important to note that non-finite forms of relative clauses also exist. These non-finite forms are divided into three main types: participle clauses, including ing-clauses and ed-clauses, and infinitive clauses (so-called to-clauses). (Biber 2002, 630) The main problem of finiteness within the non-finite clauses has already been discussed in Chapter 2.2., therefore, this problematic feature will not be further discussed. However, example sentences of each non-finite form should be provided and explained.

(44) This is a liquid with a {taste} resembling that of soapy water.

(45) The {car} repaired by the mechanic...

(46) The {man} to help you is Mr Johnson.

(Quirk et al. 1985, 1263–66)

The underlined relative clause in example 44 is classified as a participle clause using the non-finite -ing form. The tense of this clause is not expressed, and it may appear that it is possible to reconstruct this clause into a finite relative clause with the progressive tense. In some cases, it is possible, however, it is important to realise that in English, there are stative verbs which cannot have a progressive form, and therefore, they cannot be converted. This applies to example number 44. Therefore, the closest possible equivalent of this

clause would be *this is a liquid with a taste which resembles...* Example number 45 shows a non-finite relative clause using the -ed participle, and there is also no tense expressed. Unlike ing-clauses, ed-clauses are associated with passive voice. Therefore, sentence number 45 could be paraphrased as *the car that will be repaired / that is (being) repaired / that was (being) repaired*. Furthermore, an example sentence number 46 contains an infinitive relative clause, which could be paraphrased as *the man who can help you...* Infinitive relative clauses can be associated with both active and passive voice, not like ing- and ed-clauses, as in these examples: *he is the best man to do the choosing VS he is the man to be chosen*. However, it should be stressed that with changing the voice also comes a change of meaning. Additionally, non-finite relative clauses, as well as finite relative clauses, can have a restrictive or non-restrictive form. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1263–69; Biber et al. 1999, 630–34)

Furthermore, it needs to be said that the majority of grammarians claim that both restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses postmodify the preceding head nouns, however, some grammarians claim that non-restrictive relative clauses do not function as postmodification of the head noun. Fabb, for example, supports this claim by saying that non-restrictive relative clauses are not part of the predicate and that they are external to the head noun. Therefore, they should not be classified as postmodification of the head noun. (Fabb 1990, 57-77) However, this bachelor paper supports the general idea that both types of relative clauses postmodify the head noun, therefore, Fabb's approach will not be followed.

2.2.2 Appositive Clauses

First, it should be stressed that not all grammarians use the term appositive clause. For example, Biber et al. and Huddleston use the term *complement (content) clauses* because they claim that complement clauses further complete the meaning of the head noun. However, for the purposes of this bachelor paper, the term appositive clause will be used. (Biber et al. 1999, 644–645; Huddleston 2002, 446)

The difference between relative and appositive clauses should be explained since it is the best way how to understand the term appositive clause properly. Whilst relative clauses provide additional information about the head noun, appositive clauses complement the meaning of the head noun and provide a crucial explanation (content) of the head noun (Quirk et al. 1985, 1245–1247). Furthermore, the head, postmodified by an appositive clause, must always be represented by an abstract noun such as *ideal, reply, remark* or *answer*, and unlike a head postmodified by a relative clause, it is always followed by a conjunction *that*. Additionally, appositive clauses may be fronted or separated from the head because, as

already mentioned, they contain a conjunction *that* which is not referring to any missing constituent as it is within relative clauses. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1260–61)

(47) Peter reached out for the well-thumbed {report} that lay behind him on the cupboard top.

(48) Other semiconductor stocks eased following an industry trade group's {report} that its leading indicator fell in September.

(Biber et al. 1999, 644–45)

Both examples above consist of the same head noun *report* that is postmodified by a clause. In 47, the postmodifying clause is classified as a relative clause because it provides additional information about the head noun and the relativizer *that* refers to a missing constituent within the relative clause. On the other hand, example 48 consists of an appositive clause which explains the head.

As well as relative clauses, appositive clauses may also have non-finite forms. However, their non-finite forms consist only of *to-clauses*, which are the most common, and *ing-clauses*. Usually, these non-finite forms may be converted into finite forms, e.g., *the appeal to give blood received strong support* may be reconstructed as *the appeal that people should give blood received strong support*. However, with *ing-clauses*, we may not find any possible finite reconstruction, instead, it is possible to reconstruct the non-finite sentence with a propositional phrase, as in *he lost the ability to use his hand* v. *he lost the ability of using his hands*. Additionally, both finite and non-finite forms may have restrictive or non-restrictive meanings. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1271–74)

3 Restrictive and Non-restrictive postmodification

This chapter should provide a summary of restrictive and non-restrictive postmodification of nouns since this linguistic feature has been distributed in every chapter. Therefore, to make it clear and to gather all the information in one place, a separate chapter should be provided.

Quirk et al. divide postmodification into restrictive and non-restrictive. This semantic feature concerns both clausal and phrasal postmodification. The first difference between restrictive and non-restrictive postmodification is that postmodifiers in restrictive form do not require punctuation, they are not separated from the head noun, and therefore, they act, together with the head noun, as one unit. On the other hand, postmodifiers in non-restrictive forms are separated from their heads by commas, and they represent a new unit, which is added to the head noun but has a less important matter. (Quirk et al.1985, 1239)

Additionally, both forms (restrictive and non-restrictive) convey a different amount on the scale of the necessity of being present after the head noun since they “serve to identify the intended reference of the head noun” (Biber 1999, 602). Restrictive postmodification occurs when “the reference of the head is a member of a class which can be identified only through the modification that has been supplied” (Quirk et al. 1985, 1239). This means that if the postmodification is necessary for the complementation of the head noun, it cannot be left out. However, a phrase or clause is non-restrictive when there is no need to identify the postmodifying clause or phrase to understand the head noun because the head noun has already been previously mentioned. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1239)

(49) {Training} arranged by the BBC left me confident I could give basic care to vulnerable patients and defuse potentially violent situations. (169F, App. 2)

(50) {Alyssa}, who is 13 and from Leicester, was diagnosed with T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in May last year. (162C, App. 2)

The postmodifying relative clause in example 49 is restrictive because it refers to the word *training*, and it provides necessary information about the training since it has not been previously mentioned in the text, and it is necessary for understanding the context. Whereas, in the second example, the postmodifying relative clause is non-restrictive because it provides additional information about the news actor.

Furthermore, in spoken language, restrictive and non-restrictive postmodifications act differently, as explained in Chapter 2.2.1. However, it is important to realise that this feature does not concern only

clauses but phrases as well. Additionally, there is also a considerable difference in semantic meaning between restrictive and non-restrictive postmodification. However, this has also been explained in detail in Chapter 2.2.1.

4 Multiple postmodification

So far, only the individual types of postmodification have been described, and all the examples provided always concerned only one postmodifier. However, a single noun phrase can have not only one but several postmodifications. Quirk et al. provide rules concerning multiple postmodification.

Firstly, Quirk et al. claim that multiple postmodification is achieved when “more than one modification is applicable to a single head” (1985, 1296). Thus, in *the {man} in the corner talking to John*, the head noun is postmodified by two modifiers. The first postmodifier is realised by a preposition phrase (*in the corner*), and the second is realised by a non-finite relative clause (*talking to John*). At the same time, both these postmodifiers are applicable to the same head noun (*the man*) and one is stacked on the other. This method is, according to Huddleston, labelled as *stacked modification* or simply *stacking*. Secondly, Quirk et al. claim that multiple postmodification is also realised when one postmodifier is applicable to more than one head. Therefore, in *the man and woman in the corner* suggests that the man was/is in the corner and the woman was/is in the corner. Therefore, this shows that it is more economical to coordinate the two heads together and modify them rather than postmodify the heads separately with the same postmodifiers as for example: *the man standing in the corner and the woman who was also standing in the corner*. (Huddleston 2002, 446; Quirk et al. 1985, 1296–97)

Furthermore, Quirk et al. also claim that by combining the two preceding types of structures, we can create even more complex structures, e.g. *the man and woman in the corner talking to John*. Moreover, the whole noun phrase can be even more complex since the individual nouns within the postmodifying phrases can also be modified. Quirk et al. provide this example: *the man and woman in the corner nearest the door talking to John*. However, the adjective phrase *nearest the door* is not anymore related to the head noun *the man and woman*, but only to *the corner*. Therefore, the adjective phrase *nearest the corner* is not labelled as multiple postmodification but as an *embedded phrase*. Biber supports this idea by saying that “In many cases, postmodifiers are embedded, modifying a noun in another postmodifier instead of the top-level head noun” (1999, 577). (Quirk et al. 1985, 1297)

5 Newspaper Discourse

As the aim of this bachelor paper is to analyse both clausal and phrasal postmodification of English nouns in a corpus comprising both broadsheet and tabloid newspaper articles. It is vital to describe newspaper discourse and its typical features together with the main differences between broadsheets and tabloids.

First, it is important to define what news actually is. With regard to the aim of this bachelor paper, Van Dijk's approach to news is followed. He implies that the concept of news can represent "a news item or news report, i.e., a text or discourse on radio, on TV or in the newspaper, in which new information is given about recent events" (Van Dijk 1988, 4). However, this bachelor paper focuses only on texts and discourse in newspapers, especially in online registers, therefore, for the purposes of the analytical part of this bachelor paper, only written texts will be gathered and analysed. Additionally, the idea of news can be broadened by explaining the function of news discourse. Crystal and Davy claim that the general function of news discourse is to inform the reader (Crystal and Davy 1997, 173). Similarly, Biber and Conrad claim that newspaper discourse should report events and provide information which should be objective (Biber and Conrad 2019, 112). Consequently, Bednarek and Caple claim that "an event has to cross a certain threshold before it will be registered as news. This threshold has been theorised in media studies as 'news values'" (Bednarek and Caple 2012, 39). These news values represent the criteria that news workers use to determine whether certain events or facts are newsworthy or not (Bednarek and Caple 2012, 39–40).

The division of newspapers itself is simple, as Reach claims newspapers can be divided into three groups: broadsheet newspapers, middle-range tabloids and tabloids (2002, 1–2). However, for the purposes of this bachelor paper, only the similarities and differences between broadsheets and tabloids will be introduced. Bednarek claims that there are some similarities between these two types of newspapers; the first thing that connects these two types is the genre (newspaper discourse) and the main aims of the genre. Both types "express a certain emotive stance on events they are reporting to attract the readers," they are both concerned with what is different from the norm and what is unexpected etc. (Bednarek 2006, 191) Regarding the differences, the main problem arises regarding reliability. Broadsheets tend to be more genuine than tabloids, however, broadsheet articles tend to pass the new information in a more mitigating way. Furthermore, broadsheets tend to be more comprehensible to readers rather than tabloids since it is very common for tabloids to provide articles with gaps and missing information. Despite the fact that both express a certain emotive stance, tabloid articles are more emotive than broadsheets. (Bednarek 2006, 190–

94) Furthermore, Connell claims that broadsheets and tabloids both contain traditional hallmarks of traditional news discourse (Connell 1998, 17).

As news is trying to pass as much information as possible, newspaper articles are often very complex. The complexity may be seen in sentences; compound, complex and embedded clauses are very prominent, but also in noun phrases. Nouns are very common in newspaper discourse and are often modified by several modifiers. (Van Dijk 1988, 76–77) Additionally, Bednarek and Caple claim that the most common nouns used in the UK news discourse refer to cities, countries and people. Furthermore, noun phrases, within the newspaper discourse, have three main functions. They may indicate time and place (*Tuesday's deadline, this summer, at the struggling resort, the Rocky Gap site*), label news actors and sources (*chairman of the state Video Facility Location Commission*), and lastly, they may include intensification, evaluation and background information (*without a single submission, the struggling resort, the state's five approved slots sites*). Therefore, we may see that the reason for using nouns in newspaper discourse frequently is that they offer the possibility of pre- and postmodification, therefore, various kinds of information may fit within one noun phrase. (Bednarek and Caple 2012, 85–87)

Additionally, Bednarek and Caple claim that personal pronouns are not frequently used in newspaper discourse. (2012, 87) The reason for it is that news reports are not personal, and they are not written by individuals, who are expressing their opinions and beliefs, but rather by institutionalised organisations which are producing newspaper stories as true facts. Van Dijk also claims that within the newspaper discourse, there are constraints that lead to condensed language, therefore, nominalisation is also very common in newspaper discourse. (1988, 75–77) Furthermore, to avoid repetition, relative clauses are often used. Primarily, they add further information about the news actors, their age and their personal background. (Van Dijk 1988, 78) Additionally, Rafajlovičová claims that relative clauses in the newspaper discourse are used mainly non-restrictively (2008, 70) With regard to appositive clauses and noun phrases in apposition, they are also used mostly non-restrictively. Noun phrases in apposition, however, make up more than fifteen per cent of all postmodifiers in newspaper discourse. (Biber 1999, 638–40)

6 Analysis

The analytical part of this bachelor paper focuses on both phrasal and clausal postmodification. The primary purpose of this analysis is to examine the quantitative and qualitative aspects of postmodification in newspaper discourse. Furthermore, the findings are divided based on the type of newspaper articles, i.e. tabloids and broadsheets. Regarding the quantitative factors, the frequency of different types of postmodification is examined and compared within the two types of newspapers. However, the purpose of the qualitative analysis is to show whether all the information gathered in this bachelor thesis's first (theoretical) part can be applied to the analysis of phrasal and clausal postmodification in newspaper discourse. Additionally, the heads of all postmodifying phrases and clauses are also studied in quantitative aspects and analysed from the syntactic point of view.

6.1 Corpus and methodology

The corpus of this study consists of twenty articles that have been gathered from online sources. As there are two types of articles analysed, tabloids and broadsheets, ten articles are tabloids, and ten are broadsheets. Furthermore, to keep the analysis relevant, only the first ten occurrences of postmodification are analysed in each article. Embedded phrases are analysed as full and relevant examples. Therefore, the overall number of analysed postmodifications is one hundred from tabloids and one hundred from broadsheets. The tabloid newspaper used for this bachelor paper was The Sun and the broadsheet newspaper was BBC News. No criteria were used for selecting articles as the material for the analysis, except for the source material, i.e. the two types of newspaper.

The selected broadsheet articles were labelled with characters A–J and the tabloid articles were labelled with characters K–T to avoid misunderstanding between the division of these two types of newspapers. The analysed sentences are numbered from one to two hundred and after the number, there is a letter which corresponds to the article from which the sentence was taken, e.g., 59J. Furthermore, after each sentence, there is the analysis provided using abbreviations which are listed and explained in Appendix 1: List of abbreviations. The head noun is signalized with curly brackets and the whole postmodification is underlined. In case, there is a multiple postmodification, individual postmodifiers are labelled with index ⁽¹⁾ to show the order. Furthermore, as explained earlier, embedded phrases are analysed as individual relevant examples, therefore, if the postmodification is embedded, it is signalized and there is a label provided to show the article from which that embedded phrase was taken. To make this classification clear, an example is provided.

[168F] This is the image that haunts me from the three {months} I spent working undercover for BBC Panorama as a healthcare support worker. RCL, RES, FIN (embedded, see in 167F)

In the example above, the number 168 marks the position of the sentence in the corpus and the character F refers to the article from which the sentence was taken. The head noun *months* is marked with curly brackets and the postmodification is underlined. After the sentence, there is the analysis of the postmodification and after it, in the round brackets, there is the embedding signaled together with the reference to the sentence form which the embedded phrase was taken. However, if the sentence is not embedded, then, the round brackets contain the information about the syntactic function of the postmodified noun phrase. Furthermore, after some analyses, there might be a comment on the possibility of the whole postmodification functioning as an adverbial, as in this example: [27E] No {damage} in the surrounding area has so far been reported, but an initial green warning was raised to yellow. PP, RES or adverbial of place (S).

Furthermore, it is also important to say, that newspaper articles may contain not only headlines but also subheadlines. Since the subheadlines may or may not have regular forms, it is important to point out that some of them are incorporated in the corpus. However, if so, they have a regular form and do not contain any condensation processes or omitted articles.

6.2 The overall occurrence of postmodifiers

As news is trying to provide the reader with as much information as possible, rich and complex noun phrases are common for this type of discourse since fitting a lot of information into one phrase is economical and provides to-the-point answers to the reader. The complexity of noun phrases in the newspaper discourse could be illustrated in the example below.

- (1) HARROWING CCTV {footage} of 19-year-old Angel Lynn being grabbed from behind and bundled into a van by her boyfriend shocked the nation. [110S]

The head noun *footage* is postmodified by a complex, restrictive prepositional phrase. The embedding is realized by a restrictive relative clause which postmodifies the proper name *Angel Lynn* and provides the reader with additional information about the subject Angel Lynn. Additionally, the postmodifying relative

clause is realized by a past participle, therefore, it is classified as a non-finite clause. Furthermore, the whole noun phrase functions as a subject of the sentence.

Regarding the overall distribution of clausal and phrasal postmodifiers, the phrasal type of postmodification makes up almost 80%, with a total of 151 occurrences in both types of newspapers. On the other hand, clausal postmodification makes up not even 25%, with 49 occurrences in total (See Fig. 1, App. 3). However, since this bachelor paper is supposed to examine the occurrences of postmodifiers within two types of newspapers, i.e. tabloids and broadsheets, the overall distribution of postmodifiers should also be divided based on the type of newspaper (See Fig.2, App. 3).

The distribution of clausal and phrasal postmodifiers is almost the same in both broadsheets and tabloids, however, the difference arises in terms of restrictiveness. Restrictive clauses are the most prominent in tabloids, with a total of 23 (11,5%) occurrences, on the other hand, non-restrictive clauses are prominent in broadsheet articles rather than in tabloids, with a total of 7 (3,5%) occurrences. With regards to the phrasal postmodification, in both broadsheets and tabloids, the findings are more or less the same. (See Table 1, App. 4) However, there is a chapter which deals with restrictiveness only, therefore, this topic is fully covered in Chapter 6.5.

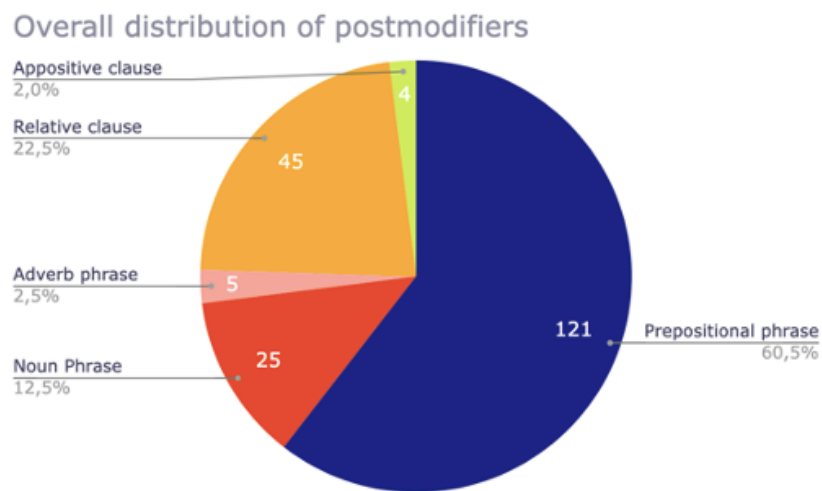


Figure 3 Overall distribution of postmodifiers

Apart from prepositional phrases, which make up 60,5% (121 instances) of all postmodifiers, and relative clauses, which make up 22,5% (45 instances) of all postmodifiers, newspaper discourse is typical for its noun phrases functioning as appositives providing the reader with as much information as possible. As Figure 3 shows, postmodification by noun phrases makes up 12,5 % (25 instances) of all postmodifiers in the whole corpus and usually provides background information about people. The differences between the

two types of newspapers regarding noun phrases functioning as postmodifiers, again arise in terms of restrictiveness (See in Chapter 6.5.) Adverb phrases and Adjective phrases are considered to be a minority of all possible postmodifiers within the corpus since there is no occurrence of adjective phrase and 5 (2,5%) adverb phrases. Appositive clauses, also, are considered a minority since there is only a limited number of head nouns that can be postmodified by appositive clauses. Therefore, there are only 4 (2,0%) occurrences of appositive clauses in the whole corpus.

6.3 Postmodification by phrases

As stated above, postmodification by phrases is the most commonly used in the investigated articles. Therefore, the following chapters are devoted to individual types of phrasal postmodification. Since there are two types of articles analysed, within each chapter, first, there is a general analysis which points out interesting occurrences and provides a quantitative analysis. Then, every chapter contains information about the differences between the two types of articles and certain tendencies, together with possible reasons for such tendencies that were observed throughout the analysis. The criterion of restrictiveness is observed in a specific chapter which contains information about both phrasal and clausal postmodification. (See Chapter 6.5)

6.3.1 Prepositional phrases

Prepositional phrases make up the highest number of occurrences of all postmodifiers within the whole corpus. As seen in Figure 3, there are 121 occurrences, which make up 60,5% of all postmodifiers within the corpus. This finding is a little bit different from Biber et al.'s finding that "prepositional phrases make up 65–80% of all postmodifiers in all registers" (Biber et al. 1999, 606). The difference might be ascribed to the limited amount of research material.

- (2) The {success} of the year-long trial at Nando's Didsbury branch in Manchester has been rolled out to 14 other stores. [51I]
- (3) On Friday reports spoke of continuing {clashes} in Khartoum. [5A]

The two examples above represent prototypical examples of complex prepositional phrases taken from the corpus. The postmodification in 2 is introduced by the preposition *of*, which is one of the most used prepositions in all registers since it may denote many functions. On the other hand, the head noun in example 3 is postmodified by the preposition *in*. However, the function of both the above-mentioned postmodifications is the same. They both provide additional information about the head nouns.

With regards to the prepositions which introduce the postmodifications, *of* preposition is the most commonly used in the corpus, with a total of 49 (40,5%) occurrences, followed by the *in* preposition with a total of 26 (21,5%) occurrences. The rest of the analysed prepositions are not that numerous – there are 8 (6,6%) occurrences of the preposition *at*, 7 (5,8%) of the prepositions *on* and *for* each, 6 (5,0%) occurrences of the preposition *from* and lastly 2 (1,7%) occurrences of the prepositions *about* and *after* each. There are also other prepositions used, however, their frequency of usage in the corpus is 1 for each preposition, therefore, they are not individually listed in this paragraph, but they may be seen in Table 3, Appendix 4.

As the *of* preposition is the most commonly used in the corpus, all possible functions of this preposition should be listed and explained. In the corpus, there are many instances of the preposition functioning as a construction similar to the genitive case, as in the example below.

- (4) The court in Barnaul in Siberia found her guilty of spreading "fake news", under laws introduced aimed at stifling dissent about the {invasion} of Ukraine. [47H]

The noun phrase *the invasion of Ukraine* in example number 4 represents a construction similar to genitive case. What is important to realize is that this construction is used with inanimate nouns only and the head noun is always preceded with a definite article, as it is demonstrated in the provided example. Furthermore, the phrase clearly denotes that Ukraine is the country being invaded, therefore this construction represents the newspaper's clarity, economy and readability since it is really easy to understand such a phrase.

Furthermore, there are also instances of the preposition *of* occurring after unit nouns and after quantity nouns as examples 5 and 6 show. These types of postmodifications may be in the newspaper discourse commonly used to illustrate emphasis on the amount rather than to provide additional information about the head noun.

- (5) While there are many ways to find cheap holidays, they often require a fair {bit} of patience [64K]

- (6) Just weeks before he took over the leadership of the party from Jeremy Corbyn, Sir Keir and {dozens} of his colleagues backed calls to stop the removals completely [86N]

Furthermore, the example below shows that there are also occurrences of the *of* preposition following a quantifier.

- (7) The army combat veteran decided to try the treatment to try and get rid of {some} of the scarring on her face. [77M]

The *of* preposition may also function as apposition, however, there are only 4 occurrences of the preposition *of* having such a function, as the examples below show. Both the head nouns refer to a place and the postmodification is realized by a proper noun introduced by the *of* preposition, which is common in newspaper discourse since it adds information and clarifies the head noun. To prove the appositive functions, both the phrases might be paraphrased: *Rincon del Carmen is a village* and *Etna is a volcanic land*.

- (8) At a packed Mass in his dusty {village} of Rincon del Carmen in western Mexico, he was officially brought into the priesthood by the diocese bishop. [20D]

- (9) From the Greek temples in the South West to the thermal water resorts and the mesmerising volcanic {land} of Etna, there's a bit of something for everyone here. [71L]

What is interesting to point out is that the findings that the *of* preposition makes up 49 (40,5%) occurrences in the corpus, and that the preposition *in* makes up 26 (21,5%) occurrences do not correspond with the findings provided by Biber et al. (See Table 3, App. 4) Biber et al. claim that the preposition *of* makes up 60% of all preposition occurrences, and the preposition *in* is usually represented by 10% of occurrences. (1999, 635) The difference in the findings might be ascribed to the fact that even embedded phrases were considered full and relevant examples in this paper. Furthermore, the preposition *in* is usually introducing a postmodification, however, in many cases, it might be actually referring to an adverbial rather than to a noun phrase postmodification. This ambiguity arises in many cases and is usually present when the postmodification occurs at the end of the sentence, as in the examples below.

- (10) The researcher from the Flemish Institute for Nature and Forest Research (INBO) walks us along a countryside {track} in Belgium's eastern province of Limburg. [57J]

- (11) And then she "just cried" through her daughter's 13th {birthday} in January.
[17C]

The postmodification introduced by the preposition *in* in example 10 might be analysed as adverbial of place since it might be paraphrased as *In Belgium's eastern province of Limburg, the research walks from the Flemish Institute for Nature and Forest Research walks us along a countryside track*, where the prepositional phrase, or adverbial of place, is at the beginning of the sentence. This manipulation within the sentence is possible only with adverbials, not prepositional phrases functioning as postmodifiers. Furthermore, the postmodification in example 11, introduced also by the preposition *in*, might be seen as adverbial of time because it might be paraphrased as *And then she "just cried" in January through her daughter's 13th birthday*. This paraphrasing shows the relationship between the verb and the adverbial of time – the adverbial modifies the verb. Furthermore, there are other similar examples listed in the corpus, e.g., 111S, 19D. However, this ambiguity does not have to be represented only by the preposition *in*, but also, for example, by prepositions *at*, *on*, *to*, *at front of* and *across* since semantically they have a temporal and local meaning. (See examples 15C, 33F, 93P, 99Q, 100Q, 107R).

Regarding the differences and tendencies between the two types of articles within the prepositional phrases, from the quantitative point of view, there is only one big difference, and that is between the frequency of distribution of the preposition *in*, with a total of 17 occurrences in broadsheet articles and 9 occurrences in tabloids. (See Table 4, App. 4) This difference might be assigned to the fact that articles within the broadsheet newspaper deal with topics from specific overseas locations, whereas tabloid articles focus on more inland topics and do not mention specific locations that much. However, to confirm this theory, further investigation would be required.

6.3.2 Adverb and adjective phrases

As adverb and adjective phrases are not so numerous in the corpus, they are put together into one chapter. The corpus consists of only 5 instances of adverb phrases, however, there is no adjective phrase. There are 3 occurrences of adverb phrases postmodifying their heads in terms of time, as in the example number 12 and 2 in terms of place, as in the example number 13. (See Fig. 3, App. 3)

- (12) Six {months} later the cancer is undetectable, but Alyssa is still being monitored in case it comes back. [122C]

- (13) From the Greek temples in the South West to the thermal water resorts and the mesmerising volcanic land of Etna, there's a bit of something for {everyone} here. [124L]

However, what is important to point out is that there is one occurrence of an adverb phrase postmodifying a complex phrase, as in the example below.

- (14) The impact of global warming on glacial lake floods is yet to be defined, but it has increased both {the volume and number of glacial lakes} worldwide. [123G]

In example number 14, the postmodifying adverb phrase refers to both *the volume* and *the number*, which are coordinated with the conjunction *and*. Additionally, there is also an ellipsis of the prepositional phrase *of glacial lakes* within the first noun phrase (the volume). Furthermore, the adverb phrase refers to the head noun in terms of place, however, it is also possible to analyse the word *worldwide* as an adverbial of manner that describes how the volume and number of glacial lakes increased. This ambiguity is very common since the adverb phrases are usually at the end of the sentence, as mentioned in Chapter 6.3.1 with regards to the prepositional phrases.

As there are no adjective phrases present in the corpus, the analysis cannot be provided. The reason for this might be the limited amount of material analysed in the corpus. Therefore, further investigation would be necessary to find out any differences in the usage of adjective phrases within the two types of articles. With regards to the adverb phrases, three adverb phrases are from tabloids and two from broadsheets. Within the tabloids, one adverb phrase postmodifies a pronoun (See in 124L), otherwise, all postmodified nouns are classified as common countable nouns. No other differences and tendencies were observed as the number of the analysed adverb phrases is very low, which more or less corresponds to the information gathered in the theoretical part of this paper, where it is said that adverb and adjective phrases are considered by many grammarians minor types of postmodification of noun phrases.

6.3.3 Noun phrases

Noun phrases in apposition “are favoured in the registers with highest information density” (Biber et al. 1999, 639), and this is the reason why postmodification by noun phrases plays an important role in newspaper discourse. As explained in the theoretical part, noun phrases in apposition provide additional information about the newsagent, but at the same time, the reference of one noun phrase is included in reference of the other (noun phrase). In the corpus, the overall number of postmodifying noun phrases is

25 (12,5%) (See Fig. 3, App. 3), which more or less corresponds to the information mentioned in the theoretical part of this paper. The difference is only 2,5% which might be, again, ascribed to the limited amount of material that was analysed.

Table 5 Distribution of types of references within the noun phrase postmodification

Type of reference	Broadsheet		Tabloid	
General to specific	7	28%	12	48%
Specific to general	5	20%	1	4
Total	12	48%	13	52%

Within the corpus, the broadsheets articles consist of 12 (48%) occurrences of postmodifying noun phrases, whereas, tabloids consist of 13 (52%) occurrences of postmodifying noun phrases of all noun phrases in apposition. (See in Table 5 above) Furthermore, as mentioned in Chapter 2.1.4, there are two types of relationships between the two noun phrases in apposition. The most prominent relationship is the general-to-specific relationship, which prevails in both types of articles. This is caused by the fact that within the newspaper discourse, the repetition of personal names is very common. Therefore, in the general-to-specific relationship, usually, the first noun denotes a title, occupation, personal relationship or political title and the more specific noun phrase follows, usually, it is a personal name.

(15) Russian {journalist} Maria Ponomarenko has been jailed for six years for posting on social media about a deadly attack by Russian warplanes on a theatre in Ukraine. [135H]

(16) Her {mum}, Kiona, said this time last year she had been dreading Christmas, "thinking this is our last with her". [129C]

(17) To cut the logjam, Health {Secretary} Steve Barclay is announcing £ 240 million of funding for centres to replace old phones that leave patients despairing at engaged tones. [143O]

The examples, above show the general-to-specific relationship. Example number 15 starts with a noun that denotes an occupation and the personal name follows, example 16 starts with a noun that denotes personal relationship and, again, personal name follows. Lastly, example number

17 shows the political title, that is followed by a personal name. Furthermore, within the general-to-specific relationship, there is one interesting occurrence which is available 144P in the corpus. There, listing of individual noun phrases in apposition is provided.

With regards to the specific-to-general relationship, the distribution is lower within both types of articles compared to the distribution of the general-to-specific relation, however, it prevails in broadsheet articles rather than in tabloids, with a total of 5 (20%) occurrences in broadsheets and 1 (4%) occurrence in tabloids. Furthermore, the postmodifying noun phrases in the specific-to-general type of relationship usually refer to places or they provide background information (occupation or political title) about the head noun as in the example below.

- (18) And often these attacks come via text message, according to {Erich Kron},
security awareness advocate at KnowBe4.[146Q]

To sum up, noun phrases in apposition are integral to the newspaper discourse, however, from the quantitative point of view, there is no difference in the usage of noun phrases in apposition within the two types of articles. As well as there is almost no difference in the relationships between postmodifying noun phrase and the head within the two types of articles. However, the difference arises in terms of restrictiveness, but this topic is further examined in a separate chapter. (See Chapter 6.5)

6.4 Postmodification by clauses

Both relative and appositive clauses may have finite and non-finite forms. However, as the Figure 5 in Appendix 3 shows, there is almost equal distribution of finite and non-finite clauses within the whole corpus. The reason for this might be the fact, that newspaper discourse is trying to provide the reader with as much information as possible, therefore condensation is very commonly used, and consequently non-finite structures equal the finite ones. However, as explained in Chapter 2.2, difference in explicitness arises when non-finite structures are used. Therefore, this aspect is deeply investigated in both relative and appositive clause together with the tendencies and differences between the two types of articles, i.e. tabloids and broadsheets. The criterium of restrictiveness is, however, described in separate chapter together with the phrasal postmodification. (See chapter 6.5)

6.4.1 Relative clauses

Relative clauses create the second numerous group of postmodifiers within the whole corpus, as already seen in Figure 3. However, further features of relative clauses should be also investigated. Regarding the finiteness of relative clauses, overall, there are 25 (55,6%) occurrences of finite relative clauses and 20 (44,4%) occurrences of non-finite relative clauses. (See in Table 6, App. 4)

(19) This is the {image} that haunts me from the three months I spent working undercover for BBC Panorama as a healthcare support worker. [167F]

(20) The {necklace}, made in 1950 at the request of King George VI, was given to his daughter the late Queen as a gift. [190P]

The examples above show the prototypical examples of relative clauses, which were taken from the corpus. Example sentence number 19 consists of a postmodifying finite relative clause because, as explained in Chapter 2.2, the verb phrase within the relative clause is in finite form, therefore all the grammatical categories of the verb are expressed, however, example number 20 shows a postmodification by a non-finite relative clause because the verb phrases is non-finite form and there may not express all its grammatical categories.

With regards to the types of relativizers used within the finite relative clauses. Overall, the relativizer *which*, with a total of 8 (32%) occurrences, prevails over the rest of the relativizers, as Table 7 below shows. This finding corresponds to Biber's finding that "in news and fiction, *that* and *which* both occur as relativizers with moderately high frequencies. *Which* is more common than *that* in news" (Biber 1999, 611). Consequently *that* follows the *which* relativizer with a total of 7 (28%) occurrences within the whole corpus. The reason why *that* is in such a high position together with *which* is that it may refer to both animate and inanimate nouns, however, in the corps it usually refers to common countable inanimate nouns such as image, print, phones etc. (See in 167F, 176J, 187O) Additionally, the relativizer *which* is associated with more conservative and formal style, which is why it is more used within the British newspaper discourse rather than in the American one (Biber 1999, 615–16). Furthermore, relativizer *who* is also one of the most used, with a total of 4 (16%) occurrences. This might be ascribed to the fact, that in the newspaper discourse, information about newsagents is often added to portray a more vivid picture of the person being described together with adding interesting information about the person. Additionally, *zero* relativizer is used with the same occurrence as relativizer *who*.

To sum up the previous paragraph, it might be said that the findings regarding *that*, *which* and *who* relativizers correspond to the findings provided by Rafajlovičová since she claims that these relativizer occur almost in the same rate within the newspaper discourse. (Rafajlovičová 2008, 70) (See Table 7 below) However, it is important to point out, that the criterium of restrictiveness is discussed in a separated chapter, therefore, see Chapter 6.5.

Table 7 Distribution of relativizers in finite relative clauses

Type of relativizer	Restrictive	Non-restrictive	Total
that	7	0	7 (28%)
who	3	1	4 (16%)
which	3	5	8 (32%)
when	1	0	1 (4%)
where	1	0	1 (4%)
zero	4	0	4 (16%)
Total	19	6	25 (100%)

Regarding the non-finite relative clauses within the corpus, past participle relative clauses prevail over the rest of non-finite relative clauses with a total of 8 (50%) of occurrences from all the relative clauses postmodifiers. (See Table 8, App. 4) Despite the restrictiveness, past participle relative clauses may be always paraphrases into the finite ones providing that the clause will be in passive voice as the examples below show (Biber 1999, 631). Example number 21 depicts a noun phrase that is postmodified by a non-finite past participle relative clause and example number 22 shows the possible paraphrasing of the non-finite relative clause.

(21) {Training} arranged by the BBC left me confident I could give basic care to vulnerable patients and defuse potentially violent situations. [169F]

(22) Training that was arranged by the BBC left me confident I could give basic care to vulnerable patients and defuse potentially violent situations.

Infinite relative clauses follow the past participle ones as there are 6 (30%) occurrences of the noun phrase postmodification realized by infinite relative clause within the whole corpus. Lastly, there are only 4 (20%)

occurrences of present participle relative clauses functioning as postmodifiers within the whole corpus. (See Table 8, App. 4)

Just as prepositional phrases may create ambiguity and may be interpreted as adverbials, the same applies to postmodifying relative clauses. There are 4 occurrences of postmodifying relative clauses that are causing ambiguity, 3 of them are realized by infinite relative clause and one by finite relative clause which is introduced by the relativizer *when*. All the ambiguities are labelled in the corpus, however, examples are also provided below.

(23) Developed by Microsoft-backed OpenAI, ChatGPT uses deep learning {techniques} to generate human-like responses to search requests. [160B]

(24) Just days after her treatments Anna shared a video {update} when her skin looked blistered and 'crusty'. [183M]

In example number 23, the postmodifying relative clause might be also interpreted as adverbial of purpose since it might be paraphrased as *Developed by Microsoft-backed OpenAI, ChatGPT uses deep learning techniques in order to generate human-like responses to search requests*. Furthermore, the postmodification in example 24 could be paraphrased as *Just after her treatments, when her skin looked blistered and 'crusty', Anna shared a video update*, which answers the question “When did she share a video update?”, which proves the possibility of the postmodifying relative clause functioning as adverbial since it also goes in hand with a verb.

With regard to the possible differences in the usage of postmodifying relative clause in the two types of articles, i.e., tabloids and broadsheets, there is no difference between the distribution of finite and non-finite relative clauses within the two types of articles, as there are 12 occurrences of finite relative clauses within the broadsheet articles and 13 occurrences within the tabloid articles. Non-finite relative clauses have 10 occurrences in both tabloids and broadsheets. However, there is a difference in the usage on non-finite relative clauses within the individual types of relative clauses within the two types of articles. Past participle clauses are more prominent within the broadsheet articles rather than in tabloids, this might be associated with the fact that broadsheet articles tend to be more formal and interested in more complex topics rather than tabloid articles. Present participles and infinitive clauses have a very low number of occurrences in both types of articles, therefore, further investigation would be required to draw some conclusions. (See Table 9, App. 4)

6.4.2 Appositive clauses

Appositive clauses create a small number of occurrences within the corpus, there are only 4 instances of appositive clauses and they are all in non-finite form, namely in infinite form. (See Table 10, App. 4)

- (25) But - according to a nutritionist - there's no {need} to get overwhelmed with the task of getting a cheap, nutritious meal on the table. [155R]

As the example above shows, appositive clauses postmodify common abstract nouns, in this case it is the noun *need*, and they also explain the head noun, which is also demonstrated in the example above. This feature distinguishes appositive clauses from the relative ones and it also explains why appositive clauses are not that common in newspaper discourse – because they do not convey new information as relative clauses do. And since conveying new information is the main function of newspaper discourse, as already mentioned in Chapter 5, relative clauses are more prominent than appositive ones.

Since there is only a limited number of appositive clauses within the whole corpus, there is no possibility of analysing the clauses in a way that would give us a relevant outcome with regard to the differences between the two types of articles. Furthermore, the fact that there are also 2 occurrences of appositive clauses from broadsheets and 2 from tabloids do not help us to draw relevant conclusions. (See Table 10, App. 4)

6.5. Restrictive and non-restrictive postmodification

Restrictiveness is a semantic feature that concerns all postmodifying clauses and phrases, therefore, this chapter is devoted to the restrictiveness of both clausal and phrase postmodifications only. As Table 1 shows, and as already mentioned, phrasal postmodification is the most numerous of all postmodifiers. However, there are 143 (71,5%) occurrences of restrictive phrasal postmodification and only 8 (4%) of non-restrictive phrasal postmodification. Non-restrictive phrasal postmodification, however, concerns only noun phrases in apposition, and no other types of phrasal postmodification. Prepositional phrases make up 121 occurrences and all of them are restrictive, this also concerns adverb phrases – there are 5 occurrences and all of them are in restrictive form. (See in Table 11, App 4)

Table 1 Frequency of occurrence of restrictive and non-restrictive postmodifiers across newspapers

Type of PM	RES/NON-RES	Broadsheet		Tabloid		Total	
Clause	NON-RES	7	3,5%	2	1,0%	9	4,5%
	RES	17	8,5%	23	11,5%	40	20%
Phrase	NON-RES	6	3,0%	2	1,0%	8	4%
	RES	70	35,0%	73	36,5%	143	71,5%

- (26) The {success} of the year-long trial at Nando's Didsbury branch in Manchester has been rolled out to 14 other stores. [51I]
- (27) FLIGHT comparison {website} Skyscanner has introduced a new feature to help holidaymakers bag a bargain. [139K]

The above-mentioned examples represent prototypical examples of restrictive phrasal postmodification. Example number 26 is a representative of a prepositional phrase restrictive postmodification, whereas, example 27 represents a restrictive noun phrase postmodification with general-to-specific relationship.

With regards to the clauses postmodification, relative clauses make up the highest number of representatives since there are only 4 occurrences of appositive clauses and all of them are in restrictive form. (See in Table 10, App. 4) The overall number of finite restrictive relative clauses is 19 (42,3%) of all relative clauses within the corpus. However, non-restrictive finite relative clauses make up only 6 (13,3%) instances within the whole corpus. (See in Table 9, App.4)

- (28) Up to 15 million people face risk of catastrophic flooding from glacial {lakes} which could burst their natural dams at any moment, a new study finds. [170G]
- (29) The overhaul deploys OpenAI's ChatGPT {technology}, which has taken the world by storm since its launch last year. [158B]

Example 28 represents a postmodification realized by a finite restrictive relative clause, whereas example 28 represents postmodification realized by finite non-restrictive relative clause. The reason why finite restrictive relative clauses are more prominent than non-

restrictive ones might be that restrictive clauses provide the readers with essential information, whereas non-restrictive ones provide the reader with additional information. Therefore, the restrictive ones are needed so that they could provide the essential context for the reader.

Non-finite relative may also be analysed from the restrictive or non-restrictive point of views. However, within the whole corpus, there are 17 (37,7%) occurrences of non-finite restrictive relative clauses and only 3 (6,6%) occurrences of non-restrictive ones. (See in Table 9, App. 4) The examples below represent prototypical examples of non-finite relative clauses, however, example 30 contains postmodifying non-finite restrictive relative clauses, whereas example 31 contains non-restrictive relative clause.

(30) Without the experimental medicine, the only {option} left would have been merely to make Alyssa as comfortable as possible. [164C]

(31) The {necklace}, made in 1950 at the request of King George VI, was given to his daughter the late Queen as a gift. [190P]

Furthermore, in the corpus, relative clauses often postmodify common inanimate nouns, however, within the corpus, there are also occurrences of relative clauses postmodifying proper nouns, see example 32 below. Additionally, there are also constructions that may be seen as reduced relative clauses since they might be paraphrased into finite relative clauses, see in example 33 below.

(32) {Alyssa}, ⁽¹⁾who is 13 and ⁽²⁾from Leicester, was diagnosed with T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in May last year. [162C]

(33) {Jamaican} Michael Mitchell, 44, had been due to be deported in 2020 after he was jailed for 25 years for firing a gun at PC Shaun Callow in 2008. [141N]

Example 33 is analysed as postmodification realized by a noun phrase, however, the focus is now on the number 44. We know, that the number refers to the age of the Jamaican, therefore, we might paraphrase the number into a relative sentence which might look like this: *Jamaican Michael Mitchell, who is 44 years old, has been...* Putting numbers right after the nouns (names)

of the newsagents is really common in newspaper discourse and it shows the economy as well as the explicitness of the discourse.

With regards to the differences within the two types of articles. As the Table 11 in Appendix 4 shows, there is one significant difference, and that is within the distribution of noun phrase postmodification within the two types of articles. Within the broadsheet articles, there are 6 restrictive postmodifying noun phrases, whereas within the tabloids, there are 11 restrictive noun phrases. This might be ascribed to the fact, that tabloids are creating more vivid pictures of the newsagents, however, further investigation would be necessary to confirm this theory.

Furthermore, there is also difference between the clausal postmodification. Finite restrictive relative clauses are more prominent within the tabloid articles rather than within broadsheet articles, with a total of 12 (26,7%) cooccurrences within tabloids and 7 (15,6%) occurrences within broadsheets. (See in Table 9, App. 4) This finding might be also ascribed to the fact, that tabloids tend to describe the news more vividly than broadsheets as the example below shows.

- (34) "Scammers know this and use it against us by limiting {small talk and communication} that might otherwise make us realize that the person on the other end of the conversation is not who we think they are. [193Q]

Regarding the non-finite relative clauses, past participle relative clauses are more prominent within the broadsheet articles with a total of 7 (15,5%%) occurrences, whereas present participle within the tabloids with a total of 3 (6,7%) instances. The distribution of infinitive relative clause is more or less the same within both types of articles. (See Table 9, App.4) However, since there is a limited amount of material, there is no possibility of drawing any conclusions, and further research would be necessary to find any differences between the two types of articles with regards to the non-finite relative clauses.

6.6. Multiple postmodification

As explained in Chapter 4, one noun phrase may be postmodified by several postmodifiers if all the postmodifiers are applicable to the same head. This feature is typical for newspaper discourse since it allows to the writer to create complex packed-with-information phrases.

As Table 12 in Appendix 4 shows, there are several combinations of clausal and phrasal postmodification used to create multiple postmodification, however, the most numerous combination is realized by PP in Position 1 and another PP in Position 2 as it is demonstrated in example 34 below. The head noun *updates* is postmodified by the preposition phrase *of her treatment* and also by the phrase *recovery process* where we can find the ellipsis of the preposition *of*. Furthermore, the two phrases are in a coordinated relation as the conjunction *and* may signalize.

- (35) Anna has been sharing {updates} ⁽¹⁾of her treatment and ⁽²⁾recovery process online, but viewers were convinced the cosmetic fan's face was infected. [79M]

The second most numerous combination is realized by 2 consecutive relative clauses. However, there are only 4 instances of a such combination in contrast to the PP + PP combination with a total of 16 occurrences. (See in Table 12, App. 4) Example 36 below represents the RCL + RCL combination. The head *cloud of smoke* is postmodified by the finite relative clauses *that Lascar emitted* and then it is also postmodified by the non-finite non-restrictive relative *clauses comprising volcanic ash and hot gases*. What is interesting to point out is that the non-restrictive form is not signalized by commas, as it is usually, but by dashes, which is common for newspaper discourse.

- (36) Despite the giant {cloud of smoke} ⁽¹⁾that Lascar emitted – ⁽²⁾comprising volcanic ash and hot gases - no homes are thought to have been damaged. [166E]

In conclusion, this chapter provided a general insight into the multiple postmodification realized in the sentences used in the corpus. Furthermore, it also demonstrated and confirmed the idea of complexity of noun phrases within the newspaper discourse.

6.7. Syntactic functions of heads

As mentioned in Chapter 1, noun phrases, regardless how complex, have their own syntactic functions. Furthermore, Chapter 1 also consists of a list of the most used syntactic functions, that noun phrases may represent, together with examples. This chapter, however, focuses on the quantitative research with regards to the syntactic functions of the heads, and on the tendencies and differences between the two types of articles.

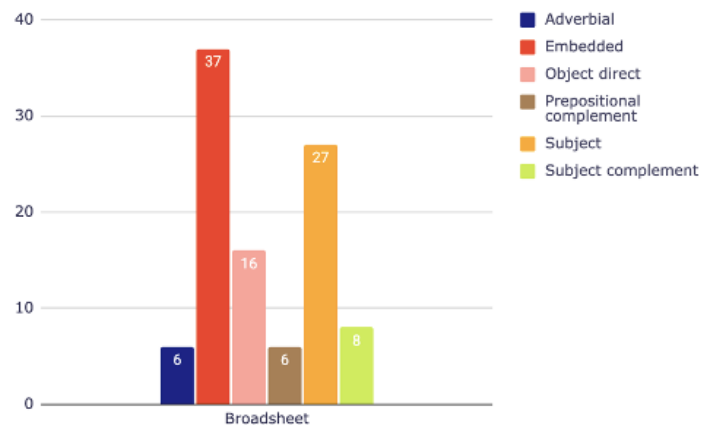


Figure 7 Distribution of syntactic functions of heads in broadsheet articles

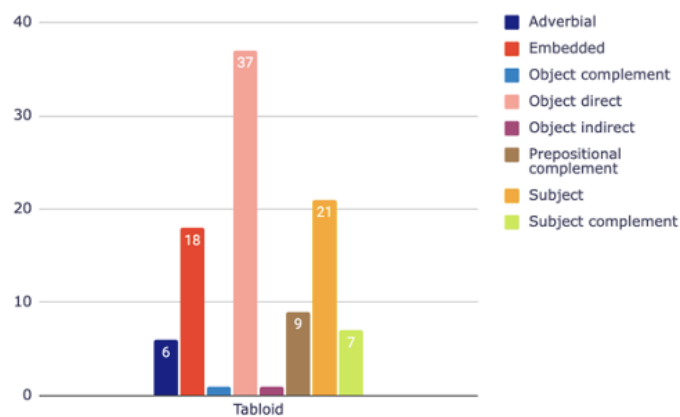


Figure 8 Distribution of syntactic functions of heads in tabloids

As the two figures above show, the prevailing syntactic function is the object direct with a total of 53 occurrences, followed by subject (48 instances), prepositional complement (15 instances) and adverbial (12 instances). All the above-mentioned syntactic function are according Biber “the most typical nominal roles.” (Biber 1999, 98) Additionally, it is important to point out, that both the figures contain also information about the number of embedded phrases, however, these were not analysed form the syntactic point of view.

(37) The overhaul deploys OpenAI's ChatGPT {technology}, which has taken the world by storm since its launch last year. [158B]

(38) HARROWING CCTV {footage} of 19-year-old Angel Lynn being grabbed from behind and bundled into a van by her boyfriend shocked the nation. [110S]

The two examples above represent prototypical examples of the main syntactic functions of the heads used in the corpus. Both examples show the complexity of noun phrases within the newspaper discourse, however, example 37 shows the noun phrase having an object direct function since the verb *deploy* is a transitive verb. Whereas example 38 deploys a noun phrase having a subject function since it stands in front of the verb phrase *shocked*. For examples of adverbial and prepositional complements see 49H, 60J and 63K, 92P.

The two articles i.e., tabloids and broadsheets show some differences within the functions of noun phrases. Figure 8 shows twice the amount of usage of direct object within the tabloid articles compared to the broadsheet ones. Additionally, there is also difference in the number of embedded phrases – tabloids 16 instances, whereas broadsheets 37. However, the rest of the findings is more or less the same within both types of articles.

Conclusion

This bachelor paper focuses on both phrasal and clausal postmodification of nouns in English, especially in newspaper discourse. The first part of this paper provides a theoretical background needed for the analysis provided in the practical part. The corpus of the study is created using 20 newspaper articles out of which 10 are tabloids and 10 broadsheets. To preserve the relevancy of the analysed articles, only 10 first occurrences of noun phrase postmodification were used in the corpus from each article, embedded phrases included. Therefore, the overall number of analysed postmodifications is 200 (100 from tabloids and 100 from broadsheets).

The results of the practical part show that phrasal postmodification is more prominent within the newspaper discourse than clausal postmodification since there are 151 (75,5%) occurrences of phrasal postmodification and only 49 (24,5%) of clausal postmodification. This might be ascribed to the fact that newspaper writers are trying to fit a lot of information into one article and at the same time they want to preserve the readability of the article, therefore complex noun phrases and condensation is common in terms of newspaper discourse.

Regarding the prepositional phrases only, the study shows that the preposition *of* is the most commonly since there are 49 (40,5%) occurrences of this preposition within the whole corpus. However, at the same time this finding does not correspond with the one provided by Biber et al., but this might be ascribed to the fact that even embedded phrases were considered full and relevant examples. Adverb and adjective phrases are represented by a limited number of instances in the corpus, which corresponds to the finding provided by Quirk et al. and Biber et al. since they consider these phrases minor types of postmodifiers.

Clausal postmodification is represented by 45 (22,5%) relative clauses and only 4 (2%) appositive clauses within the whole corpus. This might be ascribed to the fact that relative clauses often postmodify common and proper nouns – these nouns refer to events and people involved in the events, therefore these types of nouns are commonly used in the newspaper discourse since news articles describe events and people. On the other hand, appositive clauses are used to describe abstract nouns, however, these are not often used within the newspaper discourse, therefore appositive clauses represent a minority of postmodifiers analysed within the corpus.

With regards to the semantic types of postmodifiers, restrictive postmodification prevails over non-restrictive ones with a total of 183 (91,5%) occurrences. This might be ascribed to the fact that authors

writing the newspaper articles are providing the readers with relevant information, therefore, restrictive relationship should be proffered. Furthermore, with regards to the phrasal and clausal postmodification. Within the phrasal postmodification, the non-restrictive relationship is represented only by noun phrases in apposition within a total of 8 occurrences, otherwise the rest of the phrasal postmodification is realized only by restrictive forms. This might be ascribed to the fact, that noun phrases in apposition are used to provide additional, yet the same information to the reader, therefore authors may use it to create more readable and interesting articles. With regards to the restrictiveness within the clausal postmodification, non-restrictive relation is used only within the relative clauses, therefore, appositive clauses are used only restrictively within the whole corpus.

The main differences between the findings within the two types of articles i.e., broadsheets and tabloids are mainly in the quantitative distribution of individual prepositions, however, this might be ascribed to the limited amount of material used in the corpus. Furthermore, there is also difference in the usage on non-finite relative clauses. Past participle clauses are more prominent within the broadsheet articles rather than in tabloids, this might be associated with the fact that broadsheet articles tend to be more formal and interested in more complex topics rather than tabloid articles. However, the main difference arises in terms of restrictiveness. Restrictive clauses are more prominent within the tabloid articles, which might be ascribed to the fact that tabloid articles tend to provide the reader with more vivid pictures rather than broadsheets. Furthermore, non-restrictive relative clauses are more prominent within broadsheets and this might be because broadsheet articles are associated with more conservative and formal style which often means that the clauses are often long and complex. However, all these findings would require further investigation since the corpus consisted of limited amount of material that was being analysed.

Resumé

Tato práce se zabývá postmodifikací jmenných frází v anglickém jazyce. Jmenné fráze a jejich postmodifikace jsou analyzovány v novinovém diskurzu se zvláštním zaměřením na seriózní a bulvární tisk. Práce je rozdělena do dvou hlavních částí, a to teoretické, ve které jsou zmíněny a vysvětleny všechny gramatické jevy týkající se jmenných frází a jejich postmodifikací, a praktické část, která se snaží najít určité tendence využití postmodifikace v již zmíněných novinových stylech. Korpus je vytvořen z britských novinových článků a jejich počet a množství zanalyzovaných výskytů je zastoupen tak, aby byly rovnoměrně zastoupeny oba styly již zmíněného novinového diskurzu.

Teoretická část se nejdříve zabývá pojmem podstatného jména a jmenné fráze. Samotné podstatné jméno je definováno, jsou uvedeny jeho funkce a následně se teoretická část věnuje všem náležitostem samotné jmenné fráze. Jmenná fráze se skládá ze čtyř základních stavebních prvků, kdy podstatné jméno či zájmeno představuje prvek nejzákladnější, a také prvek, který nelze vynechat na rozdíl od prvků zbylých. Mezi zbylé tři prvky se řadí determinátory (číslovky, členy, přivlastňovací zájmena a kvantifikátory), dále pak premodifikátory, které se v anglickém jazyce vyskytují většinou ve formě podstatného jména nebo přídavného jména, a mezi třetí základním stavební prvek spadají postmodifikátory. Všechny typy postmodifikátorů jsou dále detailně rozebrány ve 2. kapitole. Dále se pak kapitola věnuje nejzákladnějším syntaktickým funkcím, které jmenná fráze může představovat.

Jak již bylo zmíněno, postmodifikace se v anglické jazyce tvoří jak frázemi, tak větami, proto je druhá kapitola rozdělena do dvou velkých podkapitol, kdy jedna se zaměřuje na postmodifikaci pomocí frází a druhá na větnou postmodifikaci. Na úvod podkapitoly, která se věnuje frázové postmodifikaci, je nejdříve vysvětlena terminologie a odchylky v klasifikaci různých gramatiků. Huddleston, například, vymezuje druh postmodifikace zvaný determinátory, kdy Huddleston tvrdí, že tento druh modifikátorů podstatného jména se může vyskytovat jak před podstatným jménem, tak i za ním. Quirk na druhou stranu, klasifikuje tento druh postmodifikátorů jako postmodifikaci pomocí adjektivní fráze. Následně je podkapitola rozdělena do menších podkapitol, které se věnují jednotlivým druhům postmodifikace dle její formy, a to do předložkové fráze, příslovečné fráze, adjektivní fráze a apozice. Všechny druhy frázové postmodifikace jsou v každé kapitole detailně zkoumány spolu s relevantními příklady.

Větná postmodifikace je následně rozebírána v další velké podkapitole. Na úvod této kapitoly je nejdříve vysvětlen rozdíl mezi finitním a nefinitním užitím slovesa v obou postmodifikačních větách. Tento rozdíl je následně rozebírán z hlediska explicitnosti, a je vysvětlen na příkladech. Následně je podkapitola

rozdělena do dvou dalších podkapitol, kdy v jedné jsou rozebírány věty vztažné a ve druhé věty přístavkové. V obou kapitolách jsou pak věty rozebírány jak ve formě finitní, tak i nefinitní. V rámci kapitoly, která se věnuje přístavkovým větám, je pak vysvětlen rozdíl mezi větou vztažnou a přístavkovou. Vzhledem k tomu, že celá práce je založená na Quirkově přístupu, je pak i tento rozdíl vysvětlen na základně jeho terminologie. Hlavním rozdílem mezi těmito větami je tedy ten, že věta vztažná blíže popisuje podstatné jméno, které modifikuje, kdežto věta přístavková ho vysvětluje.

V následujících kapitolách je pak vysvětlena mnohočetná postmodifikace, tj. pokud se k jednomu podstatnému jménu vztahuje více postmodifikací. V další kapitole je pak popsán novinový diskurz, jeho náležitosti, funkce a jazykové prostředky, které se v novinovém diskurzu využívají pro vyjádření těchto funkcí. Zohledněny jsou také rozdíly mezi bulvárním a seriózním tiskem.

Praktická část této bakalářské práce je založena na analýze všech druhů postmodifikací v autentických textech, a to zejména v novinových článcích. Vzhledem k tomu, že jedním z cílů této práce je podívat se na rozdíly v užití postmodifikace v seriózním a bulvárním tisku, musel být korpus tomuto kritériu přizpůsoben. Samotný korpus se tedy skládá z 200 zanalyzovaných vět, kdy každá věta představuje jeden příklad postmodifikace. Z bulvárního tisku je zanalyzováno 100 vět, stejně tak i ze seriózního tisku. Žádná další kritéria pro výběr článků jako materiálu pro analýzu nebyla použita.

Na úvod praktické části je nedříve zohledněn celkový výskyt jednotlivých postmodifikací v celém korpusu. Je dokázáno, že frázová postmodifikace v korpusu tvoří nejčastěji zastoupenou formu postmodifikace, kdy předložková fáze představuje 121 (60,5%) výskytů ze všech frázových postmodifikací, proto je také v praktické části zohledněna jako první. Toto zjištění se poněkud liší od zjištění Bibera a kol., protože Biber a kol. tvrdí, že předložkové fráze tvoří 65–80 % všech postmodifikátorů ve všech registrech. Tento rozdíl může být ale následkem limitovaného množství analyzovaného materiálu.

V rámci podkapitoly, která se věnuje přeložkovým frázím, je dokázáno, že předložka *of* se řadí mezi nejčastěji užitou předložku v rámci postmodifikace podstatných jmen, a to z toho důvodu, že může mít mnoho funkcí, jako například vyjadřovat druhý pád či příslovečné určení místa a času. Jednou z dalších významných funkcí této předložky je apozice. V korpusu jsou ale pouze 4 výskyty předložkové fráze s touto funkcí. V dalších podkapitolách jsou zohledněny výsledky analýzy týkající se adjektivních, příslovečných a jmenných frází.

S ohledem na větnou postmodifikaci, zastoupení vět finitních a nefinitních je téměř identické – v korpusu se nachází 25 vět finitních, kdy sloveso je ve tvaru určitém, a 24 vět nefinitních, kdy se sloveso vyskytuje ve formě participia či infinitivu. Toto rovnoměrné zastoupení dokazuje kondenzační funkci větných postmodifikací, která se v novinovéhoho diskurzu často využívá.

S ohledem na zastoupení vztažných a přístavkových vět, vztažné věty převládají nad větami přístavkovými, a to z toho důvodu, že většina podstatných jmen, které jsou větami postmodifikovány představují obecná podstatná jména či podstatná jména vlastní. Vzhledem k tomu, že novinové články vypovídají o událostech a lidech, kteří v těchto událostech figurovali, je logické, že obecná a vlastní jména budou v korpusu zastoupena nejvíce. Tento fakt tedy napovídá tomu, že vztažné věty představují 45 (22,5%) zastoupení v celém korpusu, kdežto věty přístavkové představují pouze 4 (2%) zastoupení v celém korpusu, a to z toho důvodu, že přístavkové věty představují a vysvětlují podstatná jména abstraktní.

Vzhledem k tomu, že restriktivní a nerestriktivní vztah mezi podstatným jménem a jeho postmodifikací nebyl zohledněn v žádné z předešlých kapitol, kapitola 6.5 poskytuje informace týkající se pouze restriktivních a nerestriktivních případů postmodifikace. Frázová postmodifikace je ve všech případech realizována restriktivním vztahem kromě postmodifikace jmennou frází, ta jedná má případy nerestriktivní postmodifikace, a to 8 případů ze všech analyzovaných frázových postmodifikací. Větná postmodifikace má v ohledu restriktivnosti a nerestriktivnosti podobné zastoupení, 40 vět je restriktivních a pouhých 9 nerestriktivních. Důležité je také zmínit fakt, že všechny nerestriktivní případy jsou tvořeny pouze vztažnými větami, ať se jedná o věty finitní či nefinitní. V korpusu se tedy nacházejí pouze přístavkové věty restriktivní, což je pravděpodobně způsobeno tím, že jejich funkce je jejich řídicí člen vysvětlit, proto nemohou být odděleny od podstatného jména, které modifikují.

V následujících kapitolách jsou obecně zmíněny syntaktické funkce jmenných frází a případy několikanásobných postmodifikací. Mezi nejčastější syntaktické funkce jmenných frází spadá přímý předmět (53 úkazů), podmět (48), doplněk předložky (15) a příslovečné určení (12). S ohledem na několikanásobnou postmodifikaci, výzkum naznačuje, že jmenná fráze postmodifikována předložkovou frází či větou je velmi častý jev. Nejčastěji je jmenná fráze postmodifikována dvěma předložkovými frázemi, což činí 16 případů z celého korpusu. Druhý nejčetnější výskyt představuje jmenná fráze postmodifikována dvěma vztažnými větami (4 případy).

V závěru práce jsou shrnuty všechny výsledky analýzy a zároveň jsou zde shrnuty rozdíly mezi bulvárním a seriózním tiskem v rámci užití frázových i větných postmodifikací. Dále pak závěr obsahuje možné interpretace a odůvodnění zjištěných výskytů.

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Appendixes

Appendix 1: List of Abbreviations

Phrase

PP – prepositional phrase

AdjP – adjective phrase

AdvP – adverb phrase

NP – noun phrase

Clause – CL

RCL – relative clause

NON-RES – non-restrictive

RES – restrictive

AppCL – appositive clause

FIN – finite clause

NON-FIN – non-finite clause

TO-CL – infinitive clause

ING-CL – present participle clause

ED-CL – past participle clause

Syntactic function

S – subject

Od – object direct

Oi – object indirect

Adv – adverbial

Sc – subject complement

PO – prepositional object

App – apposition

Pc – prepositional complement

Oc – object complement

Appendix 2: Corpus

Prepositional Phrase

[1A] Saudi Arabia is to host the first face-to-face {talks} ⁽¹⁾on Saturday ⁽²⁾between the warring armies in Sudan, after several ceasefires broke down. **¹PP, RES + ²PP, RES (Od)**

[2A] Saudi Arabia is to host the first face-to-face talks on Saturday between the warring {armies} in Sudan, after several ceasefires broke down. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 1A)**

[3A] A joint US-Saudi statement welcomed the {start} of "pre-negotiation talks" in Jeddah between the Sudanese army and paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF). **PP, RES (Od)**

[4A] A joint US-Saudi statement welcomed the start of "pre-negotiation {talks}" ⁽¹⁾in Jeddah ⁽²⁾between the Sudanese army and paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF). **⁽¹⁾PP, RES + ⁽²⁾PP, RES (embedded, see in 3A)**

[5A] On Friday reports spoke of continuing {clashes} in Khartoum. **PP, RES (Od)**

[6A] The army confirmed it had sent envoys to Jeddah to engage in the talks, which the UN and aid agencies have been pressing for, faced with a dire humanitarian {crisis} in Sudan. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 156A)**

[7A] Nearly three {weeks} of heavy fighting have killed hundreds of people and displaced nearly 450,000 civilians. **PP, RES (S)**

[8A] Nearly three weeks of heavy fighting have killed {hundreds} of people and displaced nearly 450,000 civilians. **PP, RES (Od)**

[9A] Of that total, the International {Organization} for Migration says, more than 115,000 have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. **PP, RES (S)**

[10B] Microsoft has announced a new {version} of its search engine Bing, which incorporates the latest in artificial intelligence. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 157B)**

[11B] The move is by far the biggest threat Google has seen to its {dominance} in web search - and marks the beginning of an AI arms race between the companies. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 159B)**

[12B] The move is by far the biggest threat Google has seen to its dominance in web search - and marks the {beginning of an AI arms race} between the companies. **PP, RES (Od)**

[13B] The move is by far the biggest threat Google has seen to its dominance in web search - and marks the {beginning} of an AI arms race between the companies. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 12B)**

[14C] All other {treatments} for Alyssa's leukaemia had failed. **PP, RES (S)**

[15C] So {doctors} at Great Ormond Street Hospital used "base editing" to perform a feat of biological engineering to build her a new living drug. **PP, RES or adverbial of place (S)**

[16C] So doctors at Great Ormond Street Hospital used "base editing" to perform a {feat} of biological engineering to build her a new living drug. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 161C)**

[17C] And then she "just cried" through her daughter's 13th {birthday} in January. **PP, RES or adverbial of time (Adv)**

[18D] When Miguel Pantaleon was ordained into the Catholic church last month, it was the biggest {day} of his young life. **PP, RES (Sc)**

[19D] At a packed {Mass} in his dusty village of Rincon del Carmen in western Mexico, he was officially brought into the priesthood by the diocese bishop. **PP, RES or adverbial of place (Pc)**

[20D] At a packed Mass in his dusty {village} of Rincon del Carmen in western Mexico, he was officially brought into the priesthood by the diocese bishop. **PP, RES, of-apposition, (embedded see in 19D)**

[21D] At a packed Mass in his dusty {village of Rincon del Carmen} in western Mexico, he was officially brought into the priesthood by the diocese bishop. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 19D)**

[22D] Miguel is the {11th} of 13 children, and his vocation is a source of great prestige for his family. **PP, RES (Sc)**

[23D] Miguel is the 11th of 13 children, and his vocation is a {source of great prestige} for his family. **PP, RES (Sc)**

[24D] Miguel is the 11th of 13 children, and his vocation is a {source} of great prestige for his family. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 23D)**

[25D] However, Petra would also be forgiven for harbouring a few doubts: Miguel has joined the riskiest {priesthood} in the world. **PP, RES (Od)**

[26D] More than 50 priests have been killed in Mexico since 2006, {nine} of them under the current administration alone. **PP, RES (S)**

[27E] No {damage} in the surrounding area has so far been reported, but an initial green warning was raised to yellow. **PP, RES (S)**

[28E] The classification also means experts are monitoring a site for minor explosions and {appearances} of smoke, according to Sernageomin. **PP, RES (Pc)**

[29E] {Residents} of Talabre, Antofagasta, a small town less than 12km (7 miles) from the volcano, first noticed some activity at around midday. **PP, RES (S)**

[30E] Residents of Talabre, Antofagasta, a small {town} less than 12km (7 miles) from the volcano, first noticed some activity at around midday. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 29E)**

[31E] Residents of Talabre, Antofagasta, a small town less than {12km (7 miles)} from the volcano, first noticed some activity at around midday. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 29E)**

[32E] Despite the giant {cloud} of smoke that Lascar emitted - comprising volcanic ash and hot gases - no homes are thought to have been damaged. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 166E)**

[33F] I went in to investigate whistleblower {allegations about staff behaviour and patient safety} at the Edenfield Centre in Prestwich, near Manchester - one of the UK's biggest mental health hospitals. **PP, RES or adverbial of place (Od)**

[34F] I went in to investigate whistleblower {allegations} ⁽¹⁾about staff behaviour and ⁽²⁾patient safety at the Edenfield Centre in Prestwich, near Manchester - one of the UK's biggest mental health hospitals. ⁽¹⁾**PP, RES +** ⁽²⁾**PP, RES - ellipsis of about + coordinated relation (embedded, see in 33F)**

[35F] I went in to investigate whistleblower allegations about staff behaviour and patient safety at the {Edenfield Centre in Prestwich}, near Manchester - one of the UK's biggest mental health hospitals. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 33F)**

[36F] I went in to investigate whistleblower allegations about staff behaviour and patient safety at the {Edenfield Centre} in Prestwich, near Manchester - one of the UK's biggest mental health hospitals. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 33F)**

[37G] Up to 15 million people face {risk} of catastrophic flooding from glacial lakes which could burst their natural dams at any moment, a new study finds. **PP, RES, of-opposition (Od)**

[38G] Up to 15 million people face risk of catastrophic {flooding} from glacial lakes which could burst their natural dams at any moment, a new study finds. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 37G)**

[39G] The study led by Newcastle University is the first global attempt to map potential {hotspots} for such floods. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 153G)**

[40G] The {impact of global warming} on glacial lake floods is yet to be defined, but it has increased both the volume and number of glacial lakes worldwide. **PP, RES (S)**

[41G] The {impact} of global warming on glacial lake floods is yet to be defined, but it has increased both the volume and number of glacial lakes worldwide. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 40G)**

[42G] The impact of global warming on glacial lake floods is yet to be defined, but it has increased both the {volume} and {number} of glacial lakes worldwide. **PP, RES – coordinated relation (embedded, see in 123G)**

[43H] Russian journalist Maria Ponomarenko has been jailed for six years for posting on social media about a deadly {attack} ⁽¹⁾by Russian warplanes ⁽²⁾on a theatre ⁽³⁾in Ukraine. ⁽¹⁾**PP, RES** + ⁽²⁾**PP, RES** + ⁽³⁾**PP, RES (Od)**

[44H] The {court} in Barnaul in Siberia found her guilty of spreading "fake news", under laws introduced aimed at stifling dissent about the invasion of Ukraine. **PP, RES (S)**

[45H] The court in {Barnaul} in Siberia found her guilty of spreading "fake news", under laws introduced aimed at stifling dissent about the invasion of Ukraine. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 44H)**

[46H] The court in Barnaul in Siberia found her guilty of spreading "fake news", under laws introduced aimed at stifling {dissent} about the invasion of Ukraine. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 172H)**

[47H] The court in Barnaul in Siberia found her guilty of spreading "fake news", under laws introduced aimed at stifling dissent about the {invasion} of Ukraine. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 172H)**

[48H] {Hundreds} of civilians died when the Mariupol theatre was bombed last March. **PP, RES (S)**

[49H] Ponomarenko was detained last April, {weeks} after the bombing, for posting that Russian warplanes had carried out the attack even though the Russian defence ministry had denied it. **PP, RES (Adv)**

[50H] She is {one} ⁽¹⁾of a growing number ⁽²⁾of Russian dissidents jailed for criticising the war in Ukraine. ⁽¹⁾**PP, RES** + ⁽²⁾**PP, RES (Sc)**

[51I] The {success} of the year-long trial at Nando's Didsbury branch in Manchester has been rolled out to 14 other stores. **PP, RES (S)**

[52I] The success of the year-long {trial} at Nando's Didsbury branch in Manchester has been rolled out to 14 other stores. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 51I)**

[53I] The success of the year-long trial at Nando's Didsbury {branch} in Manchester has been rolled out to 14 other stores. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 51I)**

[54I] The system created by Lancashire energy firm Dext Heat Recovery uses a heat exchange - a {box} on the roof which collects the heat produced by cooking. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 137I)**

[55J] The {researcher} from the Flemish Institute for Nature and Forest Research (INBO) walks us along a countryside track in Belgium's eastern province of Limburg. **PP, RES, (S)**

[56J] The researcher from the Flemish {Institute} ⁽¹⁾for Nature and ⁽²⁾Forest Research (INBO) walks us along a countryside track in Belgium's eastern province of Limburg. ⁽¹⁾**PP, RES** + ⁽²⁾**PP, RES – ellipsis of for, coordinated relation (embedded, see in 55J)**

[57J] The researcher from the Flemish Institute for Nature and Forest Research (INBO) walks us along a countryside {track} in Belgium's eastern province of Limburg. **PP, RES or adverbial of place (Pc)**

[58J] The researcher from the Flemish Institute for Nature and Forest Research (INBO) walks us along a countryside track in Belgium's eastern {province} of Limburg. **PP, RES, of-apposition (embedded, see in 57J)**

[59J] It's not long before he spots a wolf print that {most} of us would never notice. **PP, RES, (embedded, see in 176J)**

[60J] For the first {time} in more than 100 years a small number of these predators has started to settle here. **PP, RES (Adv)**

[61J] For the first time in more than 100 years a small {number} of these predators has started to settle here. **PP, RES (S)**

[62J] Local folklore says that, before their recent return, the last {wolf} in Belgium was shot by the nation's King Leopold II in the 1890s. **PP, RES (S)**

[63K] With {airfares} on the rise, finding creative and reliable ways to cut back on flight prices is currently very important. **PP, RES, (Pc)**

[64K] While there are many ways to find cheap holidays, they often require a fair {bit} of patience. **PP, RES (Od)**

[65K] Skyscanner crunches {data} from previous flight prices to help inform holidaymakers. **PP, RES (Od)**

[66L] I DEFINITELY wasn't surprised when I saw that Sicily was crowned the "best {island} in the Med" recently. **PP, RES (Sc)**

[67L] Beating the {likes} of Majorca and Santorini, Sicily won the top spot thanks to its weather, hotels, restaurants, attractions, and beaches. **PP, RES (Od)**

[68L] A {panel} ⁽¹⁾of travel judges ⁽²⁾at the Telegraph named Sicily as the "greatest island in the Mediterranean" and it's easy to see why. ⁽¹⁾**PP, RES** + ⁽²⁾**PP, RES (S)**

[69L] A panel of travel judges at the Telegraph named Sicily as the "greatest {island} in the Mediterranean" and it's easy to see why. **PP, RES (Oc)**

[70L] From the Greek {temples} in the South West to the thermal water resorts and the mesmerising volcanic land of Etna, there's a bit of something for everyone here. **PP, RES (Pc)**

[71L] From the Greek temples in the South West to the thermal water resorts and the mesmerising volcanic {land} of Etna, there's a bit of something for everyone here. **PP, RES of-apposition (Pc)**

[72L] From the Greek temples in the South West to the thermal water resorts and the mesmerising volcanic land of Etna, there's a {bit of something} for everyone here. **PP, RES (Sc)**

[73L] From the Greek temples in the South West to the thermal water resorts and the mesmerising volcanic land of Etna, there's a {bit} of something for everyone here. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 72L)**

[74L] The capital city still remains authentically Sicilian - only 30 {per cent} of people there speak English. **PP, RES (S)**

[75M] A WOMAN has gone viral after sharing her skin's aggressive {reaction} to CO2 Fractional Laser. **PP, RES (Od)**

[76M] The army combat veteran decided to try the treatment to try and get rid of {some of the scarring} on her face. **PP, RES (Od)**

[77M] The army combat veteran decided to try the treatment to try and get rid of {some} of the scarring on her face. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 76M)**

[78M] The procedure starts from £900 per session during the process, skin will be treated with a {matrix} of laser points that vary in intensity. **PP, RES (Adv of manner)**

[79M] Anna has been sharing {updates} ⁽¹⁾of her treatment and ⁽²⁾recovery process online, but viewers were convinced the cosmetic fan's face was infected. ⁽¹⁾**PP, RES** + ⁽²⁾**PP, RES** – **ellipsis of of, coordinated relation (Od)**

[80M] Just {days} after her treatments Anna shared a video update when her skin looked blistering and ‘crusty’. **PP, RES (Adv of time)**

[81M] Throughout the process Anna’s face has gone through {stages} ⁽¹⁾of peeling and ⁽²⁾irritation. **(1)PP, RES + (2)PP, RES – ellipsis of of (Od)**

[82M] In another video she said: “Dude, I made the {mistake} of going up close. That’s f**king disgusting.” **PP, RES (Od)**

[83N] Jamaican Michael Mitchell, 44, had been due to be deported in 2020 after he was jailed for 25 years for firing a {gun} at PC Shaun Callow in 2008. **PP, RES (Od)**

[84N] He was due to be booted out of the country in December 2020, but the flight was called off at the last minute after a {campaign} ⁽¹⁾from lawyers, ⁽²⁾celebrities and ⁽³⁾leftie MPs. **(1)PP, RES + (2)PP, RES – ellipsis of from + (3)PP, RES – ellipsis of from (Pc)**

[85N] Just weeks before he took over the {leadership} ⁽¹⁾of the party ⁽²⁾from Jeremy Corbyn, Sir Keir and dozens of his colleagues backed calls to stop the removals completely. **(1)PP, RES + (2)PP, RES (Od)**

[86N] Just weeks before he took over the leadership of the party from Jeremy Corbyn, Sir Keir and {dozens} of his colleagues backed calls to stop the removals completely. **PP, RES (S)**

[87O] Instead, they will have to tell callers that same day how they aim to sort them a {booking} within a fortnight at the latest. **PP, RES (Od)**

[88O] An average surgery reception is inundated with 100 {calls} ⁽¹⁾in the first hour ⁽²⁾on a Monday. **(1)PP, RES or adverbial of time + (2)PP, RES or adverbial of time (Od)**

[89O] To cut the logjam, Health Secretary Steve Barclay is announcing £ 240 {million} ⁽¹⁾of funding ⁽²⁾for centres ⁽³⁾to replace old phones that leave patients despairing at engaged tones. **(1)PP, RES + (2)PP, RES + (3)RCL, RES, NON-FIN or adverbial or purpose (Od)**

[90O] Mr Barclay plans to rebrand NHS receptionists into “care navigators” who will take {details} from patients and find them the most suitable doctor. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 189O)**

[91P] THE {Princess} of Wales stunned onlookers as she walked into Westminster Abbey today for the coronation. **PP, RES (S)**

[92P] Decked in an extraordinary red, white and blue robe and a glimmering {tiara} of silver leaves, Kate took her seat at the front of the Royal Family section. **PP, RES (Pc)**

[93P] Decked in an extraordinary red, white and blue robe and a glimmering tiara of silver leaves, Kate took her {seat} at the front of the Royal Family section. **PP, RES or adverbial of place (Od)**

[94P] She is wearing a formal {robe} alongside an Alexander McQueen dress in ivory silk crepe with silver bullion and thread work embroidery. **PP, RES (Od)**

[95P] She is wearing a formal robe alongside an Alexander McQueen {dress} ⁽¹⁾in ivory silk crepe ⁽²⁾with silver bullion and ⁽³⁾thread work embroidery. ⁽¹⁾**PP, RES + (2)PP, RES + (3)PP, RES – ellipsis of with (embedded, see in 94P)**

[96P] This features the {plants} of the four home nations: rose, thistle, daffodil and shamrock. **PP, RES (embedded, see 144P)**

[97P] The necklace, made in 1950 at the {request} of King George VI, was given to his daughter the late Queen as a gift. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 190P)**

[98Q] Your iPhone and Android can be a valuable {doorway} ⁽¹⁾into your private life ⁽²⁾for hackers. ⁽¹⁾**PP, RES + (2)PP, RES (Sc)**

[99Q] And often these attacks come via text message, according to Erich Kron, security awareness {advocate} at KnowBe4. **PP, RES or adverbial of place (embedded, see in 146Q)**

[100Q] One red flag is that you're sent urgent or threatening {texts} without any pleasantries.
PP, RES or adverbial of manner (Od)

[101Q] "Scammers know this and use it against us by limiting small talk and communication that might otherwise make us realize that the {person} on the other end of the conversation is not who we think they are. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 193Q)**

[102Q] "Scammers know this and use it against us by limiting small talk and communication that might otherwise make us realize that the person on the other {end} of the conversation is not who we think they are. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 191Q)**

[103Q] "Knowing this, attackers often send {messages} with short, to the point instructions that are often driven by urgency." **PP, RES (Od)**

[104R] But - according to a nutritionist - there's no need to get overwhelmed with the {task of getting a cheap, nutritious meal} on the table. **PP, RES or adverbial of place (embedded, see in 155R)**

[105R] But - according to a nutritionist - there's no need to get overwhelmed with the {task} of getting a cheap, nutritious meal on the table. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 155R)**

[106R] Registered nutritionist Rhiannon Lambert said this is conversation she has with {many} of her clients at the Rhitrition clinic. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 194R)**

[107R] Registered nutritionist Rhiannon Lambert said this is conversation she has with many of her {clients} at the Rhitrition clinic. **PP, RES or adverbial of place (embedded, see in 194R)**

[108R] "Something which is on everyone's minds at the moment is the {cost} of living crisis, and many families across the country are trying to find quick, easy ways to still eat a healthy and balanced diet, without breaking the bank," the Sunday Times bestselling author of The Science of Nutrition told The Sun. **PP, RES (Sc)**

[109R] "Something which is on everyone's minds at the moment is the cost of living crisis, and many {families} across the country are trying to find quick, easy ways to still eat a healthy and balanced diet, without breaking the bank," the Sunday Times bestselling author of The Science of Nutrition told The Sun. **PP, RES (S)**

[110S] HARROWING CCTV {footage} of 19-year-old Angel Lynn being grabbed from behind and bundled into a van by her boyfriend shocked the nation. **PP, RES (S)**

[111S] Her parents Nikki, 48, and Patrick, 53, were told their daughter would not survive that {attack} in September 2020. **PP, RES or adverbial of time (Od)**

[112S] But Angel, now 22, has not only defied medics by pulling through, she has gone on to exceed all {expectations} in her recovery. **PP, RES (Od)**

[113S] Speaking exclusively to The Sun, devoted mum Nikki, from Lough- borough, Leicestershire, reveals that Angel has now been able to stand for the first {time} since the attack. **PP, RES (Adv of time)**

[114S] Angel's then-boyfriend Chay Bowskill, 20, was sentenced to seven-and-a-half {years} in prison after being found guilty of kidnap, coercive and controlling behaviour, and perverting the course of justice. **PP, RES (Od)**

[115T] SCIENTISTS have witnessed a planet being swallowed by a star for the first time - and they have a chilling {warning} for our home planet. **PP, RES (Od)**

[116T] {Researchers} ⁽¹⁾at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), ⁽²⁾in the US, were able to watch in real-time the planet be consumed by the burning star. ⁽¹⁾**PP, RES** + ⁽²⁾**PP, NON-RES (S)**

[117T] Researchers at the Massachusetts {Institute} of Technology (MIT), in the US, were able to watch in real-time the planet be consumed by the burning star. **PP, RES (embedded, see in 116T)**

[118T] “We were seeing the {end-stage} of the swallowing,” said lead author Dr Kishalay De, from MIT. **PP, RES (Od)**

[119T] “We are seeing the {future} of the Earth.” **PP, RES (Od)**

[120T] “If some other civilization was observing us from 10,000 light-years away while the sun was engulfing the Earth, they would see the sun suddenly brighten as it ejects some material, then form {dust} around it, before settling back to what it was.” **PP, RES (Od)**

[121T] Researchers believe the {star} in question is around 0.8 to 1.5 times the mass of our Sun. **PP, RES (S)**

Adverb phrase

[122C] Six {months} later the cancer is undetectable, but Alyssa is still being monitored in case it comes back. **AdvP, RES (Adv of time)**

[123G] The impact of global warming on glacial lake floods is yet to be defined, but it has increased both {the volume and number of glacial lakes} worldwide. **AdvP, RES or adverbial of manner (Od)**

[124L] From the Greek temples in the South West to the thermal water resorts and the mesmerising volcanic land of Etna, there's a bit of something for {everyone} here. **AdvP, RES or adverbial of place (embedded, see in 72L)**

[125N] Labour boss Sir Keir Starmer had just {months} beforehand signed a letter calling on ministers to stop all such deportation flights over Windrush concerns. **AdvP, RES (Adv of time)**

[126N] Just {weeks} before he took over the leadership of the party from Jeremy Corbyn, Sir Keir and dozens of his colleagues backed calls to stop the removals completely. **AdvP, RES (Adv of time)**

Noun phrase

[127B] Microsoft has announced a new version of its search {engine} Bing, which incorporates the latest in artificial intelligence. **NP, RES (embedded, see in 157B)**

[128B] "The race starts today," Microsoft {boss} Satya Nadella said. **NP, RES (S)**

[129C] Her {mum}, Kiona, said this time last year she had been dreading Christmas, "thinking this is our last with her". **NP, NON-RES (S)**

[130D] Watching in the front pew, {his mother}, Petra Florencio, beamed with pride. **NP, NON-RES (S)**

[131E] {Lascar} volcano, which sits in the Andes, rumbled into action on Saturday, triggering minor earth tremors. **NP, RES (embedded, see in 165E)**

[132E] Residents of Talabre, {Antofagasta}, a small town less than 12km (7 miles) from the volcano, first noticed some activity at around midday. **NP, NON-RES (embedded, see in 29E)**

[133F] I went in to investigate whistleblower allegations about staff behaviour and patient safety at the {Edenfield Centre in Prestwich, near Manchester} - one of the UK's biggest mental health hospitals. **NP, NON-RES (embedded, see in 33F)**

[134F] Instead, before starting work, {Greater Manchester Mental Health} - the NHS trust which runs Edenfield - gave me a one-day online induction. **NP, NON-RES (S)**

[135H] Russian {journalist} Maria Ponomarenko has been jailed for six years for posting on social media about a deadly attack by Russian warplanes on a theatre in Ukraine. **NP, RES, (S)**

[136I] The system created by Lancashire energy {firm} Dext Heat Recovery uses a heat exchange - a box on the roof which collects the heat produced by cooking. **NP, RES (embedded, see in 173I)**

[137I] The system created by Lancashire energy firm Dext Heat Recovery uses a heat {exchange} - a box on the roof which collects the heat produced by cooking. **NP, NON-RES (Od)**

[138I] {Prof Karl Williams}, director of the centre for waste and resource management at the University of Central Lancashire, said he was excited about ways to recover energy to combat the climate emergency. **NP, NON-RES (S)**

[139K] FLIGHT comparison {website} Skyscanner has introduced a new feature to help holidaymakers bag a bargain. **NP, RES (S)**

[140K] But the flight comparison {website} Skyscanner has introduced a new filter aimed at making cheap travel easy to find. **NP, RES (S)**

[141N] {Jamaican} Michael Mitchell, 44, had been due to be deported in 2020 after he was jailed for 25 years for firing a gun at PC Shaun Callow in 2008. **NP, NON-RES (S)**

[142N] Labour {boss} Sir Keir Starmer had just months beforehand signed a letter calling on ministers to stop all such deportation flights over Windrush concerns. **NP, RES (S)**

[143O] To cut the logjam, Health {Secretary} Steve Barclay is announcing £ 240 million of funding for centres to replace old phones that leave patients despairing at engaged tones. **NP, RES (S)**

[144P] This features {the plants of the four home nations}: rose, thistle, daffodil and shamrock. **NP, RES (Od)**

[145P] The necklace, made in 1950 at the request of King George VI, was given to his {daughter} the late Queen as a gift. **NP, RES (Oi)**

[146Q] And often these attacks come via text message, according to {Erich Kron}, security awareness advocate at KnowBe4. **NP, NON-RES (Pc)**

[147R] Registered {nutritionist} Rhiannon Lambert said this is conversation she has with many of her clients at the Rhitrition clinic. **NP, RES (S)**

[148S] Her {parents} Nikki, 48, and Patrick, 53, were told their daughter would not survive that attack in September 2020. **NP, RES (S)**

[149S] Speaking exclusively to The Sun, devoted {mum} ⁽¹⁾Nikki, ⁽²⁾from Loughborough, Leicestershire, reveals that Angel has now been able to stand for the first time since the attack. **(1)NP, RES + (2)PP, NON-RES (S)**

[150S] Angel's {then-boyfriend} Chay Bowskill, 20, was sentenced to seven-and-a-half years in prison after being found guilty of kidnap, coercive and controlling behaviour, and perverting the course of justice. **NP, RES (S)**

[151T] "We were seeing the end-stage of the swallowing," said lead {author} ⁽¹⁾Dr Kishalay De, ⁽²⁾from MIT. **(1)NP, RES + (2)PP, NON-RES (S)**

Appositive clause

[152F] For hours I have been sitting outside the small room, listening to her desperate {pleas} to be let out. **AppCL, RES, NON-FIN, TO-CL (Od)**

[153G] The study led by Newcastle University is the first global {attempt} to map potential hotspots for such floods. **AppCL, RES, NON-FIN, TO-CL (Sc)**

[154O] GP receptionists will stop telling patients to "call back later" under {plans} to boost face-to-face appointments. **AppCL, RES, NON-FIN, TO-CL (Pc)**

[155R] But - according to a nutritionist - there's no {need} to get overwhelmed with the task of getting a cheap, nutritious meal on the table. **AppCL, RES, NON-FIN, TO-CL (Sc)**

Relative clause

[156A] The army confirmed it had sent envoys to Jeddah to engage in the {talks}, ⁽¹⁾which the UN and aid agencies have been pressing for, ⁽²⁾faced with a dire humanitarian crisis in Sudan. **(1)RCL, NON-RES, FIN+ (2)RCL, RES, NON-FIN, ED-CL (Pc)**

[157B] Microsoft has announced a new {version of its search engine Bing}, which incorporates the latest in artificial intelligence. **RCL, NON-RES, FIN (Od)**

[158B] The overhaul deploys OpenAI's ChatGPT {technology}, which has taken the world by storm since its launch last year. **RCL, NON-RES, FIN (Ob)**

[159B] The move is by far the biggest {threat} ⁽¹⁾Google has seen ⁽²⁾to its dominance in web search - and marks the beginning of an AI arms race between the companies. ⁽¹⁾**RCL, RES, FIN + ⁽²⁾PP, RES (Sc)**

[160B] Developed by Microsoft-backed OpenAI, ChatGPT uses deep learning {techniques} to generate human-like responses to search requests. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, TO-CL or adverbial of purpose (Od)**

[161C] So doctors at Great Ormond Street Hospital used {"base editing"} ⁽¹⁾to perform a feat of biological engineering ⁽²⁾to build her a new living drug. ⁽¹⁾**RCL, RES, NON-FIN, TO-CL or adverbial of purpose + ⁽²⁾RCL, RES, NON-FIN, TO-CL or adverbial of purpose (Od)**

[162C] {Alyssa}, ⁽¹⁾who is 13 and ⁽²⁾from Leicester, was diagnosed with T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in May last year. ⁽¹⁾**RCL, NON-RES, FIN + RCL, NON-RES, FIN – ellipsis of “who is” (S)**

[163C] T-cells are supposed to be the body's {guardians} - seeking out and destroying threats - but for Alyssa they had become the danger and were growing out of control. **RCL, NON-RES, NON-FIN, INF-CL (Sc)**

[164C] Without the experimental medicine, the only {option} left would have been merely to make Alyssa as comfortable as possible. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, ED-CL (S)**

[165E] {Lascar volcano}, which sits in the Andes, rumbled into action on Saturday, triggering minor earth tremors. **RCL, NON-RES, FIN (S)**

[166E] Despite the giant {cloud of smoke}⁽¹⁾that Lascar emitted – ⁽²⁾comprising volcanic ash and hot gases - no homes are thought to have been damaged. ⁽¹⁾**RCL, RES, FIN** + ⁽²⁾**RCL, NON-RES, NON-FIN (Pc)**

[167F] This is the {image} that haunts me from the three months I spent working undercover for BBC Panorama as a healthcare support worker. **RCL, RES, FIN (Sc)**

[168F] This is the image that haunts me from the three {months} I spent working undercover for BBC Panorama as a healthcare support worker. **RCL, RES, FIN (embedded, see in 167F)**

[169F] {Training} arranged by the BBC left me confident I could give basic care to vulnerable patients and defuse potentially violent situations. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, ED-CL (S)**

[170G] Up to 15 million people face risk of catastrophic flooding from glacial {lakes} which could burst their natural dams at any moment, a new study finds. **RCL, RES, FIN (embedded, see in 37G)**

[171G] The {study} led by Newcastle University is the first global attempt to map potential hotspots for such floods. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, ED-CL (S)**

[172H] The court in Barnaul in Siberia found her guilty of spreading "fake news", under {laws} introduced aimed at stifling dissent about the invasion of Ukraine. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, ED-CL (Pc)**

[173I] The {system} created by Lancashire energy firm Dext Heat Recovery uses a heat exchange - a box on the roof which collects the heat produced by cooking. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, ED-CL (S)**

[174I] The system created by Lancashire energy firm Dext Heat Recovery uses a heat exchange - a {box on the roof} which collects the heat produced by cooking. **RCL, RES, FIN (embedded, see in 137I)**

[175I] The system created by Lancashire energy firm Dext Heat Recovery uses a heat exchange - a box on the roof which collects the {heat} produced by cooking. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, ED-CL (embedded, see in 137I)**

[176J] It's not long before he spots a wolf {print} that most of us would never notice. **RCL, RES, FIN (Od)**

[177J] The front paw {track}, lightly pressed into the mud, is probably just a few days old. **RCL, NON-RES, NON-FIN, ED-CL (S)**

[178K] FLIGHT comparison website Skyscanner has introduced a new {feature} to help holidaymakers bag a bargain. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, TO-CL or adverbial of purpose (Od)**

[179K] With airfares on the rise, finding creative and reliable {ways} to cut back on flight prices is currently very important. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, TO-CL (Od)**

[180K] While there are many {ways} to find cheap holidays, they often require a fair bit of patience. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, TO-CL (Sc)**

[181K] As reported by Conde Nast Traveller, the feature helps customers identify the best {times} to book a flight as well as the best day to fly. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, TO-CL (Od)**

[182M] The procedure starts from £900 per session during the process skin will be treated with a matrix of laser {points} that vary in intensity. **RCL, RES, FIN (embedded, see in 78M)**

[183M] Just days after her treatments Anna shared a video {update} when her skin looked blistery and 'crusty'. **RCL, RES, FIN or adverbial of time (Od)**

[184N] A DRUG {dealer} who tried to kill a cop is still in the UK — more than two years after MPs and luvvies blocked his flight. **RCL, RES, FIN (S)**

[185N] Labour boss Sir Keir Starmer had just months beforehand signed a {letter} calling on ministers to stop all such deportation flights over Windrush concerns. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, ING-CL (Od)**

[186O] Ministers want to end the “8am {scramble}” where people are forced to phone their practice first thing if they hope to see a doctor. **RCL, RES, FIN (Od)**

[187O] To cut the logjam, Health Secretary Steve Barclay is announcing £ 240 million of funding for centres to replace old {phones} that leave patients despairing at engaged tones. **RCL, RES, FIN (embedded, see in 89O)**

[188O] Mr Barclay plans to rebrand NHS receptionists into “care {navigators}” who will take details from patients and find them the most suitable doctor. **RCL, RES, FIN (Pc)**

[189O] They will also ensure {patients} who want to see a preferred GP can do so, while others will see the duty doctor. **RCL, RES, FIN (Od)**

[190P] The {necklace}, made in 1950 at the request of King George VI, was given to his daughter the late Queen as a gift. **RCL, NON-RES, NON-FIN, ED-CL (S)**

[191Q] ALL phone owners need to watch out for dangerous {texts} that empty your bank – and they may already be lurking on your phone. **RCL, RES, FIN (Od)**

[192Q] Speaking to The U.S. Sun, a leading cyber-expert revealed the "red flag" {messages} you need to watch out for. **RCL, RES, FIN (Od)**

[193Q] "Scammers know this and use it against us by limiting {small talk and communication} that might otherwise make us realize that the person on the other end of the conversation is not who we think they are. **RCL, RES, FIN (Od)**

[194R] Registered nutritionist Rhiannon Lambert said this is {conversation} she has with many of her clients at the Rhitrition clinic. **RCL, RES, FIN (Sc)**

[195R] "{Something} which is on everyone’s minds at the moment is the cost of living crisis, and many families across the country are trying to find quick, easy ways to still eat a healthy and balanced diet, without breaking the bank," the Sunday Times bestselling author of The Science of Nutrition told The Sun. **RCL, RES, FIN (S)**

[196S] HARROWING CCTV footage of 19-year-old {Angel Lynn} being grabbed from behind and bundled into a van by her boyfriend shocked the nation. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, ING-CL (embedded, see in 110S)**

[197S] Moments later she fell headfirst from the {van}, which by then was travelling at 60mph, on to a dual carriageway and suffered catastrophic brain injuries. **RCL, NON-RES, FIN (Pc)**

[198T] SCIENTISTS have witnessed a {planet} being swallowed by a star for the first time - and they have a chilling warning for our home planet. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, ING-CL (Od)**

[199T] Researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), in the US, were able to watch in real-time the {planet} be consumed by the burning star. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN, ED-CL (Od)**

[200K] But the flight comparison website Skyscanner has introduced a new {filter} aimed at making cheap travel easy to find. **RCL, RES, NON-FIN (Od)**

Appendix 3: Figures

Distribution of phrasal and clausal postmodifiers

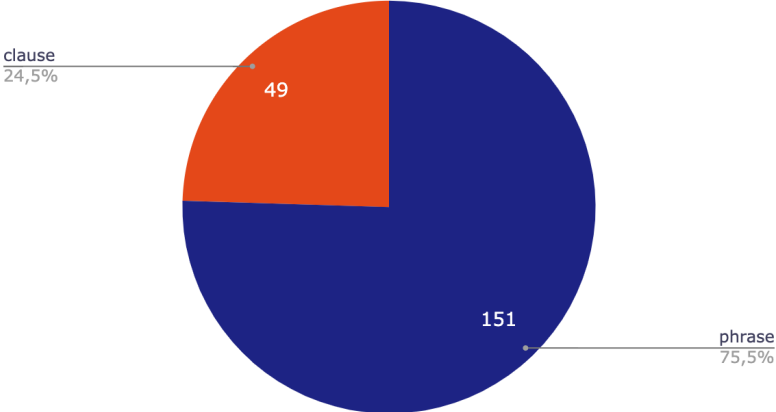


Figure 1 Distribution of phrasal and clausal postmodifiers

Distribution of postmodifiers across newspapers

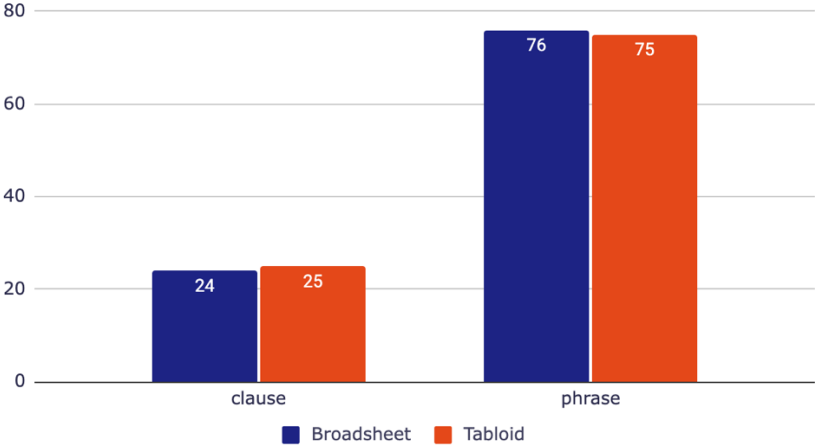


Figure 2 Distribution of postmodifiers across newspapers

Overall distribution of postmodifiers

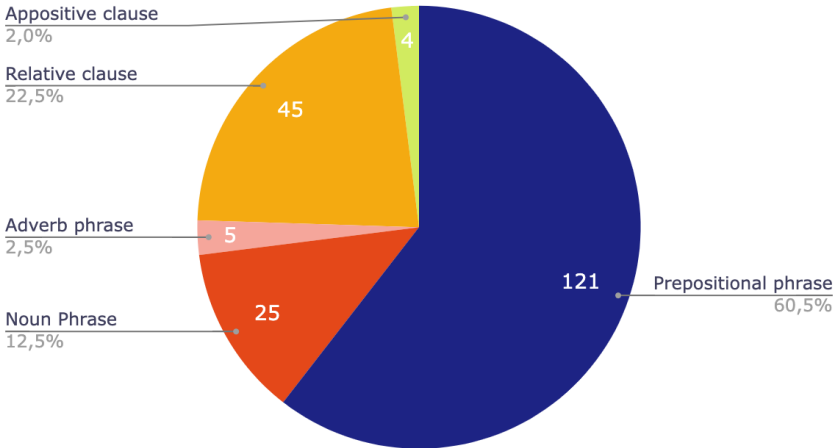


Figure 3 Overall distribution of postmodifiers

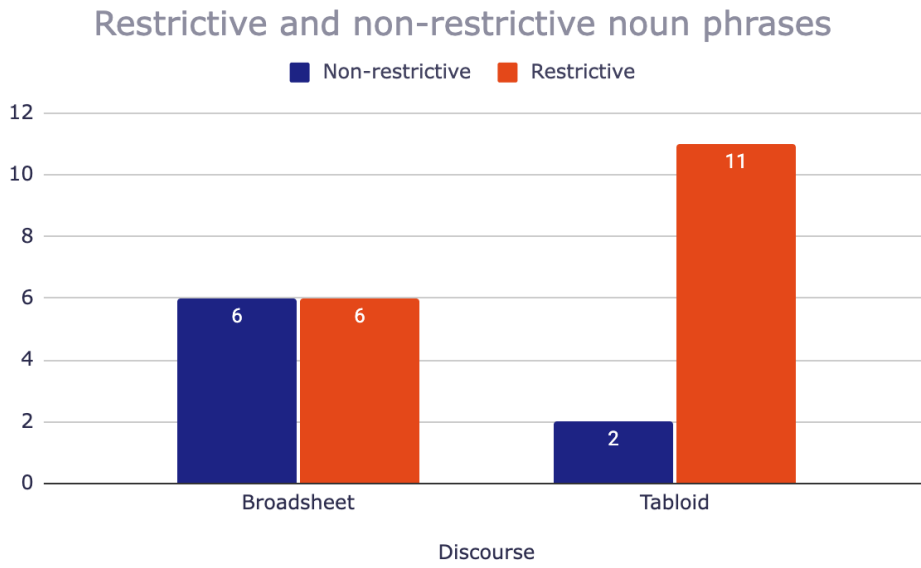


Figure 4 Distribution of restrictive and non-restrictive noun phrases across newspapers

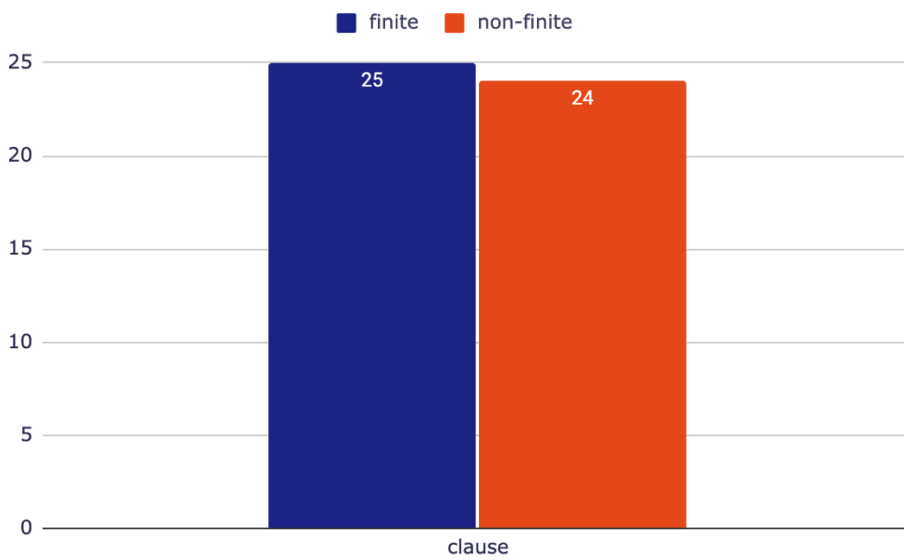


Figure 5 Overall distribution of finite and non-finite clauses

Distribution of finite and non-finite relative clause across newspapers

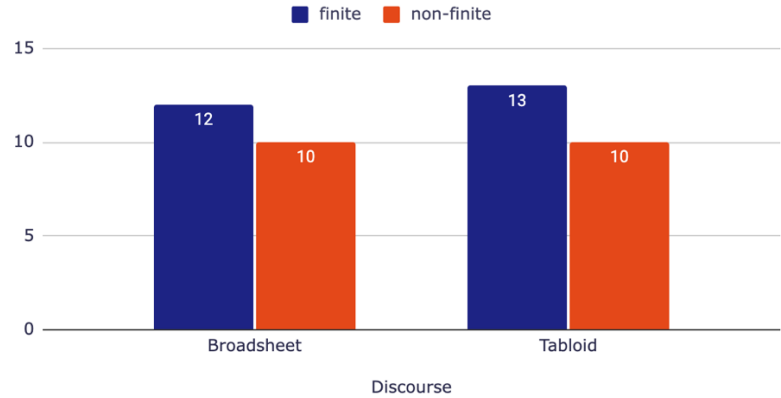


Figure 6 Distribution of finite and non-finite relative clauses across newspapers

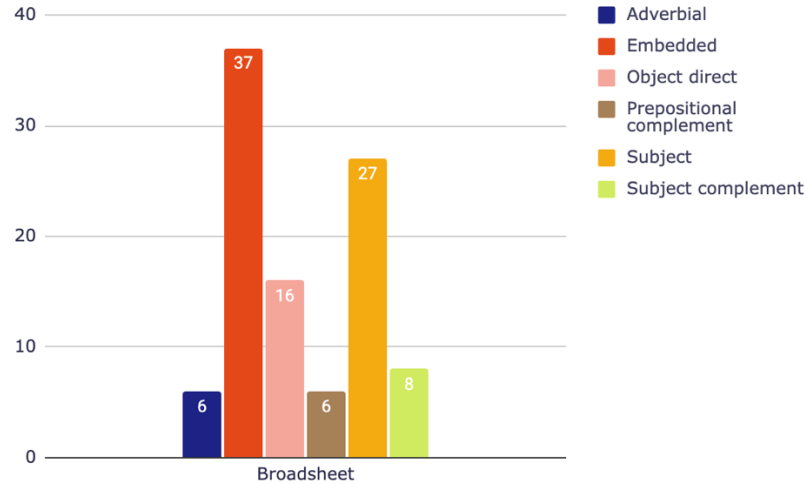


Figure 7 Distribution of syntactic functions of heads in broadsheet articles

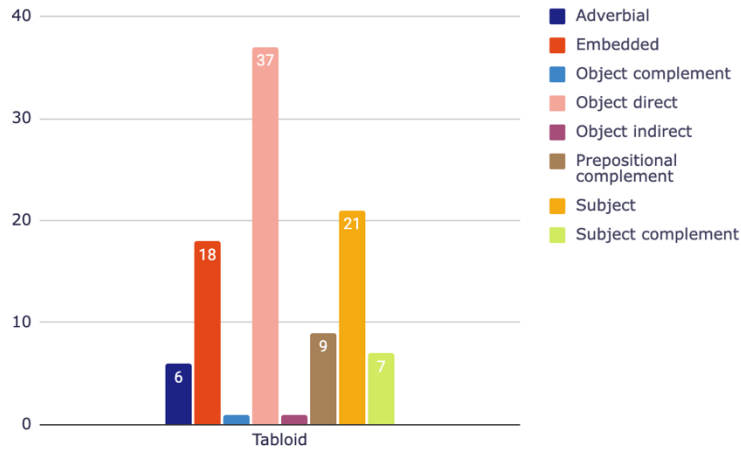


Figure 8 Distribution of syntactic functions of heads in tabloids

Appendix 4: Tables

Table 1 Frequency of occurrence of restrictive and non-restrictive postmodifiers across newspapers

Type of PM	RES/NON-RES	Broadsheet		Tabloid		Total	
		Instances	Ratio	Instances	Ratio	Instances	Ratio
Clause	NON-RES	7	3,5%	2	1,0%	9	4,5%
	RES	17	8,5%	23	11,5%	40	20%
Phrase	NON-RES	6	3,0%	2	1,0%	8	4%
	RES	70	35,0%	73	36,5%	143	71,5%

Table 2 Frequency of occurrence of phrasal postmodifiers

Type of PM	Instances	Ratio
Prepositional phrase	121	60,5%
Adverb phrase	5	2,5
Adjective phrase	0	0%
Noun phrase	25	12,5%
Total	151	75,5

Table 3 Frequency of distribution of prepositions

Preposition	Instances	Ratio
of	49	40,5%
in	26	21,5%
at	8	6,6%
on	7	5,8%
for	7	5,8%
from	6	5,0%
about	2	1,7%
after	2	1,7%
across	1	0,8%
alongside	1	0,8%
around	1	0,8%
at front of	1	0,8%
between	1	0,8%
by	1	0,8%
into	1	0,8%
less than	1	0,8%
near	1	0,8%
since	1	0,8%
to	1	0,8%
with	1	0,8%
within	1	0,8%
without	1	0,8%
Total	121	100%

Table 4 Frequency of distribution of prepositions across newspapers

Preposition	Broadsheet	Tabloid
of	24	25
in	17	9
at	3	5
on	3	4
for	5	2
from	3	3
about	2	0
after	1	1
across	0	1
alongside	0	1
around	0	1
at front of	0	1
between	1	0
by	1	0
into	0	1
less than	1	0
near	1	0
since	0	1
to	0	1
with	0	1
within	0	1
without	0	1
Total	62	59

Table 5 Distribution of types of references within the noun phrase postmodification

Type of reference	Broadsheet		Tabloid	
	General to specific	7	28%	12
Specific to general	5	20%	1	4
Total	12	48%	13	52%

Table 6 Distribution of finite and non-finite relative clauses

Type of PM	Finite		Non-finite		Total
Clause	25	55,6%	20	44,4%	45 (100%)

Table 7 Distribution of relativizers in finite relative clauses

Type of relativizer	Restrictive	Non-restrictive	Total
that	7	0	7 (28%)
who	3	1	4 (16%)
which	3	5	8 (32%)
when	1	0	1 (4%)
where	1	0	1 (4%)
zero	4	0	4 (16%)
Total	19	6	25 (100%)

Table 8 Distribution of non-finite relative clauses

Type of NON-FIN RCL	Restrictive	Non-restrictive	Total
ed-participle	8	2	10 (50%)
ing-participle	3	1	4 (20%)
infinitive	6	0	6 (30%)
Total	17	3	20 (100%)

Table 9 Overall distribution of relative clauses across newspapers

Type of RCL	RES		NON-RES		Total
	Broadsheet	Tabloid	Broadsheet	Tabloid	
finite	7 (15,6%)	12 (26,7%)	5 (11,1%)	1 (2,2%)	25 (55,6%)
ed-participle	6 (13,3%)	2 (4,4%)	1 (2,2%)	1 (2,2%)	10 (22,2%)
ing-participle	0 (0%)	3 (6,7%)	1 (2,2%)	0 (0%)	4 (8,9%)
infinitive	2 (4,4%)	4 (8,9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (13,3%)
Total	15 (33,3%)	21 (46,7%)	7 (15,6%)	2 (4,4%)	45 (100%)

Table 10 Overall distribution of appositive clauses

Discourse	Restrictive	Non-restrictive	Restrictive	Non-restrictive
	Non-finite		Finite	
Broadsheet	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Tabloid	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	4 (100%)		0	

Table 11 Distribution of restrictive and non-restrictive phrases across newspapers

Discourse	PP		NP		AdjP		AdvP		Total
	RES	NON-RES	RES	NON-RES	RES	NON-RES	RES	NON-RES	
Broadsheet	62 (43,4%)	0 (0,0%)	6 (4,2%)	6 (4,2%)	0 (0,0%)	0 (0,0%)	2 (1,4%)	0 (0,0%)	76 (50,3%)
Tabloid	59 (41,3%)	0 (0,0%)	11 (7,7%)	2 (1,4%)	0 (0,0%)	0 (0,0%)	3 (2,1%)	0 (0,0%)	75 (49,7%)

Table 12 Frequency of distribution of multiple postmodification

Type of PM	Frequency
PP + PP	16
NP + PP	2
RCL + RCL	4
RCL + PP	1
Total	23