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Register Analysis of Genre of Women Sport News Story
(Diplomová práce)

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Analýza registru u žánru sportovní zprávy (zaměřeno na oblast ženského ledního hokeje)

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(Diplomová práce)

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Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto diplomovou práci vypracovala samostatně a uvedla úplný seznam citované a použité literatury.

V Olomouci dne   *Vlastnoruční podpis*

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THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ST   source text

TT   target text

SC   source culture

TC   target culture

CONTENTS

1   Introduction

Sport is a worldwide phenomenon and as such the sports draw attention of many people. The beginning of the 20th century brought a new boom in sports and the articles about sporting events started to appear regularly on the pages of the newspapers. That was the time, when the sport journalism took off to its long journey, during which it changed its face many times. Firstly, sport journalism changed significantly with the arrival of the radio. Then it was influenced by the TV and most recently it was affected by the arrival of the Internet which contributed to the development of the new branch of online sport journalism.

Nowadays, not only the newspapers, radio and TV inform about the latest sporting events, but we can reach this information even faster and easier through the websites which are very often created by the sporting teams or organizations supporting different kinds of sports. The Internet contributed to the development of the global society and made the information transmission even quicker and effective. Since the sports has a vast audience it is being translated as well in order to reach even wider range of receivers.

Back in 2013, I have been translating texts from the sporting discipline which is popular in certain parts of the world, but is rather novel in the Czech Republic. This sporting discipline is women ice hockey. Although the newspapers, magazines and various websites inform the world about the men ice hockey, the writing concerning with women ice hockey is not so common. As such it is possible to say that news informing about women ice hockey are a novel genre (Santini 2007) which I have decided to make the subject of this thesis and focus on the linguistic analysis of the source texts. As the specific name of this genre was needed I came up with the name **women sport news story**.

The aim of the present thesis is to create a textual analysis of the source texts of the genre of women sport news story and on the basis of the analysis uncover the main characteristics of this particular specific genre. The suitable theoretical and methodological background for the analysis offers the register analysis which was developed by M.A.K.Halliday (1989) and additionally I employ the register analysis model of Juliane House´s (2009, 1997) as well. Though House´s model was originally developed for the purposes of the translation quality assessment, in this thesis it is used

as a tool for uncovering the register variables of field, tenor and mode since House as well as James Robert Martin (2007) share an idea that the genre reflects them.

As it was pointed our earlier, the corpus of the analysis consists of texts which I translated in 2013. These texts were translated for the Czech organization supporting women ice hockey and original source texts were taken from Canadian as well as European websites which are dedicated to either women ice hockey exclusively or to both women and men ice hockey.

The first two chapters summarize the development of the sport journalism and elaborate on the influence of the Internet on the sport journalism. Furthermore, different characteristics of the online sport journalism are discussed together with the issue of translation in this field of news. The chapter which discusses the translation of online sport journalism also introduce the different functional approaches towards translation. The rest of the theoretical part presents the methodology of the research which is rooted in the work of M.A.K.Halliday, and describes Juliane House´s model of translation quality assessment. Mainly the Halliday´s metafunctions of language are being discussed together with the register variables of field, tenor and mode. In connection to Halliday, Juliane House´s register model is introduced with the distinctive categories of covert and overt translation.

The second, practical part of the thesis consists of the register analysis itself. The chosen source text are being analyzed from the point of register variables and genre and the textual analysis is carried out. For the easier distinction of the source texts, I divided them into two groups, particularly into the field-oriented group and the tenor-dominated group.

2 Sport Journalism

As Raymond and Haynes pointed out, sport is "one of the great passions of the twentieth century" (Raymond and Haynes 2009, 1) and whether we are sport fans or not, the truth is that different kinds of sports still matter to many people and nations all around.

An increasing interest in sports developed during the 20th century and it did not take long until sports became part of the media as well. In fact, Nicolson argued that if we look back to the history we find out that sports and media were developing simultaneously which resulted in them being mutually bound together (Nicolson 2007, 8). This phenomenon is still applicable when looking at today´s media and sports.

Since the major topic of this thesis is sport journalism, let us focus more closely on the development of sport journalism in the printed media and afterwards in the digital world.

Throughout the 20th century, the sport became a regular part of the newspapers and magazines and sport journalism developed quite rapidly. As Delayne and Madigan argue, the printed media were usually helping to promote certain types of sports and disciplines (Delaney and Medigan 2009, 279). Furthermore, Nicolson adds that "newspapers and magazines used sport to increase sales and advertising revenue, while sport used the media to increase attendances and subsequent revenue" (Nicolson 2007, 20).

With the differentiation of sport disciplines the sport journalism flourished and by the 1920s major daily printed media included a section which was devoted especially to sports. (Delaney and Medigan 2009, 279) The following years saw a great development of sport journalism since the people started to enjoy the sports and new places for sport journalist and writers were created.

The upcoming future of printed media was influenced quite significantly with the arrival of radio and television. These types of media enabled the sport fans to get closer to the game and get the newest information even faster. This was something the newspapers and magazines were not able to do and provide. Therefore the sport journalism changed its face and moved from the factual reporting to a different kind of writing which focused more on the opinion and analysis. (Nicolson 2007, 21–22) Similarly, the arrival of the Internet has changed the face of online sport journalism and

the sport journalists and creators hat to once more adapt to the changing face of the world of media.

2.1 Online Sport Journalism

Based on the previous chapter we can say that sport journalism is a fairly developed field itself; however, in the last two decades we could see an arrival of a new phenomenon in the form of **online sport journalism**. As Andrews (2005, 146) pointed out "one of the most important developments in sports journalism in recent years has been the growth of ONLINE publishing, or websites on the internet." From the turn of the century, the Internet enabled sharing information all around the world and contributed to the development of a global society. This had a huge effect on sport as well (Nicolson 2007).

The quickness of the information transmission and the possibility to access the Internet practically anywhere made the online sport journalism very popular and effective (Andrews 2005, 156). Apart from immediacy of information transmission and direct accessibility, Nicolson also adds that the Internet, unlike other types of media, enables access to the greater variety of sports, yet at the same time is more personal in a sense that each fan can personalize his/her sport preferences. Apart from that, the Internet has the capacity to produce the same kind of services and information as radio, newspapers and television. (Nicolson 2007, 27–29).

Hence, unlike generations before, sport fans and followers have nowadays a unique opportunity to receive the newest information about their favorite sporting team right away, and new (either official or unofficial) websites are being created every day. It is quite normal (and we can even argue that expected) that a respectable sport organization will have its own website, where each person can quickly find up-to-date information about the latest game or their favorite team.

Undeniably, due to the huge capacity and an easy accessibility of the Internet, we can even get the information even about the sports, which are not so popular in all the countries and recognized all over the world. Example of such kind of sport discipline is women ice hockey, to which I will pay attention in this thesis. Women ice hockey has gained popularity especially in Canada (and later on also in the United States of America) in last three decades (see Zeisler 2012), but it is slowly gaining its popularity in the Europe. As such this sporting discipline is very well accepted online as well.

Numerous web pages especially in Canadian and in American (and in a smaller amount even in Europe) offer up-to-date information either about women ice hockey clubs or the most recent events which are taking place in the women ice hockey world.

From all the possible web pages I will mention only those, which will be important in the practical part of the thesis, however, the list is definitely not exhaustive. The three webpage of the following institutions are the keystone for my research. First is a Canadian website which focuses mostly on the women ice hockey in the North America – *Canadian Women´s Hockey League[1]*. Second is a webpage *Women Hockey Life[2]* that is informing about women ice hockey in Europe as well as in the North America. And the last one is a web of the *International Ice Hockey Federation[3]* which focuses more on the ice hockey in Europe. The online journalistic articles and columns which are presented on these websites are usually of an informative character and belong to the branch of online sport journalism which is rather new (especially in the Czech environment) and is often considered a new genre. Before moving on to the setting up of this specific genre, let me first introduce some of the main characteristics of the online sport journalism in general.

2.2   *Main Characteristics of Online Sport Journalism*

Before paying closer attention to the news from the field of women ice hockey, let us now look at the on the general characteristics of online sport news. Since this branch of journalism is rather new the major characteristics of online sport journalism can be based on the characteristics of written sport journalism which has quite a long history itself. Stofer, Schaffer and Rosenthal (2010) point out that a typical journalistic story should contain:

- Facts and information
- Short, subject-verb-object sentences
- Short paragraph
- Short words with precise meanings
- Action verbs

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[1]   Accessible on *http://www.cwhl.ca/*
[2]   Accessible on *http://www.iihf.com*
[3]   Accessible on *http://www.womenshockeylife.com/*

- Quotations with attribution
- Numbers and statistics (Stofer, Schaffer, Rosenthal 2010, 106-107)

Phil Andrews (2005), who discusses the characteristics of online sport journalism as well, claims that the good journalism requires "good writing, accuracy, impact and balance" (Andrews 2005, 148). At the same time he points out that "since the computer screen only provides a limited amount of space where the text can be presented the information may be written in a different way. The main pieces of factual information are being presented by means of headline and following paragraphs, but the "less important" information may be displayed in sidebars. Online journalists also work not only with words, but with pictures, video clips, navigation aids and advertisements" (Andrews, 2005, 149).

Mark Briggs, who is contributing to the world of online journalism as well, adds some more important characteristics, which needs to be reflected when writing and publishing news online. Apart from relevancy, liveliness of writing and the importance of well created headline, he mentions the contextual hyperlinking and the interactivity and multimedia (Briggs 2007, 63).

As it can be seen, the online sport journalism as a new genre became quite a demanding field and the journalists had to adopt many innovative things which the online world offers.

3 Women Sport News Story: A New Form of Genre

Having specified all the characteristics of the online sport journalism in general, let me now move on to specific branch on online sport news that has been mention earlier and that is the subject of the practical analysis. This branch of journalism concerns with the women ice hockey and though belonging to the more general online sport journalism, it can be considered a new genre (especially in the Czech environment where women ice hockey is not so vastly widespread).

Quite a number research has been carried out on men ice hockey writing, but the specifics of the journalism from the field of women ice hockey has not yet been focused on. Therefore, in this thesis I will pay my attention to this genre of online sport news which I have decided to term **women sport news story**.

I have already used the term genre couple of times, and even though this term will be discussed later on in the methodological part of the thesis in connection with Juliane House´s register analysis model (House, 1997), for the sake of understanding we can define genre as "different type of texts that enact various types of social contexts" (Martin and Rose 2007, 8).

Having said that women sport news story is a new genre, one must automatically come to an idea that genres are not static and their faces change in reflection of time and space. This notion is supported by Bhatia who points out that despite the fact that genres are based upon conventionalized characteristics, they are not static and we can see a constant development throughout genres (Bhatia 2002, Devitt 2004). Subsequently, Boese highlights that as quickly as new genres emerge, the old one disappear (Boese 2005, 14). This changeability is very typical for the so called web-mediated genres (Askehave and Nielsen 2005) into which the online sport journalism belongs. Marina Santini (2007) describes the process of genre development on the Internet (see Figure 1) and divides the web-mediated genres into three categories:

1. **Reproduced genres** – genres which are already existing and are preserved from the past
2. **Adapted and novel genres**– genres which are rather new or adapted to the new environments
3. **Emerging genres** – "hypothetical" genres which are not yet fully developed
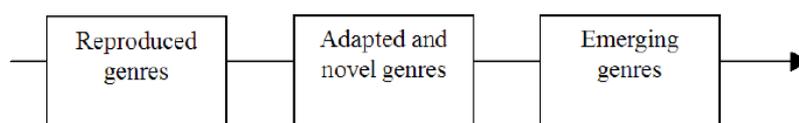
Figure 1. Genre evolution of the web (Santini 2007, 76)

Taken to account Santini´s division, women sport news story can be assigned to the group of adapted and novel genres since it is not completely new, yet it became a new branch of online journalism and it is still developing.

As different genres have their own characteristics so does the genre of women sport news story. To uncover the characteristics of this new genre is the main goal of my thesis, however, to be able to do so one must first

However, the new trend of online sport journalism can be demanding not only in the field of writing the online sport journalism, but also in the field of translating. Since the face of the sport journalism changed over the past decade, let me move on to the question of translation of such kind of texts.

3.1 *Translating (Online) Sport News*

Even though my main interest in this thesis will be the source texts (furthermore only ST) from the genre of women sport news story, I have decided to include the chapter discussing the issue of translation of these kind of texts.

When it comes to the translation of sport news or more specifically of online sport news, the literature is considerably limited. Since the genre of online sport journalism is rather new and unexplored, the literature might be hard to collect. Yet, when digging deeper, one finds that quite an extensive research has been carried out on **sport commentaries** (e.g. Chovanec 2009, Macková 2012, Lavric *et al.* 2008), on the **sport journalism itself** (Mlčoch 2002, Andrews 2005, Briggs 2007, Nicolson 2007, Stofer *et al.* 2010) or on the **translation of the news** (Bielsa and Bassnett 2009).

It is a good point to start from, but still neither Czech nor English sources offer any detailed researches or books which would elaborate on the topic of sport translation as such. Yet, as Wilson and Maher (2012) point out "sport has a vast international audience. It is a big business and, consequently, big news. Sport news is, therefore, subject to a great deal of interlinguistic mediation." (Wilson and Maher 2012, 101). As any other news, sports are being translated on every day basis in order to be presented to the possible readers and fans all around the world.

Nonetheless, when translating sports, one must be aware of the complexity of this task. As it was stated, sport journalism is part of the news, therefore to be able to understand (at least partially), what basic criteria has to the translator keep in mind when translating the sport news, we can quote Maria Josefina Tapia (2008) who describes the nature of news translation as follows:

1. The main objective of the news translators is to transmit information.
2. News translators translate for a mass audience. Consequently, a clear and direct language needs to be used.

3. News translators translate for a specific geographical, temporal and cultural context. Their job is also conditioned by the medium in which they work.
4. News translators are subject to important limitations of time and space.
5. News translators are usually "backtranslators" and proofreaders.

(Maria Josefina Tapia, quoted in Bielsa and Bassnett 2008, 63)

Applying the above mentioned points on the sport news, we can see that to be able to translate sport news the translators have to take into account not only the audience, but also the culture, time and type of media they are translating for. Subsequently, when translating a fairly new genre (such as women sport news), the detailed ST analysis might be more than required.

Taken to account an opinion of Anna Trosborg (2002), the detailed text analysis of the ST can simplify the translator´s work and make the interlingual translation easier and more accurate. Trosborg point out that "[u]nderstanding the text in full gives the translator a thorough overview and the possibility of maintaining or adapting the ST in a conscious way to meet the demands of the target text (TT) skopos" (Trosborg 2002, 9). Skopos in the translatological concept means the purpose or the aim which the particular translation should have or deliver (see "Scopos Theory" in Reiß and Vermeer 1984).

4 Choosing the Method for Analysis

When choosing the most suitable approach towards the analysis of the women sport news story, there were two possibilities which were under consideration:

- Either there was a possibility to use the Czech theory of functional styles
- Or there was an option of Register Analysis by Juliane House

Both above mentioned theoretical sources deal with the concept of function and advocate the functional approach towards translation, however, each of them views this topic from a slightly different angle. The following section is introducing the functional approaches to translation and explains different points of view. On the next lines I briefly introduce the Czech stylistic tradition and afterwards explain why the register analysis by Halliday and House was used.

4.1 The Czech Stylistic Tradition

The Czech theory of functional styles deals (as the name suggests) with the language functions and text functions. There are many definitions of the terms style, but for the purposes of the Czech stylistic tradition, Josef Jungmann who defined a style "as the selection and organization of concepts adequate to the subject matter and to the author´s personality" (Josef Jungmann, quoted in Křístek 2012, 11).

In the 1940s the even slightly more accurate definition was introduced by **Bohuslav Havránek** (1932) who as a first contributed significantly to the development of the theory of Czech functional styles, together with **Josef. V. Bečka** and other member of the **Prague Linguistic Circle** (PLC). According to Havránek, style is defined "as a selection of means of expression used in particular texts with respect to their aim, depending also on the author´s nature." (Křístek 2012, 21) From this definition (and also from the Jungmann´s definition) we can generally derive that the distribution of linguistic features within the text is based on the function which the text have.

Havránek (1932) also described the different functions of the language in his work *Úkoly spisovného jazyka a jeho kultura*, and these were: communicative, workday

technical, theoretical technical and poetic (English terms overtaken from Křístek, 2012, 19). On the basis of these functions of language, the functional styles were later based. During the following decades, other scholars contributed to the theoretical field of functional stylistics (e.g. **Jan Mistrík** (1975)) and other scholars contributed to the development of other functional styles such as Jedlička of Jelínek.. Contemporary theory of functional styles can be found for example in *Funkční styly v angličtině a v češtině* by **Dagmar Knittlová** (1990) or in *Stylistika současné češtiny* by **Marie Čechová** et al. (1997).

Moreover, as Knittlová points out, the style is a "dynamic matter" (Knittlová 2010, 137) and the development of styles continues. Each of these styles has its own linguistic features whose choice and organization help to create the overall function of the whole text. As Křítek points out about contemporary Czech stylistics "the investigations of style are oriented functionally – the main focus is on the functions of the text and on the extent to which the particular means of expression and their organization contributes to performing these functions." (Křístek 2012, 45)

4.2   Register Analysis

For the purposes of this thesis the register analysis was chosen because unlike the Czech functional tradition (which offers different functional styles), it allows to uncover the individual text function of the text on the basis of the register variables.

This approach to the language analysis originates in the work of M.A.K.Halliday and its roots can be found in his **Systemic Functional Grammar** (Halliday 2004). Douglas Biber defines register as "a variety (of language) associated with particular situational context or purposes" (Biber 1995, 1). Unlike dialect, which is a term referring to a language variation used by a specific social group; the register is determined by the **situational context**. As Halliday argues "context of situation and text should not be viewed as separate entities" (Halliday 1989, 1) because as he points out "texts vary according to the nature of the context they are used in" (Halliday, 2004, 27). Each text therefore must be evaluated differently, since it is used in a different context of situation which has various **register variables** (Munday 2001, 91; Martin and Rose 2007, 11). These register variables help to determine the overall text register. The three register variables are: field, tenor and mode.

1. **FIELD** – refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social actions is taking place: what is that the participants are engaged in, in which language figures, as some essential component (Halliday, 185/9, 12)

2. **TENOR** - refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their statuses and roles: what kinds of role relationship obtain, including permanent and temporary relationships of one kind or another, both the types of speech roles they are taking on in the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationships in which they are involved (Halliday, 185/9, 12).

3. **MODE -** refers to what part language is playing, what it is that the participants are expecting language to do for them in the situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context (Halliday, 185/9, 12).

Upon above mentioned register variables (field, tenor and mode) of a particular situation the overall register of the text can be derived. At the same time, each of above mentioned register variables is associated with a different **language function**. Halliday (2004) called them "**metafunctions**" and they go as follows: "enacting relationships as the **interpersonal** metafunction, construing experience as the **ideational** metafunction, and organising discourse as the **textual** metafunction" (Martin and Rose 2007, 11; Halliday 1989, 25). The relations between metafunctions and register variables are represented in the table below:

SITUATION: Feature of the context	(realized by)	**TEXT:** Functional component of semantic system
Field of discourse (what is going on)		**Experiential meaning** (transitivity, naming etc.)
Tenor of discourse (who are taking part)		**Interpersonal meaning** (mood, modality, person etc.)
Mode of discourse (role assigned to language)		**Textual meanings** (theme, information, cohesive relations
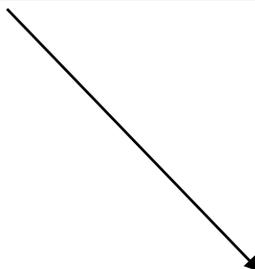
Figure 2: Relation of the text to the context of situation (Halliday and Hasan, 1989)

5   Register Analysis – Juliane House

The Hallidayan model of register was later on elaborated by other scholars (e.g. see Martin (2007)) and was eventually used by Juliane House when she was creating her model for translation quality assessment.

Even though Juliane Houses´s register analysis was originally created for the purposes of translation quality assessment, it can serve also in our type of textual analysis whose main aim is not to create a quality assessment, but to uncover differences between ST and TT or only to uncover the characteristics of the ST (which will be the main aim of the practical part of this paper).

5.1   Model Revised

In 1977, **Juliane House** created her original model for translation quality assessment which was later on revised by the author in the 1997. This model is, as House points out, based on "the pragmatics, M.A.K.Halliday´s Systemic Functional Grammar, stylistics, discourse analysis and pieces of knowledge which were elaborated by Prague linguistic circle." (House 1997, 29)

Apart from above mentioned theoretical sources, Juliane House´s model is based also on the **equivalence**, which is a widely discussed topic in the translation theory (see Jacobson (1959/2000), Nida (1964) etc.). House (1997) highlights, that equivalence is a key requirement when it comes to the translation quality assessment and that TT should have the same function as the ST has. She points out that "a translated text will obviously bear very little linguistic resemblance to the original, but can be equivalent, that is to say, equal in value, in that it conveys a similar message and fulfills a similar function." (House 2009, 29) Therefore her model is based on the analytical comparison of the ST and TT.

In House´s theory (1997, 2009), the texts which are being translated are, "doubly bound" by which it is meant that they are bound on one hand to the ST and on the other to the TT readers. This relation between the ST and TT is called equivalence. As said before, the TT and ST should ideally have an equivalent function.

From the point of equivalence, House differentiates two types of translations: **covert** and **overt translations**. It is also crucial to mention, that these two are presented

by House (30) only as a cline and not as two separate possibilities. The main characteristics covert and overt translations are defined as follow:

5.1.1 Overt Translation:

An overt translation is a type of translation which is culturally, historically or socially bound to the target culture (furthermore only TC). At the same time, House (1997) emphasizes that texts which are being translated overtly have a certain status in the source culture (furthermore only SC) community and hypothetically in another communities. There are two types of source texts which are calling for an overt translation (House 1997, 66):

A) Overt Historically-linked Source Texts

These texts are somehow bound to a certain historical events and occasions and as such they were targeted at the certain audience with a particular cultural background. House (1997) gives an example of such ST Winston Churchill´s speech in Bradford in 1942.

B) Overt Timeless Source Texts

Timeless source texts are those texts of a certain artistic or aesthetical value which were again created in a specific time period and cultural background. Therefore these texts will have value only for audience for whom they were written and an overt translation won´t have the same equivalent effect on the readers of translation. As an example House (1997) is giving a 19th century moral anecdote.

Upon the above mentioned division, House comes to the conclusion that there is practically no possibility that the function of the TT will be the same at the one of the ST (in other words there is no way that the function of the ST will be equivalent to that of the TT). The translator of an overt translation therefore can only achieve what House (1997, 2009) calls a "**second-level functional equivalence**" or "**second level function**". As Hatim and Munday (2004) suggest "this translation method entails that signs are simply substituted for signs, and that quite a proportion of the cultural content is left for the target reader to sort out" (Hatim, Munday 2004, 290).

5.1.2 Covert Translation

In contrast to overt translation, cover translation is not in any way culturally or historically bound and as such it "enjoys the status of the original source text" (House 1997, 69). The source texts of covert translation do not have any specific target audience and the main task of the translator is to recreate the ST as if it is not a translation (House 2009, 37). The examples of covert translations are, according to House (1997, 2009), tourist information booklets, scientific texts or economic texts.

However, as Hatim and Munday (2004) emphasize, a considerably good covert translation requires heavy adjustments. These adjustments are made in a way of **cultural filtering,** which can be compared to the nowadays concept of localization (Newmark 2009, 29) House herself highlights that even though the ST of covert translation is not culturally bound, the covert transmission from one language to another is way more challenging than in the case of overt translation. Since the ST and TT should, in case of covert translation, have an equivalent function, the translator hence has to take into consideration not only the cultural values and presuppositions of the SC but of the TC as well. In order to achieve and equivalent function, the translator therefore places a cultural filter between the ST and TT in order to evaluate the ST from the point of view of the target audience (House 1997, 70).

5.2 *Uncovering the Function of the Text*

So from the point of equivalent function of the text House differentiates covert and overt translation, but how can be the text function uncovered? House argues that the function of an individual text (or the **individual text function**) is defined "as simply the application or use which a text has in particular context of situation." (House 2009, 34) Here House elaborates on M. A. K. Halliday´s Register Analysis and encompasses the register and the previously discussed register variables of the situational context into her own model.

At the same time, she works with the **ideational** and **interpersonal functions** of the language, which she also borrows from the Halliday´s (Halliday 2004) Systemic Functional Grammar. As Hatim however highlights, House draws an important distinction between the function of the text and function of the language (Hatim 2009, 39). According to House, the function of the text is not determined only by one

"dominant" language function and she disagrees with German theorists Reiß a Vermeer (1984), who advocate the concept in which the one dominant language function (they are concretely elaborating on Bühler´s language functions) determines the whole function of the text. House strongly disagrees with this notion and argues that a language can have many functions and so can the text itself. (House 1997, 32-36) So to be able to discover this individual text function, House therefore developed her model whose functioning will be discussed in the following section.

5.3   Functioning of the Model

As it was said before, from the equivalence point of view House differentiates between overt and covert translation. In order to discover to what point the functions of the ST and TT are equivalent, House suggests analyzing each text (meaning the ST and TT) separately according to the below mentioned model. The overall analysis of each text should result in the individual text function.   The particular results from both analyses are afterwards compared and the **statement of quality** (Munday 2001, 93) of the translation is created. At this point the covert and overt translation statement is decided as well.
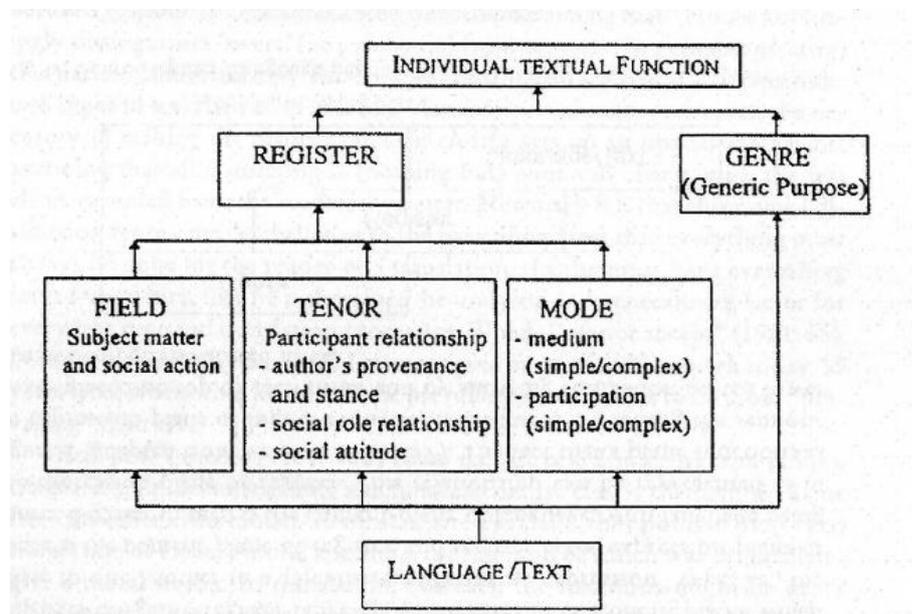

Figure 3: A scheme for Analyzing and Comparing Original and Translation Text (House 1997, 108)

In a simplified way, Basil Hatim (2009) describes that equivalence according to House's model is uncovered in the following stages:

- analysis of the linguistic and situational particularities of source and target texts
- a comparison of the two texts
- an assessment of their relative match (Hatim 2009, 42)

Let us now look at the functioning of the model more closely. As mentioned above and as it is shown in the diagram, House based her model on the analysis of the register variables of the situational context which overall presents the category of register. In addition to that part of the analysis, in 1997 House (House 1997) rethought the categories of the analysis, extended it and added the category of **genre** which will be discussed on the next pages as well. The focus however, will be firstly put on the register part of the analysis, because even though House elaborates on the Hallidayan register analysis, she adds some of her own thoughts.

House, as well as Halliday, uses the terms field, tenor and mode and she describes them as following:

1. **Field**

   Field captures the notion of "what is going on" (House 1997, 108) and it describes what is happening in the text (the subject matter, main themes and topic and content). The questions such as: 'What is the text about?' or 'What kinds of things are in the text?' are being raised. (House 2009, 35)

2. **Tenor**

   Category of tenor describes the participation within the text. Concretely, it focuses on the relationship of the author and addressees, on their social roles and attitudes (formal/consultative/informal). (House 1997, 2009) The following question might be asked: "'How does the author relate to the reader and maybe to the persons depicted in the text?' and 'How do author and readers relate to each other through the text?' Equivalence in tenor would lead to the equivalent interpersonal interaction." (House 2009, 34)

3. **Mode**

   Mode refers to the medium of communication and at the same time refers to the degree of participation between interlocutors. The medium of the communication can be ether simple or complex. The simple medium House (2007) presents as a written text which should be read, whereas the complex medium she describes as a written text which should for example be read out loud etc.

   The participation of the interlocutors can be also simple or complex. Simple participation is being described as a monologue or dialogue, and complex participation as an indirect participation of other addressees. (House 1997, 2009) The questions which are being asked here are: "'How is the text actually manifested?' or "What medium is used, and how?" (House 2009, 34)

Apart from above mentioned register variables, House adds in her revised model from 1997, the category of **genre**, because she explains that "analyzing the text in terms of these features of register does not itself reveal how it functions pragmatically as discourse, what it is intended to mean, or how it is to be interpreted as a communicative event." (House, 2009, 35) Since the category of genre was discussed quite widely in the recent years and since the genre category will play a significant role in the following analysis, I will dedicate one separate chapter to this topic.

5.4   *The Category of Genre*

I have already used the term genre in the chapter 3 and described it as a "different type of texts that enact various types of social contexts" (Martin and Rose 2007, 8). However, genre has been discussed by many scholars during the last decades and apart from Martin (2008) it was tackled also by Eggins (2004), Swales (1990) and more recently also Biber and Conrad (2009).

Each of the scholars was looking at the category of genre from a different perspective; however, all of the theories are based on the similar ground. One of the oldest, yet most accurate genre definitions was given by Swales, who defines genre as following: "A genre comprises a class of communicative events, the members of which share some set of communicative purposes. These purposes are recognized by expert

members of the parent discourse community and thereby constitute the rationale for the genre. This rationale shapes the schematic structure of the discourse and influences and constrains choices of content and style" (Swales 1990, 58).

In her revised monograph, House (1997) herself bases the theoretical background for category of genre especially on J.R. Martin, who makes a clear distinction between register and genre and presents his three-way distinction in which he presumes that genres are realized throughout registers, and registers in return are realized throughout language. Genre itself is defined by Martin and Rose as follows: "Genres are how things get done, when language is used to accomplish them. They range from literary to far from literary forms: poems, narratives, expositions, lectures, seminars, recipes, manuals, appointment making, service encounters, news broadcasts and so on. The term genre is used here to embrace each of the linguistically realized activity types which comprise so much of our culture "(Martin 1985, 250).

As it is possible to see below in the Figure 3, according to Martin and Rose (2007) genre goes beyond register as a "stratum of culture" which reflects all the three register variables. Martin himself pointed out that "[w]e can think of field, tenor and mode as resources for generalizing across genres, from the differentiated perspectives of ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning"(Martin 2007, 16).
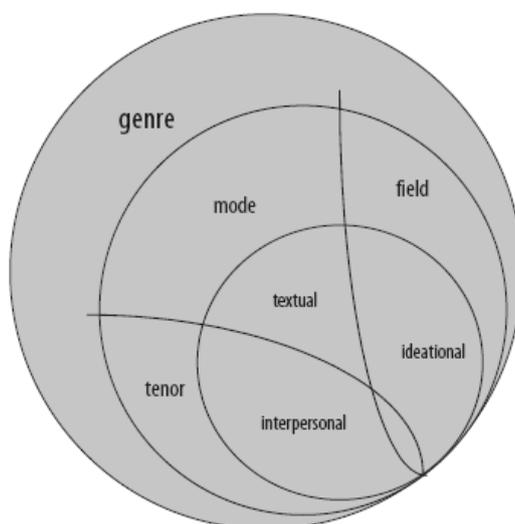
Figure 4: Genre as an additional stratum of analysis beyond tenor, field and mode (Martin and Rose 2007, 17)

The same division of genre and register was applied by House in her revised model. She agrees with Martin and Rose and adds that "[w]hile register captures the

connections between a text and its immediate context, genre connects an individual text with the larger cultural context of the linguistic and cultural community in which the text is embedded" (House 2009, 35). All of three register variables therefore help, according to Martin, Rose and House, realize the characteristics of each particular genre.

6   Practical Part: Register Analysis

In the following practical part of my thesis, I will focus on the analysis of the genre of women sport news story. Source texts which will be a subject of the analysis were originally taken from the European and Canadian ice hockey websites, which were later on translated into the Czech language.

As stated in the previous parts of the thesis, the analyzed corpus consists of source texts which I personally translated between September 2013 and May 2014. Before moving on to a more detailed description of source texts, methodology and research aims, let me first specify the overall corpus of the analysis. In the following section I will describe where the texts were taken from, who was actually the person assigning me the translations and what actually the main purpose of the translation was.

6.1   Description of the Corpus

Having mention before, for almost a year I was translating for a non-profit organization *DHC Brno o. s.* which supports the development of women ice hockey in the Czech Republic. The owner of the organization was assigning me translations whose main aim was to raise the awareness and the interest in the women ice hockey in general and at the same time attract some potential new players in our country. Since the cooperation was made with the non-profit organization, I was in no way paid for my translation services and the mutual collaboration was based on the voluntary agreement.

Since the women ice hockey is quite vastly developed sporting discipline in Canada (Zeisler 2012), the official Canadian websites offered solid ground for translation and source texts for the translation were chosen from the official websites of the Canadian men and women ice hockey organizations. Apart from Canadian women ice hockey websites, also one European website was used as a source of my translations. Some of the websites mentioned below publish articles designated exclusively for women ice hockey and some of them focus on ice hockey in general. These are: *Canadian Women´s Hockey League*[4] (furthermore only CWHL), *International Ice Hockey Federation*[5] (furthermore only IIHF) and *Women Hockey*

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[4]   Accessible on *http://www.cwhl.ca/*
[5]   Accessible on *http://www.iihf.com*

Life[6]. There are of course more websites focusing on women ice hockey in Canada (plus each bigger Canadian women ice hockey team has its own official web pages), however, the three mentioned above were the sources for the translations. Overall, I created 18 translations from above mentioned websites, with the extent of more than 13,000 source words.

I have eventually decided to analyze STs from two websites, specifically from the CWHL and IIHF because despite the fact that each of the websites is created in slightly different way and comes from a different cultural background – CWHL focuses mostly on the Canadian women ice hockey whereas the IIHF webpage concerns more with the latest happenings in the European women ice hockey – they are both concerned with the genre of women sport news story which is the main interest of this thesis. However, the wider selection of STs from different web pages gives me the opportunity to uncover what are the characteristics of this genre in general, yet at the same time I am able to determine the qualities which might be specific for STs from each of the webs. On the following lines I briefly introduce each of the website.

6.1.1 Canadian Women´s Hockey League (CWHL)

The Canadian Women´s Hockey League (CWHL) was established in 2007 and today it is one of the top-class women´s hockey leagues in the world. One of the main goals of CWHL is to raise the profile of the women ice hockey as such. Apart from that, CWHL is organizing various events for the best teams in the Canadian women ice hockey league (CWHL 2015). The articles on the web of CWHL are focused especially on the events which are taking place in the overseas league.

6.1.2 International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF)

The International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) was established in 1908 in Paris and nowadays is responsible apart from controlling of the ice hockey rulebook, for the supporting of the development of this sporting discipline and raising the awareness of the ice hockey as such. Given the fact that the IIHF is placed in France, the articles from its websites focus mainly on the European men and women ice hockey and inline

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[6]   Accessible on *http://www.womenshockeylife.com/*

hockey, however, some of the articles focus also on the overseas women ice hockey league as well (IIHF 2015).

7   Research Aims

As stated above, all STs belong to the genre of **women sport news story**. Having identified the genre, I decided to analyze the selected the source texts in order to uncover its main characteristics. To be able to do that, I have decided to follow the idea of James Robert Martin, David Rose (2007) and Juliane House (2009, 1997) who share the idea that the genre reflects the three register variables: field, tenor and mode. In reflection of this statement, Julianne House's register model using hallidayan concept or register variables will be used for the purposes of the practical part. Though the model of Juliane House is usually used for the purposes of the translation quality assessment, in this thesis it will be used as a tool for uncovering specifics of the source texts (the reason for this is given by the fact that the TTs are my own work and in my opinion it would not be objective to create the quality assessment of my own translations). My main goal is eventually to uncover on the basis of the register variables the main characteristics of this specific genre and additionally suggest possible translation methods which might be plausible when translating English STs into the Czech language, in which this genre is practically non-existent.

7.1   *Division of the Source Texts*

For the purpose of the analysis I selected 12 source texts which will be analyzed. Since it is not in the scope of this thesis to present detailed register analysis of all 12 STs, I will present thorough register analysis of only 4 of them and the rest will be presented in the Appendix together with the statement of function. However, the results of the analysis will be based on the register variables of all 12 source texts. These were divided into two groups according to presumed orientations, which were created upon the Halliday's (Halliday 2004) and House's (House 1997) classification:

1) The first group of source texts falls into the group which I call **field-oriented group** of texts**.** These presuppose to have strong ideational metafunction, since

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they focus more on information which should be transmitted to the audience. There are no direct speeches within the STs, the content itself seems to focus especially on the informative value. The author does not address the audience directly and the direct communication with the audience is suppressed. The interpersonal functional component is therefore expected to be present in the STs, nevertheless, it is believed to be backgrounder in benefit of the ideational component.

2) The second group of source texts falls into category **tenor-dominated group** of texts. Unlike the field-oriented texts, tenor-dominated texts are assumed to have stronger interpersonal function since the communication in the texts is strengthened by direct speeches of different participants in the texts. The ideational functional component is expected to be present as well, however, the interpersonal one is anticipated to prevail.

8   Register Analysis of the Genre of Women Sport News Story

8.1   Field-Oriented Group of Texts

As said above, the field-oriented group of texts is expected to be of a more informative character with the interpersonal metafunction being suppressed. As it was shown in the practical part of the thesis, it is the contextual parameter of field which is expressed by the informative metafunction (Halliday 1989, 25), therefore the informative value of the STs is expected to be more important than the impact of the ST on the readers.

In the following chapter I will focus on the analysis of the register variables of the STs – field, tenor and mode – and on the basis of the variables the overall function of the texts will be stated together with the hallidayan language metafunctions.
Two selected STs are presented for the more detailed register analysis, one being from the CWHL website and second from the web page of the IIHF:

1) CWHL Text No 1 – *"Hometown hero Casey Pickett lighting up the lamp with Boston Blades"[7]*
2) IIHF Text No 2 – *"Three honours for Schelling"[8]*

Since the scope of this thesis does no allow me to present the complete analysis of all the source texts, the rest of four STs together with the stripped-down version of analysis could be found in the Appendix 1 of the thesis. They are analyzed as well and the findings are used in chapter six where the characteristic of the genre are discussed. Two of the texts are taken from the CWHL web and the other two from the IIHF web pages.

3) CWHL Text No 3 – *"Montreal Stars shine in two-game weekend series against Brampton Thunder"[9]*
4) CWHL Text No 4 – *"Breaking the ice"[10]*
5) IIHF Text No 5 – *"EWCC finalists known"[11]*
6) IIHF Text No 6 – *"Canada leads ranking"[12]*

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[7]   Accessible on http://www.cwhl.ca/view/cwhl/news-644/news_113859
[8] Accessible on http://sochi2014.iihf.com/women/news/awards/
[9] Accessible on http://www.cwhl.ca/view/cwhl/news-644/news_260897
[10] Accessible on http://www.cwhl.ca/view/cwhl/news-644/news_186913
[11] Accessible on http://www.iihf.com/home-of-hockey/news/news-singleview/?tx_ttnews[tt_news]=8243&cHash=2215817b58d34e7fb2777ceabcfe71d5
[12] Accessible on http://sochi2014.iihf.com/women/news/world-ranking/

8.1.1 CWHL Text No 1 – "Hometown hero Casey Pickett lighting up the lamp with Boston Blades"

Headline: **Hometown hero Casey Pickett** lighting up the lamp with Boston Blades

Date: Jan 07, 2014

by Mark Staffieri

I. Facing the loss of elite scorers such as Meghan Duggan, Hilary Knight and Kelli Stack as they prepare for Sochi 2014 created a **significant** gap on the Boston Blades offensive attack. The franchise found a solution with the selection of Casey Pickett in the 2013 CWHL Draft.

II. Raised in Wilmington, Mass., the opportunity to extend her hockey career close to home has paid **remarkable** dividends for the black and gold. Making her CWHL debut on Nov. 2, 2012, the league's season opener, she scored a goal on fellow rookie Sonja van der Bliek of the Brampton Thunder in the second period. Not only was said goal logged on the power play, but it would prove to be the game-winning tally.

III. The following day, Pickett followed it up with the first multi-point game of her CWHL career. Logging a point in every period of the 7-2 triumph over Brampton, she would score two goals while registering one assist. A few weeks later, a three-game series against the Calgary Inferno found Pickett contributing with five total points.

IV. At the midway point of the 2013-14 CWHL season, Pickett is the league's leading goal scorer with seven. In addition, she is the second highest scorer among rookies behind teammate Jill Cardella. Complemented by two power-play goals, one shorthanded goal, and two game-winning tallies, her consistency has helped Boston remain as one of the league's elite teams.

V. Having played her NCAA hockey in the Boston area with the Northeastern University Huskies, she has established **strong** roots in New England women's hockey. One of her greatest experiences was the opportunity to compete in the first-ever outdoor game in NCAA women's hockey. Contested on Jan. 8, 2010 at Boston's famed Fenway Park (where the Blades were honoured earlier this year for their Clarkson Cup win), she scored a goal. With the game broadcast on the NHL Network, it was an event that shall provide her with a lifetime of memories.

VI. Part of a rookie renaissance for the Blades this year, Pickett is joined by **fantastic** freshmen such as Jillian Dempsey, Brittany Ott and Blake Bolden, the first African-American selected in the first round of the CWHL Draft
.

VII. A captain for the Huskies in her senior year, Pickett's leadership and **strong** scoring skills have shined so far this CWHL season. Playing in front of friends and family her entire career, the chance to continue this tradition with the Blades only adds to the experience. Considering that she was two prestigious Beanpot championships with the Huskies, the possibility of a Clarkson Cup in 2014 would add to what has proven to be an exciting new chapter in her **distinguished** playing career.

Explanatory Note:	
<mark style="background-color: yellow">Yellow</mark>, <mark style="background-color: lime">green</mark>, <mark style="background-color: red">red</mark> highlights	Cohesive chains
<mark style="background-color: grey">Grey highlights</mark>	Terminology
<mark style="background-color: cyan">Blue highlights</mark>	Cultural Specific Items
Red writing	Colloquial and figurative language

Before the register analysis of the ST itself, let us look first at the geographical features in which the text was presented. The communication takes place in Canada and the United States and the overall text is written in marked American English (colloquial language The ST was published in January 2014 and does not show any traces of archaisms or regional dialects. Overall, the ST is meant to be read by people who are interested in the women ice hockey in general, as it contains terminology which might be confusing for people who do not follow ice hockey at all.

FIELD

In general, two different storylines can be seen in the online article about the Canadian hockey team Boston Blades. The first is describing a career path of the new hockey player of the Boston Blades, Casey Picket. Her coming to the team and her development as a hockey player is depicted in a retrospective way. Overall, her influence on the Boston Blades team is described in a reflection of her previous hockey career. The second one is simultaneously discussing the current situation within the team Boston Blades (preparation for upcoming Olympic Games, new players etc.).

The fact that the ST is from the field of women ice hockey is surely reflected in the lexical side of the text. Even though it is not meant to be read by experts the readers are expected to be familiar with the terminology of ice hockey in order to be able to read the text easily (terminological expressions are highlighted in the ST by the grey colour). As Suzanne Eggins points out the "field varies along a dimension of technicality" (Eggins 2005, 107) and she presents a range of texts from strictly technical to commonsense. At the same time she states that "[t]he knowledge that constitutes a field can be represented in taxonomies" (Eggins 2005, 107) and these taxonomies are divided into **deep** and **shallow** taxonomy. The deep taxonomy requires significantly

bigger knowledge of particular topic and comprises of sub-classifications which are connected with certain topic and require expert knowledge in a given field. The shallow taxonomy, on the other hand, does not require so deep knowledge of the topic and is divided into smaller number of sub-divisions (Eggins 2005; Trosborg 2002).

As stated above, the analyzed ST requires certain knowledge of terminology, but its taxonomy is rather shallow and mostly common American English is used within the text. The ice hockey terminology is however used in all paragraphs and in most cases it is not problematic to grasp the meaning of the ST.

> I, II, IV: *Facing the loss of **elite scorers**...gap on the Boston Blades **offensive attack**...the league's **season opener**, she **scored a goal** on fellow **rookie** Sonja van der Bliek...it would prove to be the **game-winning tally**...[c]omplemented by two **power-play goals**.*

Nonetheless, since the ST is culturally bound to the American/Canadian environment, some of the terminological expressions might be understandable only to American or to Canadian audience, since they originate in the colloquial American English. The examples are ***"rookie"*** (meaning a new player in the team) or ***"tally"*** (meaning a goal). These colloquialisms add a certain level of markedness into the ST which supports the interpersonal function of language.

Apart from the hockey terminology, the ST is written in a casual language. The ST comprises of shorter and not complex clauses which make the whole content readable and easily accessible. The syntax of the sentences is ruled by the principle of language economy (see Tárnyiková 2009) – the usage of sentence condensers is very frequent within the ST. Especially the usage of past participles is very common and visible (as demonstrated on examples below). As Mathesius (1975) points out, condensation of the English sentences results in their more compact structure. The condensation in this particular text therefore is used as a syntactic mean which makes the text denser and not so lengthy which is exactly what each news story should have, otherwise it might result being boring (Andrews 2005, 71). The condensation in this particular ST assists to create more dynamic text which is more readable.

I, II, III, IV, V: ***Facing*** *the loss of elite...**Raised in** Wilmington...**Making** her CWHL debute...**Logging** a point...**Complemented by** two power-play goals...**Having** played her NCAA hockey...**Contested on** Jan. 8, 2010.*

Last but not least, since the ST is culturally bound to Canada, many culturally specific items can be found in the text – either names of the ice hockey team (e.g. *"Boston Blades"*, *"Brampton Thunder"* etc.), abbreviated names of institutions (e.g. *"CWHL"*, *"NCAA"*, *"NHL"*), full names of institutions (e.g. *"Northeastern University"*), names of places (e.g. *"Boston's famed Fenway Park"*) and names of cities and states (e.g. *"Wilmington, Mass"*). These all add value to the ST and are mainly understandable to the readers who come from the specific (in this case Canadian/American) cultural background which makes the ST rather exclusive. Readers without same the cultural background might have a problem to understand all references and names.

TENOR:

The author of the ST (Mark Staffieri) is a Canadian columnist who is covering mostly women's sports including women ice hockey. He regularly contributes to the website of CWHL and informs about the newest women ice hockey events.

The audience or addressees of this ST are not presented, yet they are expected to be women ice hockey fans that are familiar with the hockey jargon, rules of the game and culturally specific sport events which are taking place in Canada.

Overall, the presence of the participants within the text is somewhat backgrounded. Hopkinson (Hopkinson 2011) calls such situations in which the participants are present in the text only implicitly (or are not present at all) the **low-involvement tenor**. As it is possible to see, within the whole ST there are no explicit signs of the presence of either author or the audience and neither him not them are presented in the ST (he does not use any personal pronoun which would refer to either himself or to the readers, there are no rhetorical questions which would require the possible interaction of the audience, there are no direct speeches etc.).

Yet even though the presence of the author and the audience is weak and the ST is more field-oriented then tenor-dominated, there are ways in which the author wants to make the text more reader-friendly to the target audience, creating an impact on readers

even without addressing them directly. By clever usage of lexical means and figurative speech, he creates a positively tuned text which should probably not only inform but also create a positive and optimistic attitude.

Firstly, the Author is using a standard American English which is accompanied by figurative speech and slightly informal language which is rather typical for sport journalism (Rowe 2004, 140). These lexical means are used in the texts to catch the reader's attention and make the text more readable. Moreover, as Adrian Beard points out "the sport writers use a great deal of metaphorical language when describing sport events, partly because they are giving an essentially static representation of a moving event" (Beard 1998, 23). Therefore, by using metaphors as well as idioms the author is trying to make the text more interesting and picturesque which for sure strengthens interpersonal functional component in the text (see examples below).

The metaphoric expression *"the black and gold"* in the paragraph II does not only contribute to the to the overall cohesion of the text (anaphoric reference to the Boston Blades), but is also connected with the picture of which is accompanying the text and subsequently it relies on the knowledge of the readers who are expected to know that the team jersey colors are black and gold.

The idiomatic expression *"lighting up the lamp"*, on the other hand, is not used within the text but can be found directly in the headline. Idiomatic expressions are usually used in the headlines to catch the reader's attention (O´Dell and McCarthy 2010) and the same purpose fulfils the above mentioned idiom in this particular text. Also this very idiom is specific for the ice hockey terminology and as such it speaks directly to the target readers of the text, who are expected to know and recognize it. Both metaphorical and idiomatic expression can be seen as a way in which the author wants to make the ST more readable, interesting and accessible to the readers.

Secondly, to bring the readers closer to the topic, the author uses a slightly informal language when describing the situation in which the player gained a point in each of the playing period (such as in paragraph III).

Informal language in paragraph III*: **Logging a point** in every period...*

Thirdly, in order to create a more lively and exciting text, the author uses highly positive adjectives within each paragraph. He is apparently doing so because such kind of adjectives have immediate positive connotation and the readers are more easily dragged into the story.

Positively tuned adjectives

II *Hockey career close to home has paid **remarkable** dividends*

V *...she has established **strong** roots...*

VI *Pickett is joined by **fantastic** freshmen...*

VII *leadership and **strong** scoring skills...what has proven to be an **exciting** new chapter in her **distinguished** playing career.*

As for the **social relationship** between the audience and the author, it seems to be equal without any signs of authority from the side of the author. He does not try to approach the audience with difficult text, on the contrary, he presents the information in light and approachable way as it was presented above.

MODE:

The ST is presented on the websites which has much to do with the overall presentation of the text. The headline which catches the attention of the reader plays the key role of the ST. The structuring of the text is also interesting and important. Since the ST was written to be read online, the ST is divided into quite a high number of paragraphs (seven in total) which is typical for the online writing. Since the web offers many possibilities, the picture and hypertext links are included in the ST – these help the addressees to visualize the storyline and get more information about the topic. All of the earlier mentioned means contributes to the interpersonal dimension of the texts, since they make it more appealing for the readers. Overall the ST consists of a simple participation, concretely monologue.

Textual Means

The whole text shows a strong signs of cohesion and cohesive links can be seen in all paragraphs of the ST. As Halliday and Hasan points out "[c]ohesion occurs where the INTERPRETATION of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another." (Halliday & Hasan 1976, 4)

Within the text there are visible examples of what Halliday and Hasan (1976) call endophoric reference in a form of both cataphora and anaphora. The cohesion creates **co-referential chains** which can be found in each paragraph. One of the chains refers to the team Boston Blades (highlighted in green) and the second one to the new player of the team Case Pickett (highlighted in yellow). The tight cohesive framework helps convey the overall coherence of the text and help the reader to orient within the ST. This fir sure contributes to the ideational functional component.

> Headline, I, II, IV, V*: Casey Pickett lighting up the lamp with* Boston Blades*... a significant gap on* the Boston Blades*...*The franchise *found a solution... paid remarkable dividends for* the black and gold*...her consistency has helped* Boston *remain as one of the league's elite teams...(where* the Blades *were honoured earlier this year for their Clarkson Cup win).*

> Headline, I,II,III: Hometown hero *Casey Pickett…selection of* Casey Picket*...*her *hockey career...making* her *CWHL debut...*she *scored a goal...*Pickett *followed it up...*she *would score two goals.*

Other sign of grammatical cohesion is different temporal perspectives. These are used because the ST comprises de facto of two different storylines. Past simple tense is being used in paragraphs where the history of the new team player is being described as it can be seen for example in the paragraphs II, III and IV. This temporal perspective is even supported by the temporal adverbials such as *"The following day"* or *"A few weeks later"* and temporal conjunction *"while"* (see paragraph III). The second storyline, which is describing the current situation in team, is narrated in the present simple tense or present perfect such as in paragraphs I, IV, and VI. This again add a value to the interpersonal functional component.

8.1.2 Statement of Function

The author of this text is trying to present on the rather small amount of space a lively sport story which is dealing with a current situation within the Canadian women ice hockey team Boston Blades. Being from the field of ice hockey, the text shows traces of ice hockey terminology, however, overall the text is written in a light and catchy way.

Though originally assuming that the interpersonal metafunction is somehow suppressed in this field-oriented ST, the analysis uncovered that the interpersonal component is present as well which is visible right in the register variable of FIELD. Despite the fact that the ST shows number or terminological expressions from the ice hockey, most of them are easily understandable even for audience without deeper knowledge of this sporting domain.

From the lexical point of view, the text is completed with the idiomatic and metaphoric expressions, which are rather typical for the sport news. These help the author to express ideas and information in a fresher manner, which subsequently creates a more positively dynamic effect on the reader of the text. It is then not only about the providing the information but also about making the reader to enjoy the reading of the text itself. Moreover, the ST is written in simple clauses to be more clear, readable and accessible.

On TENOR, it has been demonstrated that though showing traces of low-involvement of participants, the author tries to create a lively text, which has a positive effect on the target audience. By using the slightly informal language and highly positive adverbials to describe either the action or the situations which are happening within the text, he is building an interpersonal interaction with the target audience. The text is moreover written in shorter sentences and is structured in well-ordered paragraphs. This contributes to the easier readability of the texts and strengthens the interpersonal communication with target readers.

The structuring of the texts brings me to the variable of MODE. The ST is written to be read and is created in the style of monologue. As demonstrated on the ST it is full of cohesive ties which in this case serve as a supporting means of coherence which again. Moreover, the different temporal perspectives help the reader to follow the storyline of the ST and in a way create a form of a narration, which is pleasant to read and understand.

8.1.3 IIHF Text No 2: – "Three honours for Schelling"

Headline: **Three honours for ==Schelling==**

Sub-headline: **==Hiirikoski== best D-man, ==Karvinen== best forward**

Published **21.02.2014 00:13 GMT+4** | Author Martin Merk

I. While North American teams dominate women's hockey, some Europeans shone with individual skills as reflected by the awards and All-Star Team.

Caption: *Swiss goalkeeper ==Florence Schelling== was honoured as Best Goalkeeper, All-Star Team Goalkeeper and Most Valuable Player of the 2014 Olympic women's ice hockey tournament. Photo: Andre Ringuette / HHOF-IIHF Images*

II. Swiss goalkeeper ==Florence Schelling== was honoured three times being named Most Valuable Player, Best Goalkeeper and All-Star Goalkeeper. It was also thanks to ==her== fine performance in the key games that the Swiss reached the semi-finals where they had a historically tight game with Canada (3-1 loss) before claiming a historic Olympic bronze in a 4-3 win over Sweden.

III. ==Two Finns== won the other individual awards as ==Jenni Hiirikoski== was named Best Defenceman and ==Michelle Karvinen==, the scoring leader before the medal day, Best Forward. It's the first time ever the three individual awards went exclusively to Europeans. At the last three Olympics only American and Canadian players were selected.

IV. ==Hiirikoski== was also selected as Best Defenceman in the 2012 and 2013 IIHF Ice Hockey Women's World Championships while ==Schelling== won a Best Goalkeeper award in 2012 when Switzerland won Women's Worlds bronze.

V. In the Media All-Star Team, ==Schelling== was selected in the net, Team USA's Megan Bozek and ==Hiirikoski== as defenceman, and Americans Amanda Kessel and Hilary Knight as well as Canada's Meghan Agosta as forwards.

VI. It's the first time in Olympic women's ice hockey players from Finland and Switzerland made the All-Star Team. In 2002 and 2010 only North American players were selected. In 2006 when Sweden surprisingly reached the gold medal game, Kim Martin Hasson and Maria Rooth made the All-Star Team as well.

VII. All-Star Team as selected by the media
Goalkeeper: Florence Schelling, Switzerland
Defenceman: Megan Bozek, USA
Defenceman: Jenni Hiirikoski, Finland
Forward: Amanda Kessel, USA
Forward: Meghan Agosta, Canada
Forward: Hilary Knight, USA

Explanatory Note:	
==Yellow==, ==green==, red highlights	Cohesive chains
Grey highlights	Terminology
Blue highlights	Cultural Specific Items
Red writing	Colloquial and figurative language

Unlike the ST before, this article comes from the IIHF website, which focuses more on the happenings in the European field of women ice hockey. The communication this time takes place in Europe and the overall text is written in unmarked English. The ST was published in February 2014 and does not show any traces of archaisms or regional dialects. Let us now look at the closer register analysis of this ST.

FIELD:

The ST describes a success of European women ice hockey players who were for the first time selected to the IIHF Media All-Star Team and were awarded at the IIHF Ice Hockey Women's World Championships. Author discusses especially the success of players from Switzerland and Finland.

The ST is of an informative kind. It provides the reader with accurate piece of information using again the hockey jargon and terminology which are typical for this genre. On a small amount of space, the author uses quite a wide range of terminology and since the All-Star Team awards goes to the best defencemen, forwards and goalkeepers, these three terms occurs very frequently in the ST. Not to be entirely repetitive, when talking about defenceman the author uses also a more colloquial *"D-man"* in the Sub-headline which at the same time serves as a mean of cohesive reference. To avoid repeating the term goalkeeper, he uses a more verbal structure in the paragraph VI, where he states that *"...Schelling was selected **in the net"**. Apart from these two exceptions, the author uses the combination of terms mentioned above.

Moreover, the author wants clearly the readers to realize how important the winning of the European players for the women ice hockey was. To do so he repeats the fact that twice within this relatively short ST. Namely he states clearly this fact in the paragraph III and afterwards in the paragraph VI which is the last paragraph of the whole ST. This is clearly the most significant piece of information in the ST and the repetition of the fact intensifies that (see examples).

III. *It's the first time ever the three individual awards went exclusively to Europeans. At the last three Olympics only American and Canadian players were selected.*

VI. *It's the first time in Olympic women's ice hockey players from Finland and Switzerland made the All-Star Team. In 2002 and 2010 only North American players were selected.*

The ST can be also characterized by the high usage of names of the events, awards and competitions (e.g. *All Star Team* or *Media All Star Team*, *Best Forward/Best Defenceman*, *2013 IIHF Ice Hockey Women's World Championships*) It is a matter of discussion if the whole text might be completely understandable for the audience who is not entirely familiar with the events and awards being mentioned. This leads again to a certain levels of exclusiveness of this genre.

TENOR:

The author of the ST is Martin Merk who is a manager of IIHF website and as such is an expert in the field of ice hockey in general, as the IIHF focuses on both men and women ice hockey and inline hockey.

The ST is mostly of an informative nature (giving facts rather than creating a bigger impact on readers) and the direct voice of the author is not really visible in the ST. In fact the author is not present within the text at all – neither is he addressing the audience (no rhetorical questions, no usage of personal pronouns) nor is he communicating with the readers through the characters in the text (no signs of direct or indirect speech within the text). This situation where the presence of participants is very weak Hopkinson calls low-involvement tenor (Hopkinson 2011).

However, the author creates an impact on readers in slightly more implicit way. For the text to be more dynamic and interesting to read, the author uses metaphorical expressions such as in II and III (highlighted in red) is which cases it can be described as metaphorical verbs (term borrowed from Mlčoch 2002). These, together with frequent use of the positively tuned adjectives (such as in III), embellish the writing and indirectly influence the readers, who should end up having a positive feeling from the reading of the ST.

II. *While North American teams dominate women's hockey, some Europeans shone with individual skills…*

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III. *...It was also thanks to her fine performance in the key games that the* *Swiss reached* *the semi-finals where they had a historically tight game with Canada (3-1 loss)* *before claiming* *a historic Olympic bronze in a 4-3 win over Sweden.*

When it comes to the **social relationship,** the author shows no signs of authority over the audience. The ST is not difficult to read. The author states the information clearly and understandably to the audience who does not necessarily be experts in the field (though the understanding of the sworn fans of the women ice hockey might be

MODE:

The presentation of the ST on the website again contributes to the division of the text into paragraphs. Even though the ST is rather short, it is created in VII paragraphs most of which comprise from only one more complex sentence. This makes it easier to read and each of the paragraph therefore focuses only on one certain piece of information which needs to be transferred to the reader. The participation is simple and monologues.

Textual Means:

The ST shows a sign of strong cohesion which strengthens the interpersonal function, since the cohesion in this case contributes to the overall coherence of the text. I will mention most for example grammatical cohesion (Tarnyiková, 2009) which is reflected in the temporal perspective. Since the author narrates the story which was taking place in the past and is making sort of recapitulation of action, he uses past simple which is creating a certain cohesive network. As an example we can take paragraph II.

II. *Swiss goalkeeper Florence Schelling* **was** *honoured three times being named Most Valuable Player, Best Goalkeeper and All-Star Goalkeeper. It* **was** *also thanks to her fine performance in the key games that the Swiss* **reached** *the semi-finals where they* **had** *a historically tight game with Canada (3-1 loss) before claiming a historic Olympic bronze in a 4-3 win over Sweden.*

The only exception where the past tense is not used is in cases where the pieces of information have a certain factual value and are unquestionable. You can see the use of present simple tense in paragraphs I and VI.

I. *While North American teams dominate women's hockey...*(factual truth)

VI. *It's the first time in Olympic women's ice hockey players from Finland and Switzerland made the All-Star Team...*(factual truth)

Other cohesive ties within the text are of a form of references. One of the most important characters in the story is Florence Schelling, who won in three different ice hockey categories. Given the fact that the author refers to her multiple time, the co-referential chain can be traced down in the text (see the yellow highlights below). The ST is not very long, therefore, the scope of the chain reaches throughout several paragraphs.

Headline, Caption, I, IV, V: *Three honours for* **Schelling**... *Swiss goalkeeper* **Florence Schelling** *was honoured as Best Goalkeeper...Swiss goalkeeper* **Florence Schelling** *was honoured three times being named... It was also thanks to* **her** *fine performance...2013 IIHF Ice Hockey Women's World Championships while* **Schelling** *won...In the Media All-Star Team,* **Schelling** *was selected in the net.*

Similar cohesive ties can be tracked down when talking about the other two Finnish players who were awarded for the first time as well (Jenni Hiirikoski, Michelle Karvinen). The author refers to them as well right in the sub-headline of the ST and afterwards in other paragraphs III, IV and V (sees the green highlights below).

8.1.4   <u>Statement of Function</u>

The ST is a rather short sport story with fairly strong informative value. In the story the author focuses on the success of the three European women ice hockey players who were for the first time awarded at the 2014 Winter Olympic Games. Though the hockey terminology is used in the ST, the extent of terms is not so wide.

In this particular ST the interpersonal metafunction is not as visible as it was in the ST from the CWHL website and the author in this case focuses more on the informative value which can be seen in the register variable of FIELD. Though not being so rich in the terminology, the ST contains a lot of information such as scoring results, names of all the events taking place and names of the players, and specific years. These all add the informative value to the ST, however, from the interpersonal point of view, the text is not so rich and the communication with the reader is rather backgrounder.

As for the variable of TENOR, the ST shows signs of low-involvement tenor, with very weak presence of participants. Though the author tries to make the sporting story more dynamic by using figurative speech, he does not in other way address the audience and he focuses more on the facts rather than on creating a bigger impact on the readers.

The channel of the ST is connected with the variable of MODE. The ST was presented on the websites, is written to be read and is created in the style of monologue. The text is well structured, divided into paragraphs and shows strong signs of cohesion in a form of temporal perspectives and reference-chains. Overall the cohesive ties contribute to the coherence of the text and make it understandable to the readers.

8.2   Tenor-Dominated Group of Texts

After analyzing the field-oriented source texts, let us now move on to the analysis of the tenor-dominated group which are presumed to have stronger interpersonal function, since they reflect on the interviews with the participants within the text and the direct speeches are present in a large extent. The following chapter will again focus on the analysis of the register variables – field, tenor and mode – and on the basis of the variables the overall function of the texts will be stated.

Two selected STs are presented for the more detailed analysis, one again being from the CWHL website and second from the web page of the IIHF:

1) CWH Text No 1 – *"Calgary Inferno to debut new, "red" hot jerseys this weekend"[13]*
2) IIHF Text No 2 – *"Swiss top Sweden for bronze"[14]*

The rest of the tenor-dominated source text with the stripped-down version of analysis could be found in the Appendix 2 of the thesis. These are the following texts:

3) CWHL Text No 3 – *"Boston Blades sharpening up for 2013-14 season"[15]*
4) CWHL Text No 4 – *"CWHL season preview: Montreal Stars ready to sparkle and shine this season"[16]*
5) IIHF Text No 5 – *"Canada reduces roster"[17]*
6) IIHF Text No 6 – *"Women's overtime magic"[18]*

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[13] Accessible on http://www.cwhl.ca/view/cwhl/news-644/news_104067
[14] Accessible on http://www.iihf.com/home-of-hockey/news/news-singleview/?tx_ttnews[tt_news]=8243&cHash=2215817b58d34e7fb2777ceabcfe71d5
[15] Accessible on http://www.cwhl.ca/view/cwhl/news-644/news_88687
[16] Accessible on http://www.cwhl.ca/view/cwhl/news-644/news_88691
[17] Accessible on http://www.iihf.com/home-of-hockey/news/news-singleview/?tx_ttnews[tt_news]=8218&cHash=959d4decfbaa1859a9f39f744aa42e81
[18] Accessible on http://sochi2014.iihf.com/women/news/world-ranking/

8.2.1 CWHL Text No 1 – "Calgary Inferno to debut new, "red" hot jerseys this weekend"

Headline: <mark>Calgary Inferno</mark> to debut new, "red" hot jerseys this weekend

Date: Nov 26, 2013

by David Standish

Sub-headline: <mark>The Calgary Inferno</mark> are "redy" for some wins.

I. The <mark>CWHL</mark> season has officially ignited, and with a new name and jersey reminiscent of sponsor the Calgary Flames – along with plenty of Tuesday and Thursday pre-season practices and a couple of games already checked off the schedule – the <mark>Calgary Inferno</mark> are ready to light up the lamp, the scoreboard and the league.

II. Although <mark>Calgary</mark> was edged 3-2 by the Toronto Furies on Saturday, Nov. 9 and defeated by the Brampton Thunder with the same score Saturday, Nov, 16, both games were evenly played, closely matched games on the road, and are evidence that <mark>the Calgary Inferno</mark> will be serious contender on the ice this season.

III. Among the players making a big impression for the team so far include goaltender <mark>Delayne Brian</mark> of Winnipeg, Man., who was selected second by <mark>Calgary</mark> from Robert Morris University in Pittsburgh.

IV. In September, <mark>the team</mark> won three exhibition games against collegiate competition, including two against the now the University of Calgary Dinos. Back-to-back shutouts against the 2012 Canadian Interuniversity Sport champions gives <mark>Calgary</mark> head coach <mark>Tim Bothwell</mark> reason for optimism.

V. "We are proud of that," <mark>Bothwell</mark> said of the shutouts and low shots against. "<mark>Delayne</mark> made some big saves and that`s what we need from all of our goalies."

VI. "We really moved the puck well. When we played like that, we dominated," <mark>Bothwell</mark> said. "(But) we`ve still got plenty of things to work on."

VII: The goaltenders did a great job of keeping their team in most games last season. <mark>Calgary's</mark> biggest struggles in 2012-13 seemed to be finding the back of their opposition's net. The <mark>Inferno</mark> scored only 30 goals in 24 games.

VIII. Bothwell said while his team should be faster and more skilled in 2013-14, the Inferno will have to work hard to put some pucks past the goal line this season.

IX. "We have four strong lines but we`re going to have to move the puck quicker in breakouts," he said. "If that happens we will win our share of games this year."

X. Brian, who recently graduated from applied psychology, arrived and got a job in Calgary shortly before pre-season camp. She agreed the Inferno is starting off the new season with a lot of momentum – and fire under their skates.

XI. "The logo is pretty fierce and the team has been very welcoming," Brian said. "I couldn't ask for a better group of girls to be with."

XII: "I`m enjoying it," she said.

XIII: Brian will be fighting for minutes with Kathy Desjardins of Calgary, Ata., and working with a less experienced – but just as enthusiastic – defensive unit this season. Veteran defencemen Jocelyne Larocque of Ste. Anne, Man.; Meaghan Mikkelson of St. Albert, Alta., and Tara Watchorn of Newcastle, Ont., are all missing from the line-up due to Olympic centralization.

XIV: However, Bothwell was impressed with the small number of shots his goalies dealt with in their pre-season games, which statistically were contained only to small bursts and power plays.

XV. The Calgary Inferno will wear their new red jerseys and make their home game premiere at the Winsport Canada Athletic and Ice Complex with a three-game series against the Toronto Furies on Friday, Nov. 29 at 8 p.m. MT, Saturday, November 30 at 2:45 p.m. MT and Sunday, December 1 at 12 p.m. MT. Follow all the action on Twitter @InfernoCWHL.

Explanatory Note:	
Yellow, green, red highlights	Cohesive chains
Grey highlights	Terminology
Blue highlights	Cultural Specific Items
Red writing	Colloquial and figurative language

The ST comes from the CWHL website, which focuses on the situation within women ice hockey in Canada. As such the ST is culturally bound to the Canadian environment and shows traces of culturally specific items. The ST was published in November 2014 and does not show any traces of archaisms or regional dialects. Let us now look at the closer register analysis of this ST.

FIELD:

The ST describes the current situation in the Canadian women ice hockey team Calgary Inferno, which underwent major changes in the season 2013/14. The article

informs about the new name and logo of the squad and introduces some of the newest players who joined the Infernos in the 2013/14 season. The changes are often commented by the manager of the team and the players themselves. The end of the article gives detailed dates of the upcoming events.

The ice hockey terminology is used in a great deal, however, similarly as in the previous STs the terminology is not difficult to understand even for the non-expert in the field of ice hockey (see the grey highlights) and the taxonomy is rather shallow (Eggins 2005).

> IV, V, VI, XIV: *for the team so far include* **goaltenders***...the team won three* **exhibition games***...***Back-to-back shutouts** *against...what we need from all of our* **goalies***...Veteran* **defenseman**.

In the ST, there are longer sentences which consist of main and subordinate clauses. These sentences are very often divided into single paragraphs (given by the fact that the article was published online). It is quite interesting that even the quotes of the players (even the short ones) form single paragraphs such as for example in XI and XII below. The good arrangement of paragraphs contributes to the transparency of the text and the clear division who is saying what, which makes it easier for the readers to understand the text.

> XI. *"The logo is pretty fierce and the team has been very welcoming,"* Brian *said. "I couldn't ask for a better group of girls to be with."*

> XII: *"I`m enjoying it,"* she said.

What makes this particular ST rather exclusive is the frequent usage of Canadian geographical names and institutions (very frequent are the abbreviations of the states´ names which is something completely unknown in the European ice hockey). These all are expected to be comprehensible especially to the Canadian audience who knows the places, institutions etc. and as such it might be more difficult for non-Canadian audience.

IV *Dealyne Brian of **Winnipeg, Man**., who was selected second by Calgary from **Robert Morris University in Pittsburgh** …*

XIV *Jocelyne Larocque of **Ste. Anne, Man**.; Meaghan Mikkelson of **St. Albert, Alta**.*

XV *The Calgary Inferno will wear their new red jerseys and make their home game premiere at the **Winsport Canada Athletic and Ice Complex** with*

TENOR:

The author of the ST is David Standish. Unfortunately, it is not possible to find out more specific information about him, however, he seems to be an experienced ice hockey journalist who knows the hockey jargon and orientates himself in the Canadian women ice hockey events.

The way he presents the information is light, playful and positive which draws the attention of the readers and make it more approachable and enjoyable. Even though he never speaks in the first person (he never uses pronoun "I") and expresses information more implicitly, he uses certain lexical means, which are making the text more interactive. These are earlier mentioned idiomatic expressions – such as in paragraph II "*the Calgary Inferno are ready **to light up the lamp**"* – and metaphorical expressions. Metaphors are used to evoke speed – such as in the paragraph XI "*with a lot of momentum – "and fire under their skates"* – and to escalate the action in paragraph XIV "*Brian will be fighting for minutes"*.

Apart from metaphors and idioms, the author uses also puns, which Salvatore Attardo defines as "spoken jokes or jokes meant to be interpreted as if read aloud" (Attardo 109, 1994). Examples of such kind of puns can be observed right in the Headline and Sub-headline "*Calgary Inferno to debut "red" hot jerseys…the Calgary Infernos are "redy" for some wins"*. Being right at the beginning of the ST, their main purpose is to catch the reader's attention and enhance their interest in the story.

The author is, however, not the only one who is communicating through the text. Within the ST there are also other people – the coach and one of the players – who are commenting on the situation within the team. The author is reproducing their opinions in direct speeches using quotation marks (as if reflecting on interview after the match). Phil Andrews (Andrews 2005) points out that the quotations of certain people within the text help to capture the spirit of speakers and at the same time provide their immediate

and authentic reaction to certain action which is taking place. Overall, the short, sharp comments which are connected directly to the topic have eventually the biggest impact on the audience (Andrews 2005).

The quotations in this particular ST are supposed to create this sort of impact on the readers. They show signs of informality (such as in XII, and VII *"The logo is pretty fierce"…"We really moved the puck well"…*) and personal interest of those who are talking and they are in the text to bring the readers closer to the action and to the players. Also considering that the audience might be young girls who pursue the same dream of becoming a hockey player, or hockey fans, the direct speech allow them to identify themselves with the player who is speaking informally and casually.

Overall the direct speeches show signs of conversation since they consist of short clauses and use a lot of pronouns, verbs and adverbs. All of these features are typical for direct communication (Bieber 2009, 94) and can be traced down in the ST as it can be seen in the paragraphs VI and IX. The very frequent usage of exclusive pronoun *"we"* (9 times in total) would be inappropriate in the written language, however, in the spoken one it is quite normal and common. Moreover, the pronouns contributes to the overall cohesion of the text since it referrers back to the team Calgary Inferno.

> VI *"**We** really moved the puck well. When **we** played like that, **we** dominated,"* Bothwell said. *"(But) **we**`ve still got plenty of things to work on."*
>
> IX *"**We** have four strong lines but **we**`re going to have to move the puck quicker in breakouts," he said. "If that happens **we** will win **our** share of games this year."*

Social Attitude: As for the social attitude, it is informal and friendly. There is no bigger social distance between the author and the readers. Quite on the contrary, the author presents a light text which is easy to read and due to direct speeches is informal and casual.

MODE:

Medium: The ST is posted online on the websites of the CWHL and is written to be read and in the parts where the quotations of the readers are used it is written to be read as if spoken. Typical is the segmentation of the text into many paragraphs (XVI), headline and sub-headline. The text is accompanied by the picture (illustrating the story) and hypertext links which allow moving forward throughout the website. The participation is in the form monologue which contains direct speeches.

Textual Means: A strong cohesive links can be seen within the whole text. The most visible is the co-referential chain referring to the team Calgary Inferno, to which the Author refers as *the Calgary Inferno (Headline, I,III, XVI etc.), the team (V, VIII, IX, XII) Calgary (III, VIII) the Inferno (IX, XI) we*, in the parts where the direct speech is used (VII, X) or *group of girls (XII)*.

Another two co-referential chains refer to one of the player who is talking in the article and to the coach of the team.

IV, VI, XI, XII, XIV: *Delayne Brian of Winnipeg…Delayne made some…Brian, who recently graduated…She agreed the Inferno…Brian said…Brian will be fighting.*

V, VI, XI: *head coach Tim Bothwell…Bothwell said of the shutouts…Bothwell said while his team…*

8.2.2 Statement of Function

The function of this ST consists of both ideational and interpersonal function. On the relatively small space the author tries to sums up the happening of the hockey event. Though the main aim of this story is to inform the readers about the results and the team, the author tries to present it in the entertaining and interesting way.

Despite the fact that the ideational component is as well present, the ideational one is prevailing. On FIELD, the non-technical ice hockey terms, good structuring of the rather longer pieces of information and figurative language together with puns are contributing to the interpersonal component.

On TENOR, the author does not show any signs of superiority over the readers. He presents the information in a light way, which is supported by the quotations of the speakers within the text. The direct speeches contribute to the interpersonal component as well, since the speakers are commenting in a spoken-like language, which bares sings of colloquialism, consists of shorter (and easier understandable) sentences and as such create the bigger interaction with the readers.

As for MODE, the ST is written to be read as if spoken with the regular occurrence of direct speeches. The well organization of the ST into the paragraphs and the strong cohesion make the text easier to read which adds value to the interpersonal dimension of the ST as well.

8.2.3 IIHF Text No 2 – "Swiss top Sweden for bronze"

Headline: Swiss top Sweden for bronze

Sub-headline: First Olympic medal for Switzerland's women
Published **20.02.2014 20:10 GMT+4** | Author Lucas Aykroyd

Sara #35 Sochi

I. The 4-3 in

SOCHI, RUSSIA - FEBRUARY 20: Switzerland's Jessica Lutz #17 celebrates her third period goal with Benz #13 against Sweden's Valentina Lizana Wallner during women's bronze medal game action at the 2014 Olympic Winter Games. (Photo by Andre Ringuette/HHOF-IIHF Images)

Swiss rallied from a 2-0 deficit to beat Sweden the women's bronze medal game. In a **wild** finish, Alina Muller's empty-netter proved to be the winner.

II. "It's **amazing we** came back from being down 2-0," said Muller. "The older players and the coaches really encouraged **us** in the second intermission. **We** really believed in **ourselves**. It's **amazing**."

III. The Swiss, who scored all four of their goals in the third period, went up 3-2 with 6:17 remaining. Sweden's Erica Grahm turned over the puck inside her own blue line, and Switzerland's Laura Benz sent a **perfect** cross-ice pass to Jessica Lutz, who fired it into a wide-open net.

IV. With Swedish goalie Valentina Wallner pulled for an **extra** attacker, Switzerland's Muller slid a long shot into the empty net with 1:07 left.

V. "I didn't intend to score, I just wanted to get the puck out of our zone and it went in," she said.

VI. But Sweden didn't give up. Pernilla Winberg went to the front of the Swiss net and whacked one home to make it 4-3 at 19:16. The crowd of 8,283 was in a frenzy. Could the Swedes get the equalizer with that sixth skater still out there?

VII. The answer was no, as the Swiss tied the puck up in Sweden's end. At the final siren, the red-and-white squad hopped up and down on their bench and **jubilantly** raced out on the ice to mob Schelling, while the Swedes' eyes filled with tears.

VIII. "**We** never gave up," said star Swiss goalie Florence Schelling. "**W**e never stopped believing. A **huge** change for **us** was beating Russia in the quarter-finals 2-0. And then going into the semi-final and only losing to Canada 3-1. **We** won the second period in that game and tied the third. That was **incredible** for **us** to make us believe today **we** could win the bronze medal."

IX. Sara Benz and Phoebe Stanz scored the other goals for Switzerland, which made history, winning an Olympic medal for the very first time. Switzerland became the fifth country to win a medal in Olympic women's ice hockey since 1998 after the United States, Canada, Finland and Sweden.

X. "This is a once-in-a-lifetime game, so **we** knew **we** had to give everything **we** had," said Sara Benz. "**W**e did that. **We** have a **great** team and every girl deserves the medal."

XI. It's the first Olympic medal in ice hockey for Switzerland since the men's national team won bronze on home ice in St. Moritz in 1928 and 1948.

XII. Michelle Lowenhielm and Erica Uden Johansson scored for Sweden, and Cecilia Ostberg and Maria Lindh chipped in a pair of assists apiece.

XIII. "It just sucks," said Uden Johansson. "I feel like **we** should have won. **We** played well from the beginning and **we** got ahead, but you have to play for a full 60 minutes to get what you want."

XIV. Schelling won her netminding duel with Wallner, as shots on goal favoured Sweden 31-26.

XV: The Swedish women's IIHF medal drought continues, dating back to 2007. Sweden's previous Olympic medals were bronze (2002) and silver (2006).

XVI. In IIHF World Women's Championship play, the Swedes own two previous bronze medals (2005, 2007). At that tournament, between 1997 and 2012, Sweden beat Switzerland three times and lost twice.

XVII. Switzerland's lone previous IIHF medal came at the 2012 Women's World Championship. They captured bronze with a 6-2 victory over Finland in Burlington, Ontario.

XVIII. Near the seven-minute mark of the first period, Switzerland had a **splendid** chance to open the scoring when Stanz set up Lutz on an odd-man rush, but the American-born forward put the puck into a kneeling Wallner's pads.

XIX: Otherwise, Damkronorna had the better of the early play, while Switzerland looked flat. The Swedes had a 10-1 edge in shots in the opening stanza.

XX: "None of **us** has ever participated in an Olympic medal game, so before the game **we** were **incredibly** nervous," said Schelling.

XXI. The Swedes got on the board first with six minutes left in the period. With Laura Benz draped on her back, Ostberg sent an **ingenious** pass across her body to Lowenhielm, who put it past Schelling's left pad on the backhand.

XXII. Asserholt set up Grahm on a breakaway in the first minute of the second period, but Schelling denied her backhand deke.

XXIII. With 7:16 left in the second period, Wallner stopped Stefanie Marty on a breakaway to maintain the 1-0 lead. Her Swedish teammates failed to cash in with an extended man advantage that included 28 seconds with a 5-on-3.

XXIV. Uden Johansson hustled into the Swiss zone on the left side and unleashed a slapper from the faceoff circle that Schelling partially got with her glove, but it still hit the top corner for a 2-0 Swedish lead at 18:58. At that point, Sweden appeared to be in full control.

XXV. "Right then and there when I scored it felt **awesome**," said Uden Johansson. "I just wish I could still have that feeling now, but obviously it wasn't enough."

XXVI. The Swiss found their resolve in the third period. Left unguarded by Wallner's left post, Sara Benz scored high to the glove side at 1:18 to cut the deficit to 2-1.

XXVII. "It was important to score early in the third," said Benz. "We got the confidence that we could score and we got momentum on our side."

XXVIII: At 6:13, the Swiss made it 2-2 on a broken play with the man advantage. Muller couldn't get her shot through in front of the net, but Stanz gobbled up the loose puck, zipping it past the goalie's blocker.

XXIX. "We played really well this tournament, but the third period was our worst," said Sweden's Anna Borgqvist. "They scored a lot of goals, so it's really tough right now."

XXXI. Under the new tournament format, the Swiss won bronze despite posting just two wins.

XXXIII: "We knew that the tournament would be like this," said Swiss assistant captain Katrin Nabholz. "We really prepared for this format and thought a lot about it."

XXXIV. Sweden's experience ultimately didn't give it the edge over Switzerland. Four of coach Niclas Hogberg's players – captain Jenni Asserholt, forward Pernilla Winberg, defenceman Emma Eliasson and goalie Kim Martin Hasson – have suited up for more than 200 national team games.

XXXV. "They got the third period the way they wanted and we didn't," Hogberg said. "I'm proud of the job we have done at this tournament. We played against relegation last year and made a step forward."

XXXVI. This was the second all-time Olympic meeting between these two nations. The Swedes won 3-0 in 2010 in Vancouver.

Explanatory Note:	
Yellow, green, red highlights	Cohesive chains
Grey highlights	Terminology
Blue highlights	Cultural Specific Items
Red writing	Colloquial and figurative language

The ST was originally taken from the websites of IIHF and was published during the Winter Olympic Games in Sochi 2014. It is written in marked English (very common occurrence of informal language both in the direct speeches of the players and in the writing of the author of the ST).

FIELD:

The ST is informing about an unexpected win of the Swiss women ice hockey team at the Sochi 2014 Olympic Winter Games. For the first time, the Swiss team defeated the team from Sweden and won the bronze Olympic medal.

Being from the field of ice hockey, the ST again contains quite a high number of hockey terms such as *goalie, defenceman, forward, empty-netter* etc. These are quite common and understandable, but there are also terms which might be problematic for audience who is not so familiar with the ice hockey terminology such as *backhand deke* (in XXII), *extended man advantage* (in XXIII) or *slapper* (in XXIV). Therefore, the wider knowledge of the ice hockey is required in this case which makes the ST quite exclusive for the readership.

The informative value of the ST is strengthened by the very detailed factual account on this particular hockey event which strengthens the ideational component. As it can be seen in the paragraph VI below, it is possible to find lots of numerical facts in the ST, such as scoring results, timing, numbers of years and quantity of spectators etc.

> VI. *But Sweden didn't give up. Pernilla Winberg went to the front of the Swiss net and whacked one home to make it **4-3** at **19:16**. The crowd of **8,283** was in a frenzy…*

Apart from terminology and factual information, this ST in particular, shows great signs of very vivid (and sometimes also slang) language, which the author uses to describe the action which was happening on the ice – here I can mention again the metaphorical verbs (Mlčoch 2002) such as in the examples below. Though the sentences are usually longer and more complex, this kind of non-standard writing imitates the dynamism of the ice hockey match and in a way influences implicitly the reader who is able to picture the action on the ice himself. Subsequently, these figures of speech support the indirect interpersonal communication with the readers.

> III *Sweden's Erica Grahm **turned over the puck** inside her own blue line…*
> IV *Switzerland's Muller **slid a long shot** into the empty net*
> VI *Pernilla Winberg went to the front of the Swiss net and **whacked one** home*
> XII. *Cecilia Ostberg and Maria Lindh **chipped in a pair** of assists apiece*
> XXIV *Uden Johansson **hustled into the Swiss zone** on the left side and **unleashed a slapper** from the faceoff circle*
> XXVIII b*ut Stanz **gobbled up** the loose puck, **zipping** it past the goalie's blocker.*

Moreover, what attributes to the lexical density of the ST and also to the interpersonal dimension of the ST, is the high number of positive adjectives which is used within the whole text. Very often the author (or the players commenting on the results) is using adjectives such as *awesome, splendid, indigenous* etc. which automatically have a positive connotation and they make the text more encouraging to read and subsequently the interpersonal dimension is strengthened.

TENOR:

The author of the ST is Lucas Aykroyd, who is a award-winning Canadian writer and public speaker. Since 1999 he is covering the NHL, Olympic Games and IIHF World Hockey Championships (Lucas Aykroyd webpage). He is a very skilled writer who knows how to describe very lively the performance of the players and in a creative way presents the readers with interesting and picturesque story.

Apart from above mentioned metaphorical verbs, he also uses the colloquial and informal language which can be seen also as a lexical means through which he strengthens the interpersonal dimension and gets closer to the target readers. The examples can be seen in the examples below.

> XIX: *Otherwise, Damkronorna had the better of the early play, while Switzerland **looked flat***.
> XXIII: *Her Swedish teammates **failed to cash in** with an extended man advantage that included 28 seconds with a 5-on-3*.

Apart from the indirect influence on the readers, the author does not address the readers within the text at all. Despite there is a question towards the readers in the paragraph *VI "Could the Swedes get the equalizer with that sixth skater still out there?"* he immediately answers the question in the next paragraph VII, where he tates that *"The answer was no…"*. So he does not really leave much of a room for the reader himself.

Throughout the ST we can find again the quotations of the players who are supposedly evaluating the situation after the hockey match. Though the speakers are usually describing the situation individually, in most of the cases (like in the ST pform CWHL) they use the exclusive *"we"* pronoun which truly makes the readers believe,

that the team really stick together and is strong (the pronoun *"I"* is used very rarely). There is also quite clear division between the exclusive pronouns *"we"* and *"they"* which makes it easier for the readers to realize who is saying what about whom and contributes to the cohesion of the ST.

> XXXV *"**They** got the third period the way **they** wanted and **we** didn't," Hogberg said. "**I'm** proud of the job **we** have done at this tournament. **We** played against relegation last year and made a step forward."*

Since the quotations of the players are of a spoken origin they can be again characterized by a certain level of informal language which has strong interpersonal function and which has been preserved by the author in the ST. This informality can be seen for example in the paragraph VIII where the player assesses the results of the game and says that "*It just sucks*" or in XXV where other player states that *"it felt awesome,"*. Both of these expressions are not only more typical for American English, but are also way more common in the spoken language which tends to be more casual.

Other typical feature of the spoken language is the ellipsis as in XXVII. Where the player says that *"It was important to score early in the third,"*... The elliptical expression is again typical for spoken interaction and moreover acts as a cohesive tie since it refers back to the third period of playing time.

MODE:

Medium: As other previous STs, also this one was posted online on the website of IIHF. It is mostly written to be read and the parts where the direct speeches of the players are used it is also written to be read as is spoken. Characteristic is again the structuring of the text, which makes it easier to read the text and subsequently contributes to the comprehensibility. As for participation, it is possible to speak about monologue with the frequent quotations from the players.

Textual means: The strong cohesive ties can be traced down in the whole ST. To mention only few, it is possible to see again co-referential chains, referring to the main participants of the whole story which are Switzerland and Sweden (in yellow and green). Other signs of cohesion are for example changing the temporal perspectives

such as past simple (used when describing a current situation within the team) and past continues or parst simple (when talking about the action which was taking place).

8.2.4   <u>Statement of Function</u>

The ST contains both ideational and interpersonal component. On the FIELD, the slightly more difficult ice hockey terminology together with the highly factual information is strengthening the ideational function. However, the interpersonal function is supported by the not so complex sentences, by metaphorical language and highly positive adjectives. These all contribute to the interpersonal dimension of the text.

As for the TENOR, though the author is not present in the text at all his monologue is interspersed with the quotations of the players who are either expressing their feelings or are evaluating the play. These quotes are of a spoken origin, therefore, they have a characteristics typical for spoken language such as short sentences, frequently appearing ellipsis, colloquial (and slightly vulgar) language and high occurrence of pronouns such as "I" or "we". All of these features strengthen the interpersonal component. Since the direct speeches show signs of low formality, the author affords to adjust the rest of the text and uses colloquialisms as well.

Taken to account the MODE, the ST is written to be read as if spoken with the regular occurrence of direct speeches. The strong cohesive ties can be traced down in the text e.g. in form of references or temporal perspective. These together with good organization of the ST into paragraphs contribute as well to interpersonal dimension of the ST as well.

9   Conclusion: Characteristics of the Genre of Women Sport News Story

At the beginning of the thesis it was stated that the women sport news story is a new genre which has not yet been thoroughly analyzed. The main aim of this thesis, therefore, was to uncover main characteristics of this specific genre. For the purposes of the analysis, the register analysis originating in the work of M.A.K.Halliday was chosen.

The corpus of the analysis comprises of source texts from the sporting field of women ice hockey and these source texts were excerpted intentionally from two different websites. One of these websites comes from the Canadian environment (CWHL) and the second one from the European one (IIHF). Not only were the source texts divided according to the websites but also according to the language metafunctions which were expected to prevail. Therefore the group which was expected to have a dominant ideational metafunction was called the field-oriented group, and the on which was on the other hand expected to have stronger interpersonal metafunction, was called the tenor-dominated group.

The register analysis in the previous chapters showed on the one hand the similarities and differences between the field-oriented and tenor-dominated groups of texts and subsequently it helped to uncover also the similarities and differences between the websites of CWHL and IIHF. Before moving on to the specifics of each group of texts, let me first summarize which characteristics were identical for the both group of texts which both belong to the same genre of **women sport news story**.

As the analysis showed, the genre of the women sport news story can be characterized by **register features**. These register features in this particular corpus are undeniably the ice hockey terms which appear practically in every ST which has been analyzed. Due to the different cultural background of the websites it was possible to see that though some of the terms are the same in both CWHL and IIHF source texts, some of them are more typical for either Canadian or European genre. The difference can be seen especially when comparing the names of different players and some of the other hockey terms which are tightly connected with the game.

Within the STs, there are noticeable so called **register markers** as well. These special linguistic constructions are exclusive for the ice hockey and for the readers who

are not completely familiar with these expressions, they might be less comprehensible.

Apart from register features and register markers, the thing which has the source texts from both websites in common, is the **structuring** and **strong signs of cohesion** which also contributes to the interpersonal functional component. As I demonstrated on the examples, all texts can be characterized by quite high numbers of paragraphs which consist of one piece of information. This contributes to the better orientation in the text and also to clearer transfer of information.

As far as the field-oriented group of texts is concerned, though the texts were originally assumed to have stronger ideational functional component and weaker the interpersonal one, the analysis showed that this hypothesis did not prove to be entirely valid. Despite the fact that both CWHL and IIHF offer stories of the same genre and their main purpose is to present the newest information, each of the websites presents the news to the readers in a different way. Though having STs from different authors, the writers from IIHF appeared to write their stories in more reserved and simpler way in comparison with the authors from the CWHL. The reason for this might be following:

- The STs come from different cultural backgrounds and the writing styles in Canada and Europe differ (usually American English tends to be more casual and informal).

- The STs from IIHF were not necessarily written by native English speakers, therefore, the language is not so rich.

Since the structuring and strong signs of cohesion are typical for the source texts of both kinds, the factor which makes the CWHL field-oriented STs more interpersonally interactive is especially the lexical side of the writing.

As the analysis showed, despite the fact that the authors writing for CWHL neither speak in the first/third personal pronoun, nor address the audience directly, they always make the texts interactive. What makes the interpersonal component in the CWHL source texts more prominent from the lexical point of view are figures of speech which appear mostly in the forms of **metaphors**, in the form of **idiomatic expressions** and sometimes also in the form of **puns.** These features are not visible in the IIHF source texts and in majority of cases these lexical features serve as a way how to make the story more dynamic and interesting to read.

From the lexical point of view, I will mention also the **colloquial language** which is used in all CWHL source texts as well and which is not common in the writing style of the IIHF writers. As such the colloquial expressions add a certain level of markedness to the text and strengthen the interpersonal dimension. They catch the attention of the target readers and make the source texts more personal.

Last but not least, the source texts from CWHL proved to contain a high number of **positively tuned adjectives** which on one hand create a lexical density of the texts and on the other have automatically an instant positive connotation. These are therefore used as well in the text to strengthen the interpersonal functional component and help to inform the readers in an optimistic way.

With the tenor-dominated group of texts, it was originally assumed that the interpersonal metafunction prevails and the ideational one is more backgrounded. This hypothesis was confirmed. As the analysis showed both CWHL website and IIHF website share a significant number of features, some of which were already mentioned above such are register features and markers, well structuring of the paragraphs, highly positive adjectives, etc. A feature which makes the tenor-dominated different from the previous group are the **direct speeches**, which are used in the texts to strengthen the interpersonal component (the ideational functional component is naturally present in the STs as well, however, the interpersonal one is in these cases prevailing).

The direct speeches were originally taken from the players who were either commenting on the results of the match in the post-match interview or were talking about some significant moment in the women ice hockey history. Their main aim of these direct speeches is not only to provide information but mainly to bring the readers closer to the action and make the reading more personal.

To do so, the authors retell the ideas of the speakers in an unchanged form, which means that the direct speeches show characteristics of a spoken language. It is possible to observe that the direct speeches are characterized by features of a spoken language such as **colloquialisms**, high number of **pronouns** used (especially exclusive pronoun "we") and **short sentences**. All of these features add a certain level of markedness to the text and undeniably strengthen the interpersonal component.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Field-oriented group of texts

APPENDIX 2: Tenor-dominated group of texts

APPENDIX 1

Field-oriented group of texts

CWHL Text No 3 – *"Montreal Stars shine in two-game weekend series against Brampton Thunder"*

by Kristen Lipscombe

The Montreal Stars sparkled on home ice over the weekend, edging the Brampton Thunder 2-1 on Saturday evening and 4-3 in a Sunday afternoon shootout.

Saturday's match-up started with a scoreless first period and continued with forward Carly Mercer (Exeter, Ont.) cracking the scoreboard for the Brampton Thunder early in the second period, but the rest of the game belonged to the local Stars.

Defenceman Cathy Chartrand (Nominigue, Que.) tied it up late in the middle frame, while forward Kim Deschenes (St-Quentin, Que.) scored the game-winner on a power play at 5:25 in the third period.

Chartrand was named first star, Deschênes received second star honours, while Mercer was third star of the first of two games held at Arena Etienne-Desmarteau.
V The Canadian Women's Hockey League excitement continued Sunday in Montreal, with forward Emilie Bocchia (St-Léonard, Que.) scoring the lone goal of the lengthy shootout to win the game.

Brampton once again got the ball rolling though, with a power play giving Jess Jones (Picton, Ont.) the chance to snag a 1-0 lead at 15:40 in the first period. Fellow forward Ellie Seedhouse (Whitby, Ont.) kept it up in the second, making it 2-0 for the Thunder early in the period.

Forward Jesse Scanzano (Montreal, Que.) notched Brampton's final goal of the game early in the third, with Montreal quickly staging its comeback in the latter half of the period.

Chartrand scored first on the power play, followed by Sochi 2014 gold medallist Caroline Ouellette (Montreal, Que.) less than 26 seconds later, and capped off by American Julie Chu (Bridgeport, Conn.) on the empty net with just 14 seconds left on the clock, sending it into the extra frame and then the shootout.

Chu was named first star of the game, for her goal and two assists, while Ouellette received second star honours a goal and an assist herself. Brampton netminder Liz Knox (Stouffville, Ont.) was named third star for making 27 saves.

The Calgary Inferno currently lead CWHL standings with 16 points, the Montreal Stars are in second place with 15 points, the Boston Blades claim third place with 13 points, the Toronto Furies are in fourth with 11 points, while the Brampton Thunder trail in fifth with 10 points.

But there's still plenty of time left in the 2014-15 season, so don't miss a second of CWHL action! Learn more about the Canadian Women's Hockey League by visiting www.CWHL.ca, and check out our social media by "liking" us on Facebook and following us at www.Twitter.com/CWHL_Insider and www.Instagram.com/CWHL_Insider.
Photo courtesy of Jess Desjardins, CWHL

Statement of Function:

The ST looks back at game which was played between the teams Montreal Stars and Boston Thunder, reports about the results of the match and sums up the current situation in the university league in Canada. The ST is highly culturally bound since it contains high number of names of locations which are known only to the Canadian audience. This makes the ST rather exclusive for the target readers.

Though not being very long, the ST is highly informative and contains a lot of factual information such as the results of the games, timing of the game etc. which together with a lot of terminological expressions strengthens ideational function on the FIELD. However, the easily understandable terms, and simple clauses separated into single paragraphs contributes to the interpersonal function as well, because they make the text more reader-friendly and understandable.

When looking on TENOR, the involvement of participants is rather low, nonetheless, like in other STs from CWHL, the interpersonal function is strengthened through other linguistic aspects than by usage of pronouns. The author speaks directly to the readers only in the last paragraph, where he uses an imperative mood to appeal to the readers to follow the action of the team. Other than that there is no direct communication with the reader. The author only uses metaphorical expressions and colloquial speech to get closer to the audience and there cannot be seen any signs of social distance between the readers and the author, since he presents the story in the light and friendly way.

As for MODE, the ST is written to be read and the though the participation is weak (apart from the last paragraph, the author does not communicate with readers), the well structuring of the text contributes to the interpersonal function ST. All the paragraphs are connected well by the cohesive ties such as co-referential chains, consistent temporal perspective etc.

CWHL Text No 4 – *"Breaking the ice"*

Hilary Knight, Anne Schleper make sport history by suiting up for NHL practices

on Oct 17, 2014

by Mark Staffieri

For a generation of hockey fans, the concept that girls could play hockey was introduced in the heartwarming Disney film The Mighty Ducks.

With an eventual professional hockey team named after the film franchise, the Anaheim Ducks, it was only fitting that earlier this month, Boston Blades superstar Hilary Knight earned the opportunity to participate in a practice with the team.

The NHL franchise is making a **significant** commitment to girls' hockey in Southern& California, with Knight's participation kicking off a week-long campaign that culminated with the IIHF's World Girls' Hockey Weekend.

During the day of the practice session with the Ducks, Knight also took the time to serve as a guest coach for a women's team that was located in another section of the Ducks' training complex.

For the women of Anaheim that grace the ice, another memorable experience took place the night after.

With the Ducks participating in a pre-season game, Knight was the guest of honor for the Girls Play Hockey Night at Honda Center. A meet-and-greet and autograph session were complemented by a ceremonial face-off. Girls from local youth associations like the Lady Ducks and the Rinks, made a lifetime of memories by joining Knight at centre ice to drop the puck.

Although women's hockey in California does not feature elite NCAA Division I hockey nor a professional league, the state still has some **significant** roots in the southern state.

Not only was Knight born in San Francisco, Calif., but former Boston Blades member Angela Ruggiero grew up playing roller hockey there.

Sami Jo Small, co-founder of the CWHL, attended Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif., where she stood between the pipes for the school's men's hockey team. Small also competed in track and field there.

For many girls playing hockey in California and other areas of the Sun Belt, the **proud** participation of Knight has set a precedent that they have every right to play.

For Knight, who has gone from the youngest player on the U.S. Women's National Team at the 2010 Olympic Winter Games in Vancouver, B.C., to the first American to win the CWHL's Most Outstanding Player Award, has emerged as a **remarkable** female hockey ambassador.

Among her peers, the chance to participate with a men's franchise only builds on the momentum of the last several months.

Earlier this year, two-time Olympic gold medallist Shannon Szabados, whose playing rights are held by the Calgary Inferno, attended a practice with the Edmonton Oilers. A few days later, Szabados was signed by minor league men's team, the Columbus Cottonmouths.

Not to be forgotten are the Montreal Stars players who participated in the Montreal Canadiens practice, which was open to the public Jan. 5. Team captain Cathy Chartrand, eventual scoring champion Ann-Sophie Bettez, along with former Red Bull Crashed Ice champions Fannie Desforges and Dominique Thibault , all skated with the Canadiens.

Most recently, former Boston Blades blue-liner Anne Schleper of the U.S. Women's National Team took to the ice with the Tampa Bay Lightning on Oct. 13. The Lightning were the first NHL franchise to feature a women's hockey player – Canadian legend Manon Rheaume stepped into the crease for an exhibition game Sept. 23, 1992.

This season marks the first time ever that four different NHL teams have invited women to take part in a practice during the same calendar year.

These **monumental** moments in women's hockey may lead to other opportunities for the women of the CWHL.

Taking into account that the league has enjoyed sponsorship from two Canadian-based franchises, with the Toronto Maple Leafs backing the Furies and the Calgary Flames supporting the Inferno, barriers have indeed been broken in the hockey world.

Perhaps the day will come soon when a player from the CWHL graces NHL ice in an exhibition game, similar to Rheaume more than two decades ago.

As the female game continues to grow and more girls aspire to play, these steps forward on the ice mark help make the women of hockey a more significant part of the sporting conversation. *Photo: USA Hockey*

Statement of Function:

The ST is informing about the success of the Boston Blades´ player, Hillary Knight, who as a one of the few women had a chance to practise with the NHL men ice hockey team the Anaheim Ducks.

As for the variable of FIELD, the ST for sure contains a lot of factual information and culturally specific items which all support the ideational component of the text. However, the interpersonal component is strengthened by the short clauses, which are well structured and embellished by the colloquial language and idiomatic speech.

Though the TENOR is characterized by the low participation (the author does neither address the audience directly, nor is he expressing his own attitude), he makes the ST enjoyable to read by preciously mentioned metaphoric speech and idioms. Moreover, he is also using highly positive adjectives, which together with all the previously mentioned linguistic means contribute to the liveliness of the text, make it more interactive and positively charged for the readers.

Concerning the register variable of MODE, the ST is written to be read and is written in a form of narration. Throughout the whole ST it is possible to see the strong signs of cohesion in form of co-referential chains, unified temporal perspective, junction etc. All of these help to create the overall coherence of the texts and as such strengthens the interpersonal function.

IIHF Text No 5 – "*Canada leads ranking*"

Switzerland moves from 5th to 3rd
Published **21.02.2014 00:48 GMT+4** | Author Martin Merk

Thanks to the gold-medal win in Sochi Canada claims first place in the 2014 IIHF Women's World Ranking. Switzerland moves from fifth to third place.

Number one in Sochi, number one in the world. Canada takes over the #1 position in the *IIHF Women's World Ranking*. *Photo: Andre Ringuette / HHOF-IIHF Images*

The United States took over first place after winning Women's Worlds gold in Ottawa one year ago and drop to second place after losing today's Olympic gold medal game.

The ranking reflects the result of the last four years, including the 2014 Olympic Winter Games and its qualification events, as well as the IIHF Ice Hockey Women's World Championships from 2011 to 2013.

Click here for the 2014 IIHF Women's World Ranking.

The Swiss move up thanks to their second bronze in three years at the expense of Finland (now 4th) and Russia (5th), who dropped by one place. They're followed by Sweden (6th) and Germany (7th), whose placements remained the same.

The Czech Republic (8th) and Sochi 2014 qualifier Japan (9th) moved up one place apiece, while Slovakia, which played in Vancouver 2010, fell down two spots and now comes in tenth place ahead of Norway.

Denmark made the biggest move thanks to its successful Olympic Qualification campaign and went up from 17th to 12th place.

The 2014 IIHF Women's World Ranking includes 36 countries who have competed in the Women's World Championship program in the last few years. It reflects the long-term quality of the national women's hockey programs and is also used to determine the seeding and qualification for Olympic women's ice hockey tournaments.

Statement of Function:

The ST comprises of both ideational and interpersonal functions. The author want to mainly inform the readers about the changing places within the ice hoceky ranking. The ideational function in the texts is prevailing over the intepresonal one since there are no visible signs of interaction with the readers.

On FIELD, the ideational function is strenghtened by the very accurately formed sentences which are not complex, yet they contain a lot of information. To make the ST more dense the ellipsis is useed.

As for TENOR, the ST is characetirzed by the low-involvement tenor, and the auhor´s attitude is not present in the ST at all. He is not tryin to express any opinions and he is presenting the information accuaretly and without any bias. Moreover, he is not using any difficult teminology. These factors support the interpersonal component in the textm even though it is not so important since the main aim of the ST is to provide readers with accurate information.

In MODE, the medium is definately written to be read and the participation is monologue without any other interaction. Despite of that, the texts is coherent and individual infmoration is presented in well structured paragraphs.

IIHF Text No 6 - *"EWCC finalists known"*

Tornado, AIK advance with undefeated streaks

09.12.2013

The Espoo Blues' Emma Nuutinen and AIK Stockholm's Helene Martinsen will play in the final tournament with their teams. Photo: Niki Lasarjan

ZURICH – Tornado Moscow Region (Russia), AIK Stockholm (Sweden), ESC Planegg (Germany) and the Espoo Blues (Finland) advanced to the Final of the European Women's Champions Cup.

The finalists were determined on Sunday in the second round of the three-stage competition. The best European club team in women's ice hockey will be crowned during the final tournament from 14 to 16 March 2014 at a venue to be announced later.

Defending champion Tornado Moscow Region will enter the event as the **top-seeded** team after a **strong** showing in Group E that was played in Bad Tölz, Germany.

The Russians opened the event with a 10-2 thrashing of Swiss champion ZSC Lions Zurich thanks to seven goals in the middle frame. Tornado's roll continued on the second day with a 12-1 victory against Danish champion Hvidovre IK.

The biggest challenge came on the last day with host ESC Planegg, which had held a 5-0 record this season before Sunday. But an Iya Gavrilova hat trick and a 27-save shutout of Slovak national team goalie Zuzana Tomcikova led Tornado to a 5-0 victory against the Germans.

Gavrilova became the scoring leader of the four-team tournament with six goals and seven assists in three games followed by her teammates Yekaterina Smolentseva (3+6), Galina Skiba (5+3) and Olga Permyakova (2+5). It was a good event to test their offensive skills, since many of the Tornado players will be part of the Russian women's national team at the Olympic Winter Games that start in less than two months.

Planegg advanced as the second-ranked team of the group thanks to wins against Hvidovre (9-4) and the ZSC Lions Zurich (3-1) in the first two days.

In the game that eventually decided second place, the Swiss won the first period thanks to a goal from British player Angela Taylor but Planegg turned things around in the middle stanza with two goals from Brooke Ammerman. Sophie Kratzer sealed the win with the 3-1 goal into the empty net.

The ZSC Lions Zurich finished in third place with a 3-1 victory against Hvidovre on Sunday. It will be the first time since 2009 that Switzerland won't be represented in the final tournament,

while Planegg became the first German team since 2012 when the club qualified but finished in last place.

Planegg forward Brooke Ammerman and Tornado Moscow Region captain Olga Permyakova battle for the puck. Photo: hockeywomen.de / Büchting

AIK Stockholm won Group F of the second round which was staged in Lohja, Finland, but with smaller margins than at the other group. AIK defeated host Espoo Blues 6-3 in the first game. Helene Martinsen scored two important goals for her team. After the 2-1 marker at 14:51 of the first period her team never gave up the lead and Martinsen was also responsible for the game-winning goal for the 4-2 score midway through the game.

Espoo outshot AIK 21-18 throughout the game but couldn't manage to even the score. The Swedes had two more unanswered goals while Emma Terho's power-play marker for the 6-3 score came too late with just 4:35 left in regulation time. The team's remaining hope dwindled when Annina Rajahuhta missed on a penalty shot with 2:25 left to play.

On the second day AIK blanked Aisulu Almaty, the Kazakh team reinforced by eight Canadian imports, 3-0 thanks to two Emmy Alasalmi goals.

The Swedes sealed the win in the last game with a curious ending against the Sabres Vienna. AIK just needed a tie in regulation time to avoid going into the mathematics with a three-team tie while the Austrians needed a regulation-time win to keep their chances alive. The game remained scoreless until the last minute with 31 saves from Sabres goalie Victoria Vigilanti and 20 from AIK netminder Minatsu Murase.

The Sabres ended up pulling the goalkeeper in desperation but AIK forward Lisa Johansson scored into the empty net for a 1-0 victory.

AIK's win left the Sabres empty-handed with a third-place finish while the Swedes along with second-ranked Espoo Blues advanced to the final tournament.

The Finnish host recovered from the opening-day loss and advanced thanks to a come-from-behind victory against the Sabres Vienna on Saturday.

The Austrians had the better start and opened up a 2-0 gap with goals scored by Kaitlin Spurling and Samantha Hunt after five minutes of play forcing Blues coach Sami Haapanen to replace Essi Holopainen by Mari Koivisto.

But Espoo had Emma Nuutinen, who scored three unanswered goals. And after Anna Meixner had tied the game at three for the Sabres, Nuutinen added a fourth marker for a natural hat trick in the second period.

The Sabres capitalized on the first power play of the third period with Hunt's second goal of the game but defenceman Mira Huhta scored the game-winning goal three minutes later.

The 5-4 win against the Sabres and a 4-1 victory against Aisulu Almaty on the last day earned

the Blues a second-place finish and a ticket to the final tournament. The underdog Sabres fought well throughout the tournament but didn't earn another win after defeating Aisulu 2-1 on the opening day.

Scores & Stats: <u>Group E</u>, <u>Group F</u>

MARTIN MERK

Statement of Function:

The fucntion of the ST wchi cponsists from both ideational and interpresonal function can bu summarized as following: the main aim of the author is to present an accuretely written story about the current situation in the European Women's Champions Cup.

On the FIELD, the ideational function is suported by quite a high occurence of ice hoceky terminology and quite frequent are also the playign results which might be difficult to comprehend for somenonw who it not a fan of the ice hocekey. Quite a lonf and complex sentences again support the ideational function, however, are slightly difficult to follow since they contain a lot of factual information.

The TENOR is low involved. The auhtor is not expressing his ideas, on the contrary he is stating facts which are are as accurate as can be. Occasionally, he tries to use a metaphorical expressions, but the interpesonal function of this ST is visibly less impornatn than the ideantional one.

On MODE, the ST is written to be read and the participation is in form of monologue. The readers are not in any way directly involved in the reading. The only thing which is adding a certain value to the interpesonal function is the well structuring of the text.

APPENDIX 2

Tenor-dominated group of texts

CWHL Text No 3 – "Boston Blades sharpening up for 2013-14 season

on Oct 11, 2013

by Jesse Calomino

The Boston Blades have only been in the CWHL for three seasons, but already they've managed to climb to the top of the mountain. The reigning Clarkson Cup champions, who captured their first title last season, are now faced with what is arguably a more difficult task – staying at the top.

The climb only gets harder, though, with so many of the team's core players absent from the team for the 2013-14 season, if not longer.

Last year's CWHL Player of the Year Hilary Knight, as well as Meghan Duggan, Kacey Bellamy, Gigi Marvin, Anne Schleper, Molly Schaus and Kelli Stack will all be a part of the U.S. Women's National Team as the Americans gear of for the 2014 Olympic Winter Games in Sochi, Russia.

Boston will also be without goaltender Geneviève Lacasse, who won CWHL Goaltender of the Year honours last season, as she is currently centralized with Canada's National Women's Team in preparation for Sochi 2014, as well as defenceman Katka Mrazova, who will be away as she trains with the Czech Republic's senior women's national team.

With so many notable absentees, the Blades will count on their depth to push them through the bulk of the 2013-14 season.

Regardless of the offensive and defensive changes that will be necessary, general manager Aronda Kirby is confident that her team will produce another **successful** year.

"Obviously with the loss of (Molly) Schaus and (Geneviève) Lacasse, there will be more emphasis on playing smarter defense," she said. "**Our** style of play is to empower **our** players in all zones. **Our** strength will be **our** ability to play together as a unit, which will foster offensive success."

Solid performances in training camp could also mean that there will be plenty of young blood to inject some scoring punch this season.

Boston's second round pick, 10th overall, was Jillian Dempsey. The 5'4" forward who won a silver medal at the 2012 IIHF Ice Hockey Women's World Championship with the United States will fill a big part of that scoring gap. In her senior year at Harvard University, she had 45 points (24 goals, 21 assists) in 34 games. Casey Pickett, the team's third round selection, is another **dangerous** forward who knows how to score. In her final year at Northeastern University, Pickett had 21 goals and 26 assists in 36 games.

Surprisingly though, it'll be Blake Bolden who could add the most offensive flair to the group. Boston's first pick in 2013, Bolden was a **stellar** defenceman for Boston College. As captain, she finished sixth in team scoring with 29 points (six goals, 23 assists) in 37 games. She

finished her college career with the second highest total for points, goals and assists for a defenceman at Boston College.

As with several other teams, Boston's main concern will be its goaltending. Last year, Lacasse and Schaus formed a tandem that was tops in the league, with 1.26 and 1.99 goals against averages, respectively. Lacasse had a slightly better season, though, as she ranked first in that category, as well as in wins, with 13 and a save percentage rating of .925 per cent. Schaus finished with six wins, which was good for a three-way tie for third, and was fourth with a .888 save percentage. With potential Olympic duties on the horizon for both goalies, Kirby and head coach Digit Murphy will have to look outside the box for their goaltending pair during the 2013-14 season.

"We look forward to incorporating the talent of our new goaltending picks, and making them an integral part of our success this season," Kirby said.

Of the goaltending trio Boston drafted in 2013, Brittany Ott is likely the odds-on favourite to make the team. Taken in the fifth round, Ott played for the University of Maine and finished her collegiate career as the team's record holder for most games played. She is a talented goalie who is no stranger to playing big minutes, which is something that will come in handy for the Blades this season.

It will certainly be a tough job defending the Clarkson Cup this season. With so many superstars away on national team duties, every team has a genuine chance of making a run at the title. But coach Murphy certainly has confidence in her rising stars.

"From top to bottom, we will have a brand new team with young players right out of their NCAA experiences," Murphy said. "There will be an adjustment period, but our talent is top notch and we have faith in all of their abilities to contend for the Clarkson Cup again."

No doubt about it, the Boston Blades have shown themselves to have plenty of depth and talent to build work with, and they're all sharpened up to prove just that this season.

Players to watch: Blake Bolden, Jillian Dempsey, Casey Pickett, Brittany Ott

Statement of Function:

The ST gives information about the current situation in the team Boston Blades, which is facing a troubling time after part of the players left the team to join the Olympic centralization.

On the FIELD, the ST is very informative, giving lots of factual information which is strengthening the ideational function of the text. The terminological expressions which are being used are, however, easily understandable (the more difficult parts such as scoring results or percentages might be hard to understand for the fans who are not so familiar with the rules of ice hockey). The ST consists of the complex sentences which are well organized and are written in a way in which the author can give as much information on the smallest amount of space.

As for the TENOR, the author of the text is not present in the text (no usage of pronouns). However, even though he is not expressing his opinions directly, his main goal is to provide the information in a positive way (his main message is that though the team is weakened by the loss of his players, it still can shine with the new ones). To do so, he is using a casual and slightly informal language, together with figurative language and highly positive adjectives, which make the ST more enjoyable for the audience to read and support the interpersonal component. Moreover to highlight the positivity, he presents the quotes of the general manager of the team, who is very optimistic about the team's future. That is something that support extremely well the interpersonal function within the text.

On MODE, the medium is written to be read as if spoken (the direct speeches were apparently taken during a spoken interview with the coach and the author chose only the most important parts for the written version). The participation is monologue and is interspersed with the quotations of the manager, which is strengthening the interpersonal functional component (the quotes comprise of simple clauses, with high occurrence of pronouns which is more common for spoken interaction).

CWHL Text No 4 – *"CWHL season preview: Montreal Stars ready to sparkle and shine this season"*

Date: Oct 11, 2013

by Jesse Calomino

Not starting the season as defending Clarkson Cup champions is unfamiliar territory for the Montreal Stars.

However, it's a reality that general manager Meg and her team face in 2013-14, following a 5-2 defeat in last year's final game to the Boston Blades. The **difficult** loss left the team with many questions to ponder over the off-season. Chief among them, how to recapture the cup when their best players are away?

"With our Olympic players preparing for the upcoming Games in Sochi, this is a very **exciting** year for all our former university Stars to showcase their talents."

Every team will be hit **hard** though, as select players leave to train with their respective national programs. Montreal will be losing players at all positions as forwards Meghan Agosta-Marciano, Haley Irwin and Caroline Ouellette are currently centralized with Canada's National Women's Team, along with defenceman Catherine Ward and goaltender Charline Labonté. Julie Chu will also be absent as she trains with the U.S. Women's National Team.

With an exodus of so many **great** players this season, Montreal will have to find contributions from some lesser-known players on the team. Last season, Ann-Sophie Bettez announced her presence to the CWHL world, scoring 17 goals and totalling 33 points in 23 games en route to the league's Rookie of the Year award.

This year, expectations will be high for Bettez, but Hewings believes highly that her star forward will shine just as brightly as she did last season.

"I'm looking forward to seeing last year's CWHL Rookie of the Year, Ann-Sophie Bettez, light up the ice with new rookies like (the University) of Montreal's Cassandra Dupuis and (the University) of Ottawa's Fannie Desforges," she said.

Bettez will find support in players such as Emmanuelle Blais. Blais was the team's fourth highest scorer last season, with 25 points (11 goals, 14 assists) in 23 games.

The Stars will also welcome back Sarah Vaillancourt to the fold. Vaillancourt was a Team Canada staple, having won Olympic gold medals in 2006 and 2010, as well as gold at the 2007 IIHF World Women's Championship. She was also a member of the Clarkson Cup-winning team in the 2011-12 season, during which she notched 28 points (10 goals, 18 assists) in just 14 games and led the team with seven goals in four games during Montreal's play-off run.

"**W**e're also **excited** to have three-time Olympian Sarah Vaillancourt back in the Stars' lineup," Hewings said. "She's a real cowgirl on the ice and her singular swagger, grittiness and wicked scoring touch are sure to thrill fans."

Offensive numbers will also be coming from the back-end, as the Stars had three of the five highest scoring defenders in the league last season. Though Ward will be gone, Cathy Chartrand and Carly Dupont-Hill will be back, and certainly looked upon to help out, particularly on special teams. The two combined for 16 power-play points last season.

A number of strong draft selections should also add depth to Montreal's squad. Defenceman Laurie Proulx-Duperré, a native of St-Jean-Chrysostome, Que., is a **towering figure** at 5'10" and is another **strong**, **solid** competitor with a **strong** defensive game. She has a **good** chance of cracking the Montreal line-up if she proves herself on the ice to coaching staff.

Hewings is also looking forward to see what Stacie Tardif has to offer, stating the former McGill University stand-out "joined **our** training camp thanks to a late draft registration exception granted by the commissioner, and is one of **the strongest** defensive veterans coming out of CIS (Canadian Interuniversity Sport)."

In spite of all the star power that will be absent this season, Montreal will find its goaltending **largely** untouched. The loss of Labonté will be tough, as she was the team's designated starter the last few seasons, but having a Jenny Lavigne backing up the Stars later in the season should make maintain their strength between the posts.

Lavigne, who was a part of three Stars championship teams, played the backup role for most of the 2012-13 campaign, during which she compiled a 6-1 record with a 2.71 goals against average and .894 save percentage. She's currently pregnant but hopes to make a mid-season return.

In the meantime, with four goalies taken in the 2013 draft, it will be a new face likely protecting the crease to start the season.

Hewings drafted Catherine Herron of Chambly, Que., with her second pick this year. Herron was a part of the Stars previous teams, but never saw any regular season action. Hewings

commented on her fourth-string goalie, who she calls "an **incredibly talented** and **intelligent** goalie."

"She has already won two Clarkson Cup titles with the team as **our** backup goalie, and she is **incredibly solid** with **quick** reflexes and a **keen** intelligence," Hewings said. "Since she has always played second fiddle to Kim St-Pierre and Charline Labonté … this is finally her moment to shine!"

Jessica Caputo, Meghan Corley-Byrne and Melanie Fournier and were also selected in the later rounds. Both Corley-Byrne and Fournier were **outstanding** at the collegiate level and Caputo has shown herself to be a capable starter as a AA goaltender. All three will have a shot alongside Herron of making the **talent-filled** team.

Regardless of what happens at the national level, the Montreal Stars will have the depth to compete this season. It won't be a surprise is they're back in the Clarkson Cup final again, but it will take some increased contributions from everyone if they're going to hoist that **sparklin**g cup for a fourth time.
Players to watch: Anne-Sophie Bettez, Cathy Chartrand, Catherine Herron, Sarah Vaillancourt

Statement of Function:

The ST informs the readers about the new players who are coming to the team Montreal Stars after part of the team left for the Canadian centralization. On FIELD, the ST is characterized again by the ice repetitive ice hockey terminology and factual details from the ice hockey games which support the ideational component of the ST.

As for the variable of TENOR, the author does not express his own opinion, but he adjusts the ST according to the quotations of the manager of the team whose direct speeches are visible within the ST. These direct speeches are highly optimistic (when talking about the new players and future of the team) – it is possible to see many positively tuned adjectives, together with colloquial speech and usage of figurative speech. These all support the ideational component.

On MODE, the ST is written to be read and is written in a form of narration. What is again visible is the well structuring of the ST which is typical for the online writing and as such it contributes to the better orientation in the text. Coherence of the text is again supported by numerous cohesive ties, such as temporal perspectives, junction etc.

IHF Text No 5 – *"Canada reduces roster"*

24 players remain in centralized women's team

13.11.2013

Tessa Bonhomme (right) won't participate in the 2014 Olympic Winter Games while Shannon Szabados (left) is among the remaining 24 players on the centralized national team. Photo: Andre Ringuette / HHOF-IIHF Images

CALGARY – Hockey Canada released three players from the centralized women's national team that practises together in view of the 2014 Olympic Winter Games.

Defenders Tessa Bonhomme (Toronto, CWHL) and Brigette Lacquette (University of Minnesota Duluth, WCHA), as well as forward Jenelle Kohanchuk (Boston University, HE) were released on Tuesday. The decision was taken following the Four Nations Cup in Lake Placid last week.

"**We** didn't foresee **they** were going to be able to move **themselves** up enough to overtake who was ahead of them on the depth chart at this point," head coach Dan Church told the Canadian Press.

"It didn't matter how many weeks were still (to go), **we** didn't see that happening based on the body of work to date."
Kohanchuk and Lacquette have never played at a senior IIHF event while Bonhomme is a veteran of one Olympics (2010) and five IIHF Ice Hockey Women's World Championships between 2007 and 2013 and played her 100th international game last week.

"**I** don't think it matters who you are, you're always surprised when a cut is made," Bonhomme said.

"At the beginning of the year, **I** felt great, like **I** was playing the way **I** should and then **I** kind of ran into a little bit of health issues and didn't really bounce back the way **I** wanted to."

24 players remain in centralization, including three goaltenders, seven defencemen and 14 forwards. 12 players from the gold-medal winning team in Vancouver 2010 are currently on the roster.

The team has a schedule of games against Midget (men's U18) teams and international games over the coming months, leading up to the 2014 Olympic Winter Games.

Canada's final roster for the 2014 Olympic Winter Games will include 21 players, including three goaltenders.

Canada's women's national team as of 13th November

Goalkeepers:
Shannon Szabados, Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (ACAC)
Geneviève Lacasse, Boston (CWHL)
Charline Labonté, Montreal (CWHL)

Defenders:
Jocelyne Larocque, Calgary (CWHL)
Lauriane Rougeau, Cornell University (ECAC)
Laura Fortino, Cornell University (ECAC)
Courtney Birchard, Brampton (CWHL)
Meaghan Mikkelson, Calgary (CWHL)
Catherine Ward, Montreal (CWHL)
Tara Watchorn, Calgary (CWHL)

Forwards:
Meghan Agosta-Marciano, Montreal (CWHL)
Rebecca Johnston, Toronto (CWHL)
Jennifer Wakefield, Toronto (CWHL)
Gillian Apps, Brampton (CWHL)
Caroline Ouellette, Montreal (CWHL)
Mélodie Daoust, McGill University (CIS)
Jayna Hefford, Brampton (CWHL)
Bailey Bram, Brampton (CWHL)
Brianne Jenner, Cornell University (ECAC)
Haley Irwin, Montreal (CWHL)
Hayley Wickenheiser, University of Calgary (CIS)
Natalie Spooner, Toronto (CWHL)
Vicki Bendus, Brampton (CWHL)
Marie-Philip Poulin, Boston University (HE)

Statement of Function:

The ST is informing the readers about the decision of the head coaches to release some of the players from the Olympic Game practices. The ST comprises of both ideational and interpersonal component – the author wants on one hand to present factual information about the upcoming Olympics and on the other he wants to make it more personal by adding the quotes of the players.

On FIELD the author is presenting a very short story in which he wants to present as many up to date information as he can. Typical is the usage of ice hockey terms, and short clauses. Quite common is also repetition of facts (concretely the fact

that 24 players are remaining in the roster is mentioned three times) which supports the ideational component.

As for TENOR, though the ST is not really in a form of interview, he presents the quotes of the both coach and players, whose function is to give answers to most pressing questions like "why were the players released" and "how are the players feeling". These for sure strengthen the interpersonal component since they express opinions.

On MODE, the medium is written to be read as if spoken. Though the ST is written in the monologue, the quotes are embedded into the writing and are characterized, by short sentences, high occurrence of pronouns together with slightly colloquial language.

IIHF Text No 6 – *"Women's overtime magic"*

Remembering 1997, 2000, 2011, and 2012

Published **21.02.2014 15:34 GMT+4** | Author Lucas Aykroyd

Canada's Marie-Philip Poulin is the newest hero to score the gold-medal-winning goal in overtime in a women's final. Photo: Andre Ringuette / HHOF-IIHF Images

Canada's 3-2 comeback win over the United States in the 2014 Olympic women's final wasn't the first time gold has been decided in overtime between these rivals.
It's also happened at four IIHF World Women's Championships, with Canada prevailing three times and the U.S. once.

In 2005, overtime wasn't sufficient, and Angela Ruggiero scored the decisive shootout goal to give the U.S. a 1-0 final win over Canada.

Let's take a quick look back at the biggest previous OT goals in women's hockey history.

1997: Drolet's Hat Trick Heroics

Canadian forward Nancy Drolet showed great grit in overtime versus the United States. The 23-year-old, who'd scored twice in regulation, took a hard hit from Vicki Movsessian just past the seven-minute mark of the extra session. But the native of Drummondville, Quebec pulled herself together on the bench and didn't miss a shift.

At 12:59, Drolet scored the 4-3 winner, putting in a Hayley Wickenheiser rebound, and the home crowd in Kitchener, Ontario erupted with joy.

"I didn't want to say to myself, 'Can I give more?' after the game," Drolet explained afterwards. "I just gave all I got, and I got three goals."

It was Canada's fourth consecutive world title.

2000: Drolet Does It Again

Broadly speaking, the 2000 gold medal game in Mississauga, Ontario followed the same script as the Olympic final in Sochi. The Americans took a 2-0 lead into the third period, but wound up falling 3-2 in overtime.

Drolet proved unstoppable again after Jayna Hefford had scored her second of the night at 13:34 to even the score.

Her slap shot at 6:10 of overtime hit American goalie Sara de Costa in the shoulder and trickled over the goal to make it six straight world titles for the host nation. For Drolet, her first goal of the tournament couldn't have come at a better time.

"We really believed we could come back," she said. "Then, when the game went into overtime, there was no doubt in our minds that we were going to get the gold."

2011: Knight Rides to the Rescue

Star American forward Hilary Knight had a tough night in the 2014 gold medal game. She was in the penalty box for tripping Wickenheiser when Marie-Philip Poulin scored the overtime winner. But Knight will always cherish the memory of her own extra-time heroics at the 2011 tournament in Zurich, Switzerland.

She was the beneficiary of a fortuitous bounce off a skate, and she was standing in the right place to be a heroine for America.

"The puck came across the crease just behind the goal line and I put it into the net," Knight said afterwards. "It's a feeling that's hard to describe when you score such a goal. It was a bit of a gift at the right time."

Knight's goal came after Canada's Rebecca Johnston had scored with 3:56 left to force the extra session. It gave the U.S. its third straight World Championship.

2012: Ouellette Silences the Home Crowd

Caroline Ouellette, who served as the captain of Canada's 2014 Olympic team, had a magical night in Burlington, Vermont. The veteran forward scored two goals, including the 5-4 overtime winner, giving Canada its first world title since 2007 in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"Tessa Bonhomme was in front of the goalie and I screamed to Meghan [Agosta] for the puck. Yes, I can take credit for scoring, but Tessa made it happen by going to the net and taking everyone with her," Ouellette said. "I just had to shoot. It was incredible."

Similar to Sochi, the Americans had a late lead and were on the verge of victory, but Agosta tied the game with just 2:38 remaining.

<u>Statement of Function:</u>

The ST is informing the readers about the three times when the overtime helped the Canadian women ice hockey team to win the game. The author gives a very accurate insight into the happenings during four historical moments. The ideational component on FIELD is supported by ice hockey terminology, together with many factual details and complex sentences.

On the TENOR, the author is not really communicating within the text (he is not using personal pronouns to express his ideas), but he is trying to present an informative and interesting story which is not too long to bore the readers. In order to bring the action closer to the readers and subsequently strengthen the interpersonal component, he includes to the texts quotes of the players who were present during the wins. They again show signs of spoken language, since they comprise of short sentences and high occurrence of personal pronouns.

As for MODE, the story is written to be read and participation is monologue with occasional quotes of the players which are in the text to support the interpersonal component. Moreover, interpersonal component is again strengthened by the strong cohesive and structuring

SHRNUTÍ

Tématem předložené diplomové práce je analýza registru u žánru ženské sportovní žurnalistiky publikované online, kterému byla doposud věnována pouze malá pozornost. Protože se jedná o žánr zcela specifický, který je převážně v našich podmínkách téměř neznámý, první část teoretické části práce se zabývá právě vymezením tohoto jedinečného žánru, který byl pro účely dané práce pojmenován jako žánr sportovní zprávy o oblasti ženského ledního hokeje (angl. „women sport news story"). Jako podkapitola je do teoretické práce zařazena také problematika překladu sportovní žurnalistiky obecně, jelikož se jedná o u nás dosud ne plně probádané odvětví a autorka práce se překladem korpusu práce zabývala.

Vzhledem k tomu, že práce se zabývá analýzou registru daného žánru a jejím cílem je odhalit na bázi registrové analýzy specifika daného žánru, následné kapitoly se zabývají výběrem nejvhodnější metodologie pro danou problematiku. Jsou představeny různé funkční přístupy k překladu a je představena převážně problematika „stylu" a „registru".

České teorii funkčních stylům je věnována pouze menší pozornost a jsou uvedeny pouze nejvýznamnější lingvisté z tohoto oboru. Naopak více je představena problematika registru, která tvoří metodologický základ předložené práce. Jednotlivé kapitoly se zaměřují na vývoj teorie registru a představují jednotlivé komponenty registrové analýzy, která je postavena na souhrnu tří registrových charakteristik. Tyto charakteristiky jsou téma (field), vztah účastníků komunikace (tenor) a způsob komunikace (Mode). Kapitoly jsou postavena převážně na poznatcích M.A.K. Hallidaye a spolu s teorií registru je představena také problematika jazykových funkcí, které na registr navazují. Jedná se konkrétně o jazykové funkce ideační, interpersonální a textovou.

Další kapitola teoretické části práce se zabývá registrovým modelem Juliane Housevé. Ta která využila poznatků M.A.K.Hallidaye a sestavila model, který slouží převážně k hodnocení kvality překladu, ale v této práci slouží jako nástroj pro lingvistickou analýzu výchozích textů. Podkapitoly přestavují jednotlivé komponenty modelu a rozpracovávají jeho fungování. Uvedeny jsou jak rozdíly mezi zjevným a skrytým překladem, tak otázka kulturního filtru. Kromě 3 základních komponentů

registrové analýzy je dále představena také problematika žánru, kterou Housová zahrnuje do svého modelu a která je rozpracována nejen z pohledu Housové, ale i dalších lingvistů, zabývajících se touto problematikou.

Na teoretickou část navazuje praktická část, která se zabývá samotnou analýzou registru výše zmíněného žánru. Analýza je prováděna na zdrojových textech stejného žánru, které pocházejících ze dvou různých webových stránek. Jedna ze stránek pochází z kanadského prostředí a druhá z evropského. Kromě tohoto dělení, jsou zdrojové texty rozděleny také podle předpokládaných jazykových funkcí, které v nich převažují, tedy na skupinu, u které se očekává, že bude mít výraznější ideační funkci a na skupinu, u které bude převládat interpersonální funkce.

Následné kapitoly představují již samotnou analýzu. Ač se korpus analýzy sestává ze dvanácti textů, vzhledem k rozsahu práce je analýza provedena dopodrobna pouze u čtyř konkrétních textů. U každého textu je jednotlivě představena každá z registrových charakteristik a texty jsou posuzovány jak ze stran lexika, syntaxe a diskurzu. Celková lingvistická analýzy je zakončena u jednotlivých textů souhrnem funkcí, které v rámci analýzy byly odhaleny. Takovýmto způsobem jsou zanalyzovány obě skupiny textů.

Závěry práce odhalují jak charakteristiky, které jsou společné pro obě webové stránky, tak odlišnosti jednotlivě stanovených skupin. Na základě analýzy jsou také vyvozeny jednotlivé jazykové funkce, které v daných skupinách převažují a nebo jsou naopak upozaděny.

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ANNOTATION

The presented thesis is focusing on the register analysis of the novel genre of women sport news story. The main purpose of the analysis is to uncover on the basis of the register variables field, tenor and mode, the main characteristics of the given genre. Moreover, the thesis discusses also the issue of language metafunctions, which are tightly connected with the register.

Key words: register, genre, metafunctions, women ice hockey, sport

ANOTACE

Předložená diplomová práce se zabývá analýzou registru u žánru sportovních článků z oblasti ženského ledního hokeje. Hlavním cílem práce je na základě zmíněné analýzy a odhalit hlavní charakteristiky daného žánru. Mimo jiné se také práce zabývá problematikou jazykových metafunckí, které úzce souvisí s registerem.

Klíčová slova: registr, žánr, metafunkce, ženský lední hokej, sport