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TRADITIONAL BRITISH COOKING –

NOUN PHRASE ANALYSIS

Bakalářská práce

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Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracoval samostatně a uvedl úplný seznam citované a použité literatury.

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1 Introduction

The aim of this thesis is to describe the English noun phrases – names of traditional British dishes, in terms of their structure and examine the meaning relationships between individual noun phrase constituents.

The theoretical part introduces the typical structure of the English noun phrase. It describes the individual noun phrase elements – determiners, premodifiers, head and postmodifiers in more detail, focusing mainly on noun phrase premodification, which is of the major interest to this thesis. One section is dedicated to the distribution of the individual modifier types across English registers, using corpus data from *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*.

The *Corpus and Methods* chapter introduces the corpus used to perform the noun phrase analysis – a list of names of traditional British dishes called *Traditional British Cooking*, along with adjustments it had to undergo in order to serve as an adequate source of data for the analysis. The final corpus is presented here in a form of a table describing each entry in terms of its structure and meaning.

The structural analysis of the corpus entries investigates the distribution of different noun phrase modifiers, their parts of speech, length of premodifier sequences, position of premodifying nouns within multiple premodification sequences and structural relationships between multiple premodifiers.

Finally, the meaning relationships between individual noun phrase constituents are examined in order to identify whether there are any predominant meaning combinations throughout the corpus.

2 The English Noun Phrase

2.1 Structure of a noun phrase

A noun phrase is a phrase, which typically has a noun or a pronoun as its head (Leech 2006, 73). Functionally, it can represent various roles in a clause or sentence, mainly those of subject, object, complement or prepositional complement. The basic noun phrase, which consists of a noun determiner and head, can be further expanded by adding noun modifiers, creating a complex noun phrase. The phrase structure is then as follows:

- (1) Determiner(s) – premodifier(s) – head – postmodifier(s)

However, the only mandatory member of a noun phrase is the head. Determiners, premodifiers and postmodifiers are all optional elements of a noun phrase. As Leech points out: “Very often, the [noun] phrase consists of a head alone – either a noun or a pronoun...” (2006, 73). The next most frequent type, according to Leech, consists of a determiner with a following noun. The examples in (2) show various possibilities of noun phrase construction¹:

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (2) | (a) | head only | <i>music</i> |
| | (b) | DET – head | <i>an orange</i> |
| | (c) | DET – PreM – head | <i>the latest theory</i> |
| | (d) | DET – head - PostM | <i>a slice of pizza</i> |
| | (e) | DET – PreM – head – PostM | <i>a huge amount of money</i> |

Via modification, noun phrases can be expanded in many ways and often include both premodifiers and postmodifiers. Moreover, noun phrases can also become more complex through embedding of one phrase or clause into another (Leech 2006, 74). This is illustrated in (3), which shows a single, structurally complex noun phrase².

¹ If not stated otherwise, all the examples are provided by the author.

² The example is borrowed from Leech (2006, 74).

² The example is borrowed from Leech (2006, 74).

- (3) *the recent unrest in Ruritania, which has led to a cautious measure of liberalization in a regime that up to recently has been a byword for totally inflexible authoritarianism*

The following sections will examine the individual constituents of the English noun phrase in greater detail.

2.2 Head of a noun phrase

2.2.1 Typical noun phrase head categories

In a noun phrase, as in any phrase, the head represents the main word of a phrase. It is the most important and the only obligatory element of a phrase. Noun phrases are most typically headed by either common or proper nouns and pronouns (Biber, Conrad and Leech 2012, 42). However, there are also special cases in which the head of a noun phrase is represented by an adjective (see 2.2.2). Examples in (4) show the four possible types of noun phrase heads (the noun phrase heads are in bold)³:

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|-------------|
| (4) | (a) | <i>The new car is amazing!</i> | common noun |
| | (b) | <i>Dawn lives in Wembley.</i> | proper noun |
| | (c) | <i>Have you got everything you need?</i> | pronoun |
| | (d) | <i>Show me how the impossible can be possible!</i> | adjective |

Even though the phrases in (4c-d) do not have nouns as their heads, they are noun phrases, because they have the structure characteristics of a noun phrase ((4c] has a modifier, *you need*, and (4d] has a determiner, *the*) and they share the same syntactic roles, acting as subject or object of a clause (Biber, Conrad and Leech, Longman Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English 2012, 42).

According to Biber, Conrad and Leech, a pronoun can substitute for a noun (and therefore a head of a noun phrase) or a complete noun phrase (2012, 264). Noun phrases headed with pronouns usually do not include a determiner or premodifiers, but they may have postmodifiers.

2.2.2 Adjectives as heads of noun phrases

The role of a noun phrase head can be, in certain cases, occupied by an adjective. Adjectives in this function, unlike nouns, do not inflect for number or for the genitive

³ Examples (4b-d) are quoted from Biber, Conrad and Leech (2012, 42), examples 3, 5 and 6 respectively.

case and they usually require a definite determiner (Quirk, et al. 2012, 138). Some of these adjectives can be modified by adverbs, which is typical of adjectives, but not nouns (Biber, Conrad and Leech, Longman Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English 2012, 202).

Semantically, the adjective-headed noun phrases usually refer to a certain group of people sharing the same general characteristic described by the adjective, such as *the innocent*, *the Dutch*, *the young* etc. (Quirk, et al. 2012, 138).

2.3 Determiners

Biber, Conrad and Leech describe determiners as “function words used to specify the kind of reference a noun has” (2012, 65).

The determiners can be expressed by articles (definite article *the* and indefinite article *a*), possessives (e.g. *my* or *your*), demonstratives (e.g. *this* or *those*), quantifiers (such as *all*, *some*, *many* etc.) or numerals (e.g. *one*) (Biber, Conrad and Leech 2012, 65). *Genitives* can also occupy the determiner slot in a noun phrase (see 2.4.4).

It is possible to combine two or more determiners in the same noun phrase. However, these determiners have to occur in a fixed order, according to which are they differentiated (in the order of occurrence) into predeterminers, central determiners and postdeterminers.

The most common type of determiners are central determiners, namely articles, demonstrative determiners and possessive determiners. Predeterminers include *all*, *both*, *half* and multipliers such as *double* or *twice*.

In Biber, Conrad and Leech, postdeterminers are further divided into two slots – slot 1 and slot 2, indicating the order of multiple postdeterminers within a single noun phrase, e.g.: *the last three days* (2012, 66). The slot 1 can be occupied by ordinal numerals or semi-determiners like *same*, *other*, or *next*. The slot 2 includes cardinal numerals and quantifying determiners.

2.4 Premodification of a noun phrase

2.4.1 Types of English noun phrase premodifiers

Structurally, there are four major types of noun premodifiers in English: general adjective, ed-participial modifier, ing-participial modifier and noun. The most common English noun premodifiers are general adjectives (more about frequency of different

premodifier types in 2.6.2). Examples of the individual types of noun premodification follow in (5):

- (5) (a) general adjective: *new building, awesome information, incredible story*
- (b) ed-participial: *tinted windows, smoked haddock, hijacked airplane*
- (c) ing-participial: *chopping board, striking issue, inspiring documentary*
- (d) noun: *basketball player, expiration date, camera lens, herb garden*

As Biber, Conrad and Leech point out, premodifiers are (opposed to postmodifiers) very condensed structures, that is, they use fewer words than postmodifiers to convey roughly the same information (2012, 272). Actually, as shown in (6) below, most adjectives and participials in premodification can be rephrased as longer, postmodifying relative clause:

- (6) (a) *a big pillow -> a pillow which is big*
- (b) *a restricted area -> an area which is restricted*
- (c) *an established tradition -> a tradition which has been established*
- (d) *flashing lights -> lights which are flashing*

From the examples above, it is clear that the semantic relationships between nouns and their premodifying adjectives are (in most cases) quite clearly predictable by converting the premodifying (attributive) adjective into a postmodifying relative clause using the same adjective in a predicative function⁴. In this sense, adjectives in premodification differ tremendously from nouns, which are also very common in noun premodification.

2.4.2 Noun phrases with multiple premodifiers

Throughout English (especially written) registers, noun phrases can occur with multiple premodifiers. However, as Biber, Conrad and Leech point out, only rarely do all the words in premodification sequence modify the head noun (2012, 276). Instead, there are more often embedded relationships within the premodifying sequences, with some words further modifying other premodifiers. Compare the examples in (7):

⁴ With exception of attributive adjectives which do not have a predicative counterpart, such as *main*.

- (7) (a) *fried* [*chicken nugget*]
 (b) [*fried chicken*] *sandwich*

While the participial modifier *fried* modifies the head noun *nugget* in (7a), in (7b) it modifies the premodifying noun *chicken*.

There are also several cases in which the meaning relations among noun phrase constituents is ambiguous, that is, there is more than one possibility of embedding within the noun phrase. The example (8) allows for two distinct readings of the same noun phrase:

- (8) (a) [*foreign company*] *manager*
 (b) *foreign* [*company manager*]

According to Biber, Conrad and Leech, “the number of possible meaning relationships increases dramatically with each additional modifier” (2012, 277). Noun phrases with e.g. four-word modification can therefore possibly express many different meaning relationships among their constituents via different embedding structures. Several of possibilities in terms of these structures are exemplified in (9):

- (9) (a) [*big*] [*old*] [*rusty*] [*American*] *van*
 (b) [[*reasonably*] *priced*] [[*cell*] *phone*] *accessories*
 (c) [[*extremely*] *talented*] [*young*] [[*film*] *director*]
 (d) [[[*unbelievably*] *well*] *written*] [[*short*] *story*]

2.4.2.1 Coordinated premodifiers

There are two ways of coordinating noun premodifiers: *and*-coordination (e.g. *cheeky and lazy kid*) and *or*-coordination (e.g. *cultural or educational activities*). These two types of coordination can be used as means of clarification of the semantic relations among the individual premodifiers. However, Biber, Conrad and Leech point out that the usage of coordination could itself be double-edged by allowing for different interpretations (2012, 278).

In case of *and*-coordination, the two coordinated premodifiers can identify two distinct qualities of the same referent, as seen in (10a). However, when used with plural and uncountable heads, these modifiers can distinguish two different, mutually exclusive referents (10b).

- (10) (a) *history and geography teacher*
steak and kidney pudding
small and powerful computer
- (b) *good and bad decisions*
English and German soldiers
formal and casual clothing

Premodifiers coordinated with *or* can also express two different kinds of interpretation. In certain cases, *or* expresses the possibility of either one, or both modifiers being applied to a given referent at the same time (11a). On the other hand, in case the two modifiers are mutually exclusive, only one of the two is applicable (11b)⁵.

- (11) (a) *racial or religious cohesion*
familiar or preplanned activities
- (b) *dead or dying larvae*
petroleum or coal-based hydrocarbon matrices

2.4.2.2 Premodification of multiple heads

In connection with multiple premodification, Quirk, et al. mention also the possibility of modification applying to more than one head (2012, 389). The phrases *clever boys* and *clever girls* can be merged into one phrase *clever boys and girls*, in order to avoid using two instances of the same modifier *clever*. If we wanted to assign the *clever* quality to *boys* only, we can, according to Quirk, et al., avoid ambiguity by either changing the word order (*girls and clever boys*) or introducing separate determiners (*some clever boys and some girls*) (2012, 389).

2.4.3 Order of multiple premodifiers

To a great extent, the order of individual constituents of premodification is determined by the intended meaning of a noun phrase. However, according to Biber, et al., “the order is also strongly influenced by the structural type of the premodifiers” (2007, 598). Even though there are no absolute rules, there are some general tendencies in premodifier ordering. In (12), there are two possible generalizations of typical order of noun phrase premodifiers: (12a) from Biber, et al.’s *Longman Grammar of Spoken and*

⁵ Examples in (11) borrowed from Biber, Conrad and Leech (2012, 278).

Written English, (12b) from Quirk, et al.'s *Student's Grammar of the English Language* (2007, 598; 2012, 392)⁶.

- (12) (a) adverb + adjective + color adjective + participle + noun + head noun
(b) general + age + colour + participle + provenance + noun + denominal
+ head

While (12b) provides a sequence more exhaustive than the one in (12a), it does not include the possibility of premodifying adverb at the beginning of (12a). Unlike (12a), (12b) includes the possibility of adding a denominal adjective like *social* or *political* between premodifying noun and noun phrase head (e.g. *the London social life*). It also includes an extra slot denoting the provenance of the referent (e.g. *Chinese* or *Gothic*) that could be inserted between participle and noun in the premodification sequence (e.g. *a crumbling Gothic church tower*).

However, as mentioned above, these generalizations of noun premodification sequences are by no means prescriptive and there are exceptions to them among English noun phrases. For example, in the noun phrase *devastating natural disaster*, the participial modifier *devastating* precedes the adjective *natural*.

2.4.4 Specifying vs. classifying genitives

Genitives can (and usually do) function as determiners in a noun phrase – “they precede the head and like other determiners they play the role of specifying the reference of the head noun” (Biber, Conrad and Leech 2012, 80). Genitives in the determiner function are therefore called specifying genitives.

However, beside specifying genitives, there are also other genitives, which “have the role of classifying the reference of the head noun” (Biber, Conrad and Leech 2012, 80). These are called classifying genitives and act as noun phrase modifiers. The two types of genitives are compared in the two following sentences:

- (13) (a) *The new **chef's** food tasted incredible.*
(b) *I saw him wearing the new **chef's** jacket yesterday.*

While the specifying genitive in (13a) refers to a single specific person, the classifying genitive in (13b) serves as a reference to a certain type (class) of jacket.

⁶ Quirk, et al. have included *Determiners* in their examples of premodification sequence (2012, 392). Since determiners are examined separately in chapter 0, they are not included here in (12b).

Note that the determiner and modifier *the new* in (13a) belong to the genitive *chef's*, not to the following noun *food*, unlike in (13b), where they are connected to the head noun *jacket*, as illustrated in (14) below:

- (14) (a) [*the new chef's*] *food*
 (b) *the new* [*chef's*] *jacket*

Biber, Conrad and Leech further demonstrate the difference between the two types of genitives by stating that specifying genitives answer the question “Who’s X?” while classifying genitives answer the question “What kind of X?” (2012, 80).

2.4.5 *Meaning of noun + noun sequences*

Unlike adjective + noun sequences, noun + noun sequences are highly unpredictable in terms of their meaning relationships. Biber, Conrad and Leech state that “there are no signals to indicate which meaning is intended in any given case” (2012, 272).

Rephrasing noun + noun sequences as postmodifiers is therefore not as straightforward as in case of adjective + noun sequences illustrated above. “To rephrase noun + noun sequences as postmodifiers requires,” according to Biber, Conrad and Leech, “a wide range of function words (different prepositions and relative pronouns) together with different verbs” (2012, 272). Following examples in (15) show a variety of different possible meaning relationships expressed by noun + noun sequences⁷:

- | | | | | |
|------|-----|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| (15) | (a) | <i>plastic trays</i> | = | <i>trays made from plastic</i> |
| | (b) | <i>wash basins</i> | = | <i>basins used for washing</i> |
| | (c) | <i>law report</i> | = | <i>report about the law</i> |
| | (d) | <i>company management</i> | = | <i>the management of the company</i> |
| | (e) | <i>commission sources</i> | = | <i>sources in the commission</i> |
| | (f) | <i>elephant boy</i> | = | <i>boy who resembles an elephant</i> |

Due to the fact, that noun + noun sequences do not contain any function words to express the semantic relationship between the two nouns, the information conveyed by them is highly condensed. The meaning therefore relies to a great extent on implicit meaning of each noun + noun sequence constituent and the logical relation between them shared by the speech community. This leads to a situation where there is a wide array of possible logical relations between different nouns in noun + noun sequences.

⁷ Examples borrowed from Biber, Conrad and Leech (2012, 272).

These relations can often be subject to ambiguous interpretation (e.g. *steel factory* could mean either *a factory where steel is made* or *a factory made of steel*), and, in fact, the number of them is far from finite which makes it difficult to arrange them into closed set of categories.

However, Biber, Conrad and Leech describe at least some of the possible semantic relations between nouns in noun + noun sequences that are widely spread across the English vocabulary⁸ (2012, 273):

- (16) (a) composition (N2 is made from N1; N2 consists of N1)
e.g. *cardboard box* = *box made from cardboard*
- (b) purpose (N2 is for the purpose of N1; N2 is used for N1)
e.g. *wine glass* = *glass used for wine*
- (c) identity (N2 has the same referent as N1 but classifies it in terms of different attributes)
e.g. *celebrity chef* = *a chef who is a celebrity*
- (d) content (N2 is about N1; N2 deals with N1)
e.g. *car magazine* = *magazine about cars*
- (e) objective (N1 is the object of the process described in N2, or of the action performed by the agent described in N2)
e.g. *computer salesman* = *X sells computers*
- (f) subjective (N1 is the subject of the process described in N2; N2 is usually a nominalization of an intransitive verb)
e.g. *revenue growth* = *revenues grow*
- (g) time (N2 is found or takes place at the time given by N1)
e.g. *winter holidays* = *holidays that take place in winter*
- (h) location (N2 is found or takes place at the location given by N1)
e.g. *street lights* = *lights found in the street*
- (i) institution (N2 identifies an institution for N1)
e.g. *football association* = *association for football*
- (j) partitive (N2 identifies parts of N1)
e.g. *chicken breast* = *breast of a chicken*
- (k) specialization (N1 identifies an area of specialization for the person or

⁸ As in Biber, Conrad and Leech (2012, 273), the premodifying noun is labeled N1 and the head noun N2.

occupation given in N2; N2 is animate)

e.g. sales manager = manager specializing in sales

As Biber, Conrad and Leech admit, however, many noun + noun sequences could be associated with more than one category (2012, 274). As an example, *history teacher* could be considered as either an objective (*X teaches history*) or specialization (*teacher specializing in history*). Moreover, there are many noun + noun sequences which would not fit accurately into any of the above categories. Biber, Conrad and Leech use an example *riot police*, which, as they claim, “might be understood as expressing purpose, but there is an additional component of meaning: these are police used to control riots, not police for (creating) riots!” (2012, 274).

2.4.6 Historical use of nouns as nominal premodifiers

In their 2011 article *Grammatical change in the noun phrase: the influence of written language use*, Biber and Gray illustrate changes in frequency of use of different noun phrase modifiers over the last three centuries. They argue that grammatical innovation in the English noun phrase was influenced, to a great extent, by demands of written (especially academic) discourse.

Their research, based on several different (both synchronic and historical) corpora, shows a dramatic development in the historical change in use of nouns as nominal premodifiers. As Figure 1 illustrates, the use of nouns as nominal premodifiers was very rare in the 18th century, and experienced a significant increase in frequency in written discourse between the 19th and 20th centuries.

Biber and Gray further note that the greatest incline in frequency of use of nouns as nominal premodifiers occurred over the period 1925-65. Even though the increase continues up to present time, they claim that “there is some indication that this development is levelling off in recent decades” (2011, 232).

According to Biber and Gray, the corpus data illustrated by Figure 1 reflect (other than increase in frequency) also an expansion of meaning and function of noun phrases used as nominal premodifiers. There has been a notable change in the meaning of nouns used in noun premodification, the range of possible meanings of noun + noun sequences has increased significantly, and there has also been a considerable extension in the use of multiple premodifying nouns.

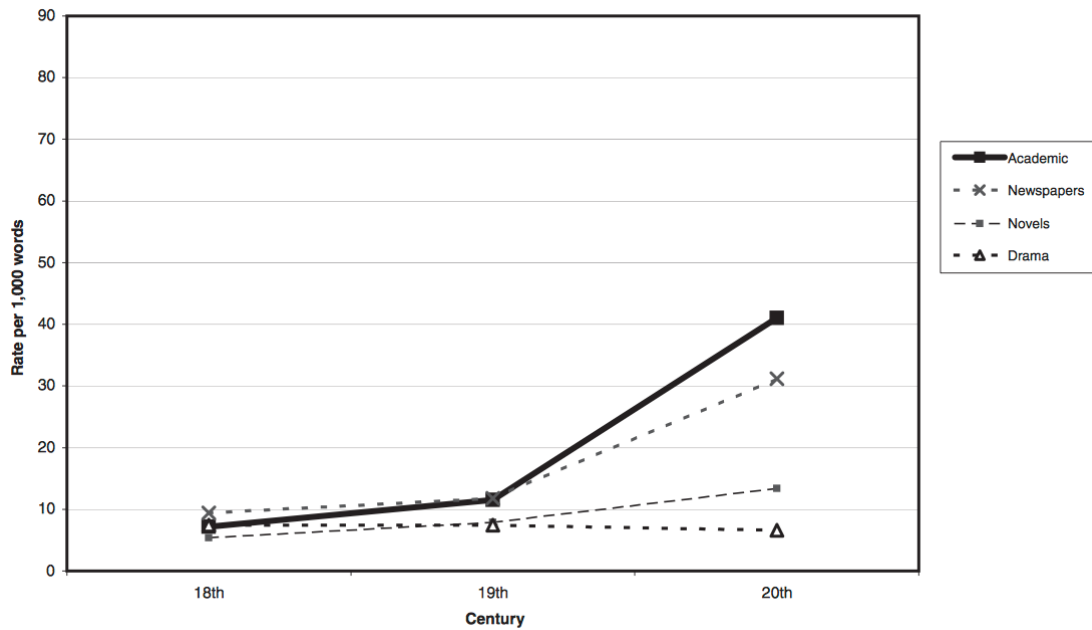


Figure 1: Historical use of nouns as nominal premodifiers⁹

2.5 Postmodification of a noun phrase

2.5.1 English noun phrase postmodifier types

English noun phrases can be postmodified by either clauses or phrases. Clausal postmodifiers include relative clauses, *to*-infinitive clauses, *ing*-clauses and *ed*-clauses. Phrasal postmodifiers comprise prepositional phrases and appositive noun phrases. (17) illustrates examples of all the postmodifier categories mentioned above (the postmodifiers in question are in bold):

- (17) (a) relative clause
*a girl **who has never attended a single university lecture***
*a book **which will change the way you think about our society***
- (b) *to*-infinitive clause
*the ability **to survive in the worst imaginable conditions***
*a reason **to buy a brand new television***
- (c) *ing*-clause
*the armed forces **approaching our borders***
*engineers **introducing new technologies into people's lives***
- (d) *ed*-clause

⁹ Figure 1 borrowed from Biber and Gray (2011, 231), Figure 5.

*a building **designed by a group of top architects***
*discoveries **expected to speed up the cure research***

(e) prepositional phrase

*a protest **in the centre of New York***
*the flowers **for my dear grandmother***

(f) appositive noun phrase

*the band's singer, **Billie Joe Armstrong***

There are also cases in which the noun phrase is postmodified by an adjective phrase (e.g. *the politicians **responsible for the crisis***), however, they are less common.

2.5.2 Restrictive vs. non-restrictive postmodifiers

The English noun phrase postmodifiers can appear in restrictive or non-restrictive functions. Restrictive postmodifiers impose a limit on the reference of the noun phrase head they belong to. Non-restrictive postmodifiers, on the other hand, do not restrict the reference of the head. They only provide additional described information about the reference denoted by the head.

The examples in (18) show the individual postmodifier types in their restrictive functions (the postmodifiers in questions are in bold):

(18) (a) restrictive relative clause

*The man **who committed this crime** will probably never be caught.*

(b) restrictive *ed*-clause

*He has all the skills **required to perform the task**.*

(c) restrictive *ing*-clause

*The boy **hiding in the corner** is my son.*

(d) restrictive prepositional phrase

*The family **in the photograph** looks very happy.*

The following examples in (19) illustrate the postmodifiers in non-restrictive functions (in bold). Note that unlike restrictive postmodifiers, the non-restrictive ones are separated from the head by commas (the same is realized by intonation and pauses in a spoken languages).

(19) (a) non-restrictive relative clause

*My best friend, **who is a great cook**, lives just a few blocks away.*

- (b) non-restrictive *ed*-clause
His dog, scared by all the noises, started running away.
- (c) non-restrictive *ing*-clause
The driver, looking the other way, completely overlooked the sign.
- (d) non-restrictive prepositional phrase
Paris, with all its historical monuments, is a great holiday destination.

(18) and (19) describe the postmodifier types that can appear in both restrictive or non-restrictive function. The postmodifications by *to*-infinitive clause and adjective phrase are usually restrictive, the appositive noun phrases are, according to Biber, Conrad and Leech, almost always non-restrictive, which makes them exceptional (2012, 281).

The distinction among modifiers between restrictive and non-restrictive is not exclusive to postmodification, however, as Quirk, et. al point out: “Modification at its ‘most restrictive’ tends to come after the head: that is, our decision to use an item as a premodifier ... often reflects our wish that it be taken for granted and not be interpreted as a specific identifier.” (2012, 365).

2.5.3 Postmodification by prepositional phrases

According to Biber, et al., prepositional phrases represent by far the most common postmodifier type across all registers (2007, 635). There are many instances in which it is possible to convey the intended meaning either by a prepositional phrase or a corresponding relative clause, i.e. many prepositional phrases can be re-phrased into relative clauses with almost no semantic change. However, the prepositional phrases tend to be preferred in these cases, due to their structural simplicity.

(20) presents examples of pairs of prepositional phrases and their corresponding relative clauses.

- (20) (a) *children with learning disabilities*
children who have learning disabilities
- (b) *libraries with amazing book collections*
libraries which have amazing book collections
- (c) *the car in my neighbour’s garage*
the car that is in my neighbour’s garage

- (d) *the encyclopaedia on the shelf*
the encyclopaedia that is on the shelf

It is obvious that using prepositional phrases instead of corresponding relative clauses in postmodification is caused by the economy of language. However, it is also apparent that the two options are not semantically identical. For example, *the encyclopaedia on the shelf* could be, in a different context, re-phrased as *the encyclopaedia that was on the shelf*. Even though relative clauses convey more information than the corresponding prepositional phrases, they are not as frequent, because there are not as many situations in which the extra information conveyed by them would be required to understand the meaning of an utterance.

Corpus findings in Quirk, et al.'s *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* regarding the choice of prepositions in postmodifying prepositional phrases reveal an interesting fact that only six prepositions account for approximately 90% of all prepositional phrases as postmodifiers (2007, 635). The six prepositions in question are *of, in, for, on, to* and *with*, first of which accounts for 60-65% of prepositional postmodifiers. The next six most frequent prepositions include *about, at, between, by, from* and *like*, each of which account for approximately 1% of all prepositional phrases functioning as postmodifiers.

2.5.4 Postmodifier complexes

Just like premodifiers, the English noun phrase postmodifiers can often combine into complex postmodifying structures. As in multiple premodification, multiple postmodifiers can either modify the noun phrase head directly or modify each other via different embedding structures. Either way, the whole postmodification sequence belonging to a single noun phrase head is assigned a term *postmodifier complex* (Biber, et al. 2007, 641).

Biber, et al. state that postmodifier complexes are most common in academic prose, moderately common in news and fiction and rare in conversation (2007, 642). Regarding the order of constituents, they analyse noun phrases with two postmodifiers labelling the position immediately after the head Position 1 and the following Position 2. Prepositional phrases are the most common type of postmodifiers in both of these positions, relative clauses rarely appear in Position 1, but are relatively common in Position 2.

2.6 Distribution of noun phrase modification across registers

This section will briefly illustrate the distribution and frequency of selected noun phrase modifiers across four subdivisions of the English register (academic text [ACAD], conversation transcription [CONV], fiction text [FICT] and news text [NEWS]) denoted by Longman Spoken and Written English Corpus (LSWE Corpus). The LSWE Corpus is used as a source of examples, text extracts and corpus findings in *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*, from which the figures and data following in this section have been borrowed (Biber, et al. 2007).

2.6.1 Distribution of noun phrases with pre- and postmodifiers

The corpus findings in Figure 2 show that the use of noun phrase modification is relatively rare in conversation and, on the other hand, fairly common in news text and academic writing. The most frequent type of noun phrase modification across all registers is premodification.

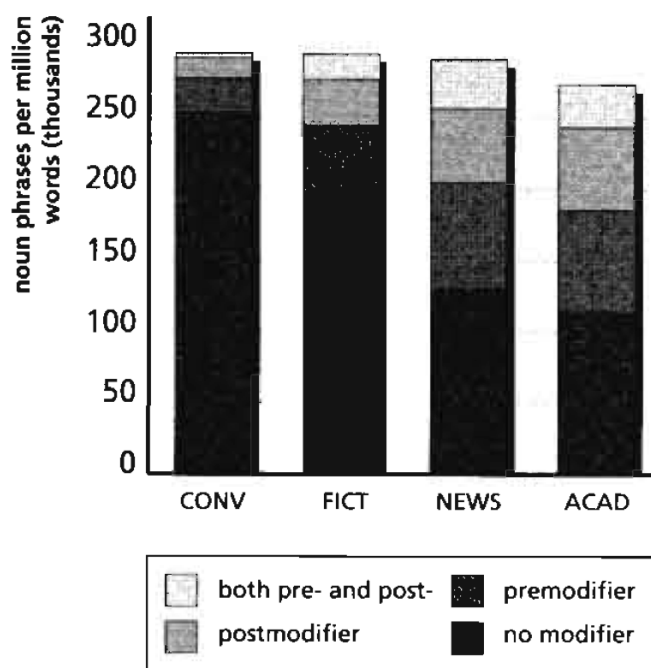


Figure 2: Distribution of noun phrases with premodifiers and postmodifiers¹⁰

¹⁰ Figure 2 was borrowed from Biber, et al. (2007, 578), Figure 8.4.

2.6.2 Structural types of premodification across registers

As Figure 3 illustrates, the most common type of premodifiers in all registers are common adjectives. The second most common are nouns, which have undergone a significant increase in frequency of use throughout the 20th century (see 2.4.6). The participial premodifiers are relatively rare across all registers.

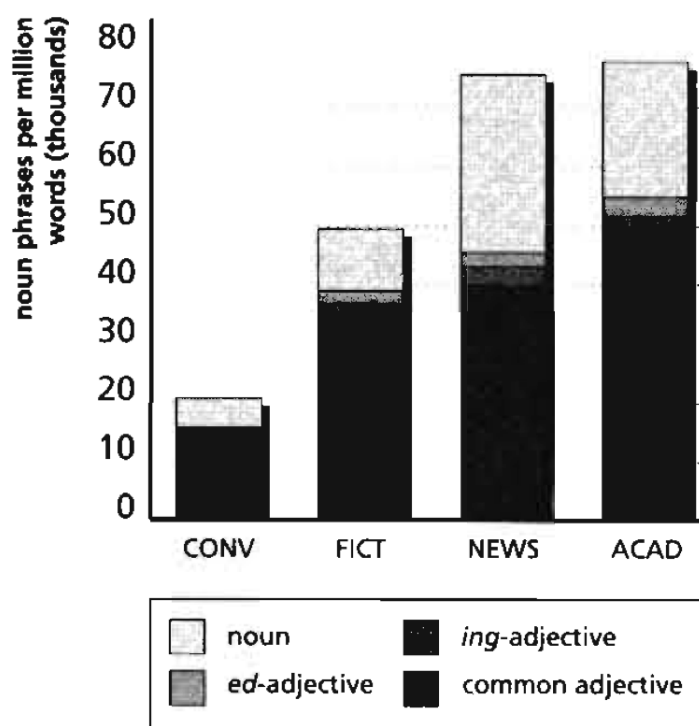


Figure 3: Frequency of premodifier types across registers¹¹

2.6.3 Distribution of premodification by length

Figure 4 shows that as according to premodification length, 1-word premodification is by far the most common across all registers. On the other hand, more than 4-word premodification is extremely rare. Even though the individual registers, especially conversation, have different frequencies of premodifier use by length, their proportional use is very similar in all of them.

¹¹ Figure 3 was borrowed from Biber, et. al. (2007, 589), Figure 8.7.

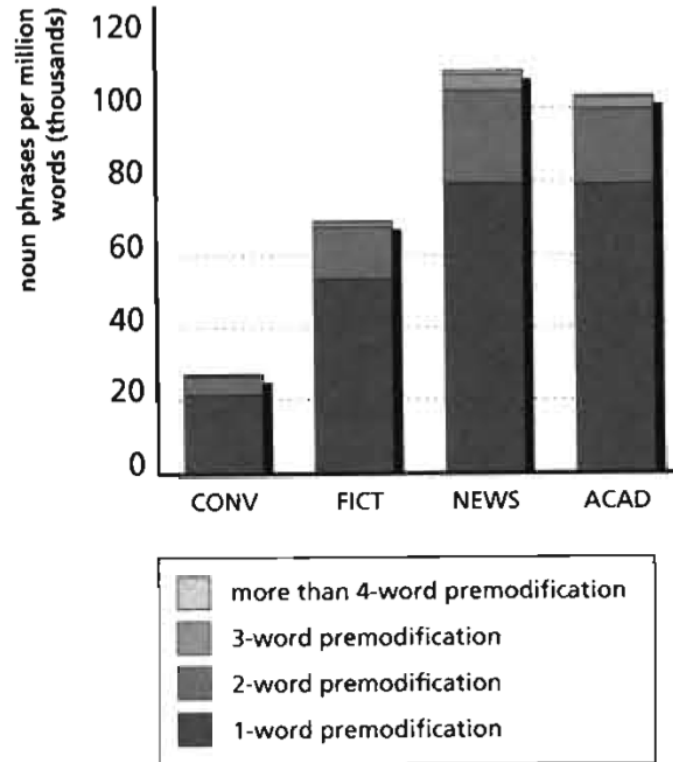


Figure 4: Distribution of premodification by length¹²

2.6.4 Postmodifier types across registers

The most common type of postmodification by far, according to Figure 5, are prepositional phrases. As Biber, et al. point out, “the proportion of prepositional phrases is fairly constant: prepositional phrases make up 65-80% of all postmodifiers in all registers” (2007, 606).

The proportions of use between non-prepositional postmodifier types is then, as shown in Figure 6, dominated by relative clauses. The other postmodifier types, however, show a greater variability across the different register types.

¹² Figure 4 was borrowed from Biber, et. al. (2007, 597), Figure 8.9.

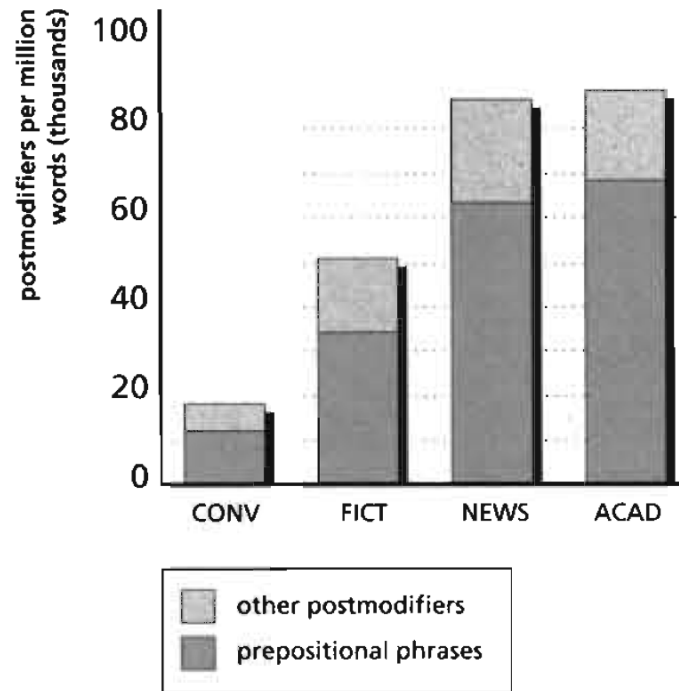


Figure 5: Prepositional v. other postmodification types across registers¹³

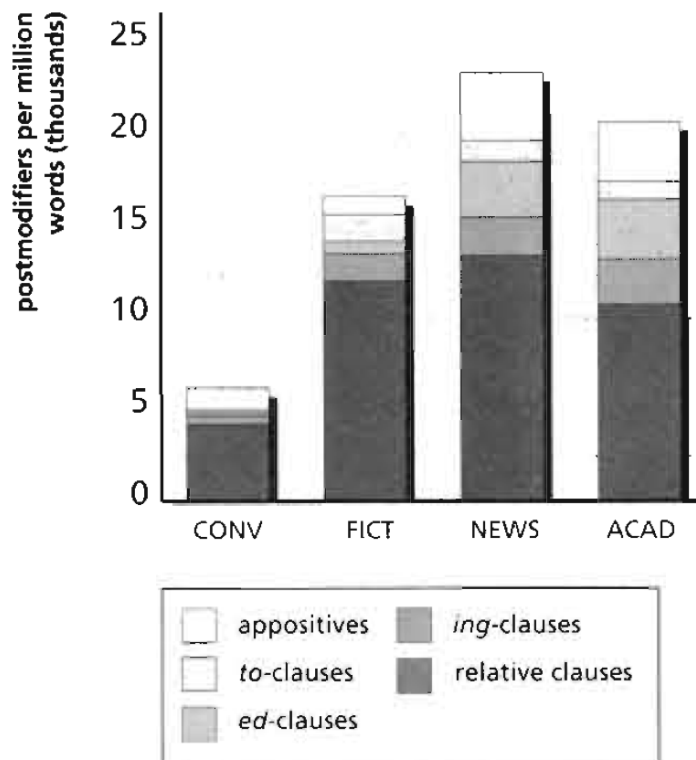


Figure 6: Non-prepositional postmodifier types across registers¹⁴

¹³ Figure 5 was borrowed from Biber, et. al. (2007, 606), Figure 8.12.

¹⁴ Figure 6 was borrowed from Biber, et. al. (2007, 606), Figure 8.13.

3 Corpus and Methods

3.1 Introduction

In the following chapter, a noun phrase analysis is performed on a corpus of nearly 300 noun phrases from a semantic field of traditional British cooking, specifically the names of individual dishes. The corpus is based upon a list of traditional British dishes called *Traditional British Cooking* from Colin Spencer's 2011 book *British Food: An Extraordinary Thousand Years of History*.

The choice of this particular list rather than a selection of cookery books or restaurant menus was based upon a fact that it contains, by and large, original and unchanged dish names and does not combine the individual dish elements together (that is main dishes and side dishes). In other words, today's cookery books and restaurant menus often include names influenced by authors' emotional attachment, individual perception or personal adjustments of the dishes, and often combine the individual dish elements in a rather inconsistent manner, which would make them difficult to analyse by the methods used in this thesis (e.g. *Kate & Will's Wedding Pie*, *Honey-Roasted Lemon Rabbit with the Most Brilliant Offal Skewers* or *King of Mash: Irish Champ* in Oliver [2011]).

Even though Colin Spencer describes his list of dishes as "far from being comprehensive", it is arguably the most exhaustive list of traditional British dishes recorded in a single publication (2011, 354).

3.2 Corpus adjustment

The whole list *Traditional British Cooking* is enclosed in Appendix, however, in order to perform the analysis, it had to be adjusted and rearranged by the means described in this section.

The aim of this adjustment was to arrive at a list of individual dish names, that is names of main dishes, side dishes, sauces etc. listed separately, as they would have been listed on a typical *à la carte* menu. Even though there are many established combinations among these dishes (e.g. *Roast Beef and Yorkshire Pudding*), the variation between those combinations is very common, therefore listing the individual constituents separately represents a more appropriate way of performing an objective analysis.

The following subsections illustrate and give reasons for the individual steps of the corpus adjustment necessary for further analysis. The steps are listed in a specific order of execution (i.e. every step has been performed on a list already modified by the preceding steps).

3.2.1 Elimination of preparation descriptions

Throughout the list, there are several instances in which Spencer briefly describes the preparation of dishes, in addition to their names. These descriptions have been eliminated since they do not fall under the conceptual category of dish names examined in this analysis.

3.2.2 Elimination of origin descriptions in Regional Specialities section

The *Regional Specialities* section in *Traditional British Cooking* list include, other than dish names, information about origin of individual dishes. These have been eliminated for the same reason as preparation descriptions above. E.g. in *Pickled Salmon from Northumberland*, the origin information has been eliminated, leaving a separate entry *Pickled Salmon*.

3.2.3 Separation into individual dish names

Even though the majority of dish names in *Traditional British Cooking* are listed separately, there are several dish combinations, which are not necessarily unseparable, as to the criteria mentioned above. These have been separated into individual entries for the purposes of this analysis. For example, *Roast Beef and Yorkshire Pudding with horseradish and mustard* has been separated into four separate entries: *Roast Beef*, *Yorkshire Pudding*, *horseradish* and *mustard*.

3.2.4 Separation of noun phrases with or-coordination

There were two instances in the list, in which *or*-coordination allowed for dividing an entry into two separate entries. In the first one, *Beef or Mutton Curry*, the noun phrase with two coordinated premodifiers has been split into two noun phrases with a single premodifier (*Beef Curry* and *Mutton Curry*). In the second instance, there was a single premodifier modifying multiple heads – *Soused Herring or Mackerel*. These have been again separated into two separate noun phrases (*Soused Herring* and *Soused Mackerel*).

3.2.5 Elimination of separate ingredient names

As mentioned above, the analysis examines the noun phrase structure of names of individual dishes. However, the *Traditional British Cooking* list contains also typical British ingredients. These have been, for the obvious reasons, eliminated (e.g. *celery*, *broad beans*, *beetroots*, *lentils* etc.).

3.2.6 Elimination of general dish names

Apart from names of specific dishes, Spencer's list includes several general examples of types of dishes typically cooked in Britain, such as *Pasta* or *Savoury Pies*. Since the analysis deals only with names of specific dishes, these have been excluded as well.

3.2.7 Elimination of other semantically unsuitable entries

There have been other categories of list entries which did not conceptually belong to the semantic category of dish names, and therefore had to be eliminated. First one of them included names of different kinds of bread or biscuits (e.g. *Bakestone Bread*, *Barley Bread*, *Soda Bread*, *Abernethy Biscuits*¹⁵), other comprised names for spreads and flavoured butters (e.g. *Cumberland Rum Butter*, *Lemon Curd*, *Bloater Paste*).

3.2.8 Elimination of articles

The original list contained only two uses of articles, namely in *A Scots Rabbit*, and *A Stoved Howtowdie*. For practical purposes, these articles have been removed, since they are not of interest to this analysis.

3.2.9 Elimination of duplicates

Another step in the original list adjustment was to find and remove entries that figured in a list in more than one instances. There were three sources of these duplicate entries. In the first case, *Edinburgh Gingerbread* appeared twice in a category *Scotland-Cakes and Shortbreads*. The second source of duplicate entries was the same dish name appearing in different categories as to their origin (e.g. *Pea Soup* appeared once in a category *England-Soups* and also in *Northern Ireland-Soups*). The final source of duplicities was the step 3.2.3, which separated the dish combinations into individual constituents. E.g. separating *Poached Cod with Parsley Sauce* and *Poached Chicken with Parsley Sauce* into individual dish names, two instances of *Parsley Sauce* arose, one of which had been eliminated.

¹⁵ The entries *Parlies* and *Abernethy Biscuits* have mistakenly not been separated by commas in the original list.

3.2.10 Elimination of non-English names

Besides English dish names, the *Traditional British Cooking* list includes a number of Scots, Welsh, Irish or other non-English expressions. Since the analysis examines English noun phrases only, these had to be eliminated. The non-English expressions were identified by not being included in *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED).

3.2.11 Elimination of opaque names not found in OED

2 or more-word noun phrases consisting of only not food-related constituents and at the same time not listed as a kind of dish as whole in OED were eliminated for reasons similar to 3.2.10

The adjustment of *Traditional British Cooking* list resulted in a creation of a corpus of British dish names, which is introduced in depth in the following section.

3.3 The corpus

The corpus which contains 299 British dish names forms a basis of the noun phrase analysis performed in this thesis. In the corpus, each noun phrase is described with regard to its modification – number of modifiers and their parts of speech, the individual noun phrase constituents are then divided into semantic categories further described in this section. The corpus has a form of a table and is provided in 3.3.3 below.

The description of number and parts of speech of modifiers serves as a basis for recognizing the most common noun phrase structure in the semantic field of British dish names. The division into semantic categories will then provide a basis for identifying the most typical meaning relationships between individual noun phrase constituents in this semantic field.

3.3.1 Description of the corpus table

In the first column of the table are the individual entries of the corpus – noun phrases describing British dish names. Each row of the table contains one corpus entry described according to different structural and semantic aspects.

The column *Dish Cat* (dish category) divides the individual dishes into eight semantic categories, such as meat dishes, vegetable dishes etc. This categorization serves informational purposes only and will not be taken into account in the analysis.

The *H (#)* column identifies a number of heads contained in the individual entries. This serves to identify the entries containing lexical bundles of two (binominal) or more words.

of PreM (number of premodifiers) and *# of PostM* (number of postmodifiers) columns illustrate the number of modifiers of the individual noun phrases.

The next two columns, *PreM Parts of Speech* and *PostM Parts of Speech* contain the description of parts of speech of the individual noun phrase modifiers. Even though the English noun phrase can be headed (besides nouns) by adverbs and adjectives, all the entries in the corpus are headed by nouns. The column describing parts of speech of the head was therefore excluded.

The last three columns *PreM Category (SEM)*, *Head Category (SEM)* and *PostM Cat. (SEM)* contain the division of individual noun phrase constituents into semantic categories (these are described below in 3.3.2.5).

3.3.2 Abbreviations and conventions used in the corpus table

For the practical reason of making the corpus table as compact as possible, many abbreviations have been used to describe the particular attributes of the entries. The following subsections explain these abbreviations as well as other conventions used in the different columns of the table.

3.3.2.1 Dish Name

To illustrate the noun phrase structure of each corpus entry, the heads of individual noun phrases have been underlined.

3.3.2.2 Dish Cat

In this column, the following abbreviations have been used:

- (21)
- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| <i>F</i> | = | <i>fish dish</i> |
| <i>M</i> | = | <i>meat dish</i> |
| <i>P&G</i> | = | <i>poultry and game</i> |
| <i>SAU</i> | = | <i>sauce</i> |
| <i>SAV</i> | = | <i>savoury</i> |
| <i>SOU</i> | = | <i>soup</i> |
| <i>SW</i> | = | <i>sweet dish, dessert</i> |
| <i>VEG</i> | = | <i>vegetable dish</i> |

3.3.2.3 # of PreM, # of PostM

In case of entries containing more than one head, the numbers of modifiers of individual heads were separated by slash (e.g. 1/0)

3.3.2.4 PreM Parts of Speech, PostM Parts of Speech

To identify the parts of speech of the individual modifiers, the following abbreviations have been used:

- (22)
- | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------|
| <i>N</i> | = | <i>noun</i> |
| <i>Ngen</i> | = | <i>genitive</i> |
| <i>Adj</i> | = | <i>common adjective</i> |
| <i>Adj-ed</i> | = | <i>ed-adjective</i> |
| <i>PP</i> | = | <i>prepositional phrase</i> |
| <i>ed-cl.</i> | = | <i>ed-clause</i> |

In case of multiple modification, the individual abbreviations are separated by comma (e.g. *Adj-ed, N*). Coordinated modifiers are separated by hyphen (e.g. *N-N*). The empty slots in the entries have been crossed out using hyphen (-).

3.3.2.5 PreM Category (SEM), Head Category (SEM), PostM Category (SEM)

For the purposes of this analysis, the individual noun phrase constituents have been each assigned one of the following semantic categories:

- (23)
- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| <i>I</i> | = | <i>ingredient</i> |
| <i>D</i> | = | <i>specific dish type</i> |
| <i>O</i> | = | <i>origin</i> |
| <i>Prep</i> | = | <i>type of preparation</i> |
| <i>Spec</i> | = | <i>species of a given ingredient</i> |
| <i>Part</i> | = | <i>specific part of a given ingredient (e.g. cut of meat)</i> |
| <i>Char</i> | = | <i>other visual, textural or flavour characteristics</i> |
| <i>?</i> | = | <i>meaning of the element is partially or fully opaque, the characteristics it expresses is not evident</i> |

As with syntactic categories, multiple entries are separated by commas, coordinated entries by hyphens. The empty slots in the entries have been crossed out using hyphen.

3.3.3 The corpus table

Dish Name	Dish Cat	H (#)	# of PreM	# of PostM	PreM Parts of Speech	PostM Parts of Speech	PreM Category (SEM)	Head Category (SEM)	PostM Cat. (SEM)
<u>Aldeburgh Sprats</u>	F	1	1	0	N	-	O	I	-
<u>Almond Pudding</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Angels on Horseback</u>	SAV	1	0	1	-	PP	-	?	?
<u>Anglesey Cake</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Anglesey Eggs</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	O	I	-
<u>Anchovy Sauce</u>	SAU	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Anchovy Toasts</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Apple and Ginger Fool</u>	SW	1	2	0	N-N	-	I-I	D	-
<u>Apple Cake</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Apple Dumplings</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Apple Fritters</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Apple Pie</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Apple Sauce</u>	SAU	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Arbroath Smokies</u>	F	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Atholl Brosie</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	?	I	-
<u>Ayrshire Shortbread</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Baked Pike</u>	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Bakewell Tart</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Banbury Apple Pie</u>	SW	1	2	0	N,N	-	O,I	D	-
<u>Banbury Cakes</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Barmbrack</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Bath Buns</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Bath Chaps</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	O	I	-
<u>Beef and Guinness Stew</u>	M	1	2	0	N-N	-	I-I	D	-
<u>Beef Curry</u>	M	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Bidding Pie</u>	M	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	?	D	-
<u>Black Bun</u>	SW	1	1	0	Adj	-	Char	D	-
<u>Black Pudding</u>	M	1	1	0	Adj	-	Char	D	-
<u>Blackberry Bread Pudding</u>	SW	1	2	0	N,N	-	I,I	D	-
<u>Blancmange</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Boiled Apple Dumplings</u>	SW	1	2	0	Adj-ed, N	-	Prep,I	D	-
<u>Boiled Gigot</u>	M	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Boiled Mutton</u>	M	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Boiled Silverside of Salt Beef</u>	M	1	1	1	Adj-ed	PP	Prep	Part	I

Dish Name	Dish Cat	H (#)	# of PreM	# of PostM	PreM Parts of Speech	PostM Parts of Speech	PreM Category (SEM)	Head Category (SEM)	PostM Cat. (SEM)
<u>Boxty</u>	V	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Brawn Crubeens</u>	M	1	1	0	N	-	I	Part	-
<u>Bread and Butter Pudding</u>	SW	1	2	0	N-N	-	I-I	D	-
<u>Bread Sauce</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Broonie</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Buck Rabbit</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	?	D	-
<u>Buckwheat Cakes</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Burnt Cream</u>	SW	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Char	I	-
<u>Butter Sauce</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Buttered Cabbage</u>	V	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Buttered Lobster</u>	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Buttered Peas</u>	V	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Cabinet Pudding</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	?	D	-
<u>Caledonian Cream</u>	SW	1	1	0	Adj	-	O	I	-
<u>Calves' Liver and Bacon</u>	M	2	1/0	0/0	Ngen/-	-	I/-	Part-I	-
<u>Caramel Pudding</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Carrageen Moss Blancmange</u>	SW	1	2	0	N,N	-	Spec,I	D	-
<u>Carrot and Parsnip Mash</u>	V	1	2	0	N-N	-	I-I	D	-
<u>Champ</u>	V	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Cheese Soufflé</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Chicken and Leek Pie</u>	P&G	1	2	0	N-N	-	I-I	D	-
<u>Chicken Stovies</u>	P&G	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Clam and Cockle Soup</u>	SOU	1	2	0	N-N	-	I-I	D	-
<u>Clear Pheasant Soup</u>	SOU	1	2	0	Adj,N	-	Char,I	D	-
<u>Cloutie Dumpling</u>	SW	1	1	0	Adj	-	?	D	-
<u>Cock-a-leekie</u>	SOU	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Cockles and Eggs</u>	F	2	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	I-I	-
<u>Cockles Penclawdd</u>	F	1	0	1	-	N	-	I	O
<u>Colcannon</u>	V	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>College Pudding</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	?	D	-
<u>Corned Beef</u>	M	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Cornish Pasties</u>	SAV	1	1	0	Adj	-	O	D	-
<u>Cranachan</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Cranberry Tarts</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Crappit Heids</u>	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	?	Part	-

Dish Name	Dish Cat	H (#)	# of PreM	# of PostM	PreM Parts of Speech	PostM Parts of Speech	PreM Category (SEM)	Head Category (SEM)	PostM Cat. (SEM)
<u>Crumpets</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Cullen Skink</u>	SOU	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Currant Cake</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Derwentwater Cakes</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Devilled Sardines</u>	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Devizes Pie</u>	M	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Devonshire Potato Cake</u>	SW	1	2	0	N,N	-	O,I	D	-
<u>Dowset</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Drappit Eggs</u>	SAV	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Dressed Crab</u>	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Drisheen</u>	M	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Dulse Soda Scones</u>	SAV	1	2	0	N,N	-	I,I	D	-
<u>Dundee Cake</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Eccles Cakes</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Edinburgh Gingerbread</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Fat Brose</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Fish and Chips</u>	F	2	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	I-I	-
<u>Fish Cakes</u>	F	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Fish Pie</u>	F	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Forfar Bridies</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Friar's Chicken</u>	SOU	1	1	0	Ngen	-	?	I	-
<u>Fried Oysters</u>	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Fried Plaice</u>	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Fried Trout</u>	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Fried Whitebait</u>	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Game Pie</u>	P&G	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Ginger Bread</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Ginger Pudding</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Ginger Sauce</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Gingerbread</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Goose Pudding</u>	P&G	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Goose-Blood Pudding</u>	P&G	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Gooseberry Fool</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Gooseberry Pudding</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Gooseberry Sauce</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-

Dish Name	Dish Cat	H (#)	# of PreM	# of PostM	PreM Parts of Speech	PostM Parts of Speech	PreM Category (SEM)	Head Category (SEM)	PostM Cat. (SEM)
Granny Morgan's Brawn	M	1	2	0	N,N	-	?,?	I	-
Green Dumplings	SAV	1	1	0	Adj	-	Char	D	-
Green Sauce	SAV	1	1	0	Adj	-	Char	D	-
Grilled Dover Sole	F	1	2	0	Adj-ed, N	-	Prep,Spec	I	-
Grilled Herrings	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Grilled Lobster	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Grilled Mackerel	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Grouse Soup	P&G	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Haggis	M	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
Ham	M	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
Ham Croutes	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Hare Soup	SOU	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Haslet	M	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
Herring in Oatmeal	F	1	0	1	-	PP	-	I	I
Highland Beef Balls	M	1	2	0	N,N	-	O,I	D	-
Holyrood Pudding	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
Hotchpotch	M	1	1	0	-	-	-	D	-
Irish Apple Cake	SW	1	2	0	N,N	-	O,I	D	-
Irish Farm Broth	SOU	1	2	0	N,N	-	O,?	D	-
Irish Sherry Trifle	SW	1	2	0	N,N	-	O,I	D	-
Jam Pudding	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Jam Roll	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Jellied Eels	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Jugged Hare	P&G	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Kail Brose	V	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Kingdom of Fife Pie	P&G	1	2	0	N,N	-	O,O	D	-
Kipper Creams	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Kippers on Toast	SAV	1	0	1	-	PP	-	I	Char
Lancashire Hot Pot	M	1	2	0	N, Adj	-	O,?	?	-
Laver Sauce	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Leek and Pilchard Pie	F	1	2	0	N-N	-	I-I	D	-
Lemon Syllabubs	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Limpet Stovies	F	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Limpets Soup	SOU	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Liver, Bacon and Onions	M	3	0/0/0	0/0/0	-	-	-	I-I-I	-
Lobsgows	M	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-

Dish Name	Dish Cat	H (#)	# of PreM	# of PostM	PreM Parts of Speech	PostM Parts of Speech	PreM Category (SEM)	Head Category (SEM)	PostM Cat. (SEM)
<u>Lorraine Soup</u>	SOU	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Macaroni Cheese</u>	SAV	2	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	I-I	-
<u>Melton Mowbray Pork Pies</u>	M	1	3	0	N,N,N	-	O,O,I	D	-
<u>Mince Pies</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Minced Collops</u>	M	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Mixed Grill</u>	M	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Char	Prep	-
<u>Moist Cake</u>	SW	1	1	0	Adj	-	Char	D	-
<u>Monmouth Pudding</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Montrose Cake</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Muffins</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Mussel Soup</u>	SOU	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Mustard Sauce</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Mutton Broth</u>	SOU	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Mutton Curry</u>	M	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Mutton Pies</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Mutton Stuffed with Oysters</u>	M	1	0	2	-	ed-cl.	-	I	Prep
<u>Neep Purry</u>	V	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Nettle Soup</u>	SOU	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Norfolk Dumplings</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Oatcakes</u>	SAV	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Oldham Parkin</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Onion Sauce</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Oxford Pudding</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Oxtail Soup</u>	SOU	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Oyster Loaves</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Oyster Soup</u>	SOU	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Pancakes</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Parkin</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Parlies</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Parsley Sauce</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Partan Bree</u>	SOU	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Partan Pie</u>	F	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Pea Soup</u>	SOU	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Pease Pudding</u>	V	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Pembrokeshire Buns</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-

Dish Name	Dish Cat	H (#)	# of PreM	# of PostM	PreM Parts of Speech	PostM Parts of Speech	PreM Category (SEM)	Head Category (SEM)	PostM Cat. (SEM)
Pembrokeshire Faggots	M	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
Petticoat Tails	SW	1	1	0	N	-	?	?	-
Pickled Herring	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Pickled Mackerel	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Pickled Salmon	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Pig's Head	M	1	1	0	Ngen	-	I	Part	-
Pig's Liver Soup	SOU	1	2	0	Ngen,N	-	I,Part	D	-
Pig's Tails	M	1	1	0	Ngen	-	I	Part	-
Pigeon Pie	P&G	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Pikelets	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
Plum Cake	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Plum Pudding	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Poached Cod	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Poached Chicken	P&G	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Poached Salmon	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Poacher's Soup	SOU	1	1	0	Ngen	-	?	D	-
Pork Pie	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Porridge	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
Potato Apple Cake	SW	1	2	0	N,N	-	I,I	D	-
Potato Oaten Cakes	SAV	1	2	0	N,Adj	-	I,I	D	-
Potato pancakes	V	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Potted Shrimps	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Potted Smoked Mackerel	F	1	2	0	Adj-ed, Adj-ed	-	Prep,Prep	I	-
Pound Cake	SW	1	1	0	N	-	?	D	-
Powsowdie	SOU	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
Quince Fool	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Rabbit and Hare Pie	P&G	1	2	0	N-N	-	I-I	D	-
Rabbit Pie	P&G	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Rhubarb Shortcake	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
Richmond's Maids of Honour	SW	1	1	1	Ngen	PP	O	?	?
Roast Beef	M	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Roast Duck	P&G	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Roast Goose	P&G	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Roast Grouse	P&G	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Roast Partridge	P&G	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-

Dish Name	Dish Cat	H (#)	# of PreM	# of PostM	PreM Parts of Speech	PostM Parts of Speech	PreM Category (SEM)	Head Category (SEM)	PostM Cat. (SEM)
Roast Pheasant	P&G	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Roast Pork with Crackling	M	1	1	1	Adj-ed	PP	Prep	I	Part
Roast Red Deer	P&G	1	2	0	Adj-ed, Adj	-	Prep,Spec	I	-
Roast Saddle of Mutton	M	1	1	1	Adj-ed	PP	Prep	Part	I
Roast Venison	P&G	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Roly-Poly	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
Rumbledethumps	V	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
Rye Bread Oatcakes	SAV	1	2	0	N,N	-	I,I	D	-
Sage and Onion stuffing	SAV	1	2	0	N-N	-	I-I	D	-
Sally Lunn	SW	1	1	0	N	-	?	?	-
Salmon Steaks	F	1	1	0	N	-	I	Part	-
Salt Cod	F	1	1	0	Adj	-	Prep	I	-
Scotch Broth	SOU	1	1	0	Adj	-	O	D	-
Scotch Woodcock	SAV	1	1	0	Adj	-	O	?	-
Scots Eggs	SAV	1	1	0	Adj	-	O	I	-
Scots Flummery	SW	1	1	0	Adj	-	O	D	-
Scots Kidney Collops	M	1	2	0	Adj,N	-	O,I	D	-
Scots Marmalade Pudding	SW	1	2	0	Adj,N	-	O,I	D	-
Scots Potato Fritters	V	1	2	0	Adj,N	-	O,I	D	-
Scots Potato Pies	M	1	2	0	Adj,N	-	O,I	D	-
Scots Rabbit	SAV	1	1	0	Adj	-	O	?	-
Scots Rabbit Curry	P&G	1	2	0	Adj,N	-	O,I	D	-
Scots Shortbread	SW	1	1	0	Adj	-	O	D	-
Scots Trifle	SW	1	1	0	Adj	-	O	D	-
Scots Woodcock	SAV	1	1	0	Adj	-	O	?	-
Shepherd's Pie	M	1	1	0	Ngen	-	?	D	-
Simnel Cake	SW	1	1	0	N	-	?	D	-
Small Mutton Pies	SAV	1	2	0	Adj,N	-	Char,I	D	-
Smoked cod's roe on toast	SAV	1	2	1	Adj-ed, Ngen	PP	Prep,I	Part	Char
Smoked Haddock	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
Smoked Haddock Soufflé	SAV	1	2	0	Adj-ed,N	-	Prep,I	D	-
Snowdon Pudding	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
Soft Roes on Toast	SAV	1	1	1	Adj	PP	Char	I	Char

Dish Name	Dish Cat	H (#)	# of PreM	# of PostM	PreM Parts of Speech	PostM Parts of Speech	PreM Category (SEM)	Head Category (SEM)	PostM Cat. (SEM)
<u>Somerset Frumenty</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Sorrel Pie</u>	V	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Souly Cakes</u>	SW	1	1	0	Adj	-	?	D	-
<u>Soused Herring</u>	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Soused Mackerel</u>	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Spiced Bacon</u>	M	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Spiced Beef</u>	M	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Spiced Mutton</u>	M	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Spiced Ox Tongue</u>	M	1	2	0	Adj-ed,N	-	Prep,I	Part	-
<u>Spiced Rhubarb Crumble</u>	SW	1	2	0	Adj-ed,N	-	Prep,I	D	-
<u>Spotted Dick</u>	SW	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	?	?	-
<u>Squab Pie</u>	P&G	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Steak and Kidney Pudding</u>	M	1	2	0	N-N	-	I-I	D	-
<u>Stewed Fruit</u>	SW	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Stewed Oysters</u>	F	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Stoved Howtowdie</u>	P&G	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	D	-
<u>Stovies</u>	M	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Strawberry Shortcake</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Stuffed Heart</u>	M	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	I	-
<u>Summer Pudding</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	?	D	-
<u>Sweet and Sour Pork</u>	M	1	2	0	Adj-Adj	-	Char-Char	I	-
<u>Teifi Salmon Sauce</u>	F	1	2	0	N,N	-	O,I	D	-
<u>Threshing Cake</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	?	D	-
<u>Treacle Pudding</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Treacle Tart</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Trifle</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Tripe and onions</u>	M	2	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	I-I	-
<u>Turnip Purry</u>	V	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Ulster Irish Stew</u>	M	1	2	0	N,Adj	-	O,O	D	-
<u>Veal Flory</u>	M	1	0	1	-	N	-	I	O
<u>Venison Collops</u>	P&G	1	1	0	N	-	I	Part	-
<u>Venison Pasty</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Venison Stew</u>	P&G	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Violet Pudding</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-
<u>Watercress Soup</u>	SOU	1	1	0	N	-	I	D	-

Dish Name	Dish Cat	H (#)	# of PreM	# of PostM	PreM Parts of Speech	PostM Parts of Speech	PreM Category (SEM)	Head Category (SEM)	PostM Cat. (SEM)
<u>Welsh Cakes</u>	SW	1	1	0	Adj	-	O	D	-
<u>Welsh Cinnamon Cake</u>	SW	1	2	0	Adj,N	-	O,I	D	-
<u>Welsh Cockle Pie</u>	F	1	2	0	Adj,N	-	O,I	D	-
<u>Welsh Curd Cakes</u>	SW	1	2	0	Adj,N	-	O,I	D	-
<u>Welsh Cheesecake</u>	SW	1	1	0	Adj	-	O	D	-
<u>Welsh Lamb Pie</u>	M	1	2	0	Adj,N	-	O,I	D	-
<u>Welsh Mutton Hams</u>	M	1	2	0	Adj,N	-	O,I	D	-
<u>Welsh Pudding</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Welsh Salt Duck</u>	P&G	1	2	0	Adj,Adj	-	O,Prep	I	-
<u>Welsh Venison</u>	P&G	1	1	0	N	-	O	I	-
<u>Whetstone Cakes</u>	SW	1	1	0	N	-	O	I	-
<u>Whim-Wham</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Whipt Sullabubs</u>	SW	1	1	0	Adj-ed	-	Prep	D	-
<u>White Sauce</u>	SAV	1	1	0	Adj	-	Char	D	-
<u>White Soup</u>	SOU	1	1	0	Adj	-	Char	D	-
<u>White Wine Herb Sauce</u>	SAV	1	3	0	Adj,N,N	-	Char,I,I	D	-
<u>Whitepot</u>	SW	1	0	0	-	-	-	D	-
<u>Wild Mushroom Soup</u>	SOU	1	2	0	Adj,N	-	Spec,I	D	-
<u>Woodcock Potted Pie</u>	P&G	1	2	0	N,Adj-ed	-	I,Prep	D	-
<u>Yarmouth Bloaters</u>	F	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-
<u>Yorkshire Pudding</u>	SAV	1	1	0	N	-	O	D	-

4 Noun Phrase Analysis

4.1 Structural analysis

The structural analysis of the corpus entries was carried out from four different viewpoints – distribution of modification in individual noun phrases, premodification length and structural types of premodifiers and postmodifiers. Order of multiple premodifiers (specifically positioning of nouns within premodification) and structural relationships between multiple premodifiers were examined as well.

The lexical bundles, marked by number higher than 1 in *H (#)* column, have been suspended from this analysis, since they form established, inseparable units in which the individual members are not normally subject to further modification and would therefore not form objective basis for analyses of modifier distribution, type, and length. The number of entries used in this analysis was therefore reduced to 293.

4.1.1 Distribution of modification

The following table illustrates the distribution of modification among the individual noun phrases in the corpus:

	#	%
No modification	31	11%
Premodification	250	85%
Postmodification	6	2%
Both pre- and postmodification	6	2%
Total	293	100%

The results show that the vast majority of the British dish names in the corpus are premodified noun phrases. While noun phrases without any modification are still quite common throughout the corpus, the postmodified and both pre- and postmodified noun phrases are very rare, accounting together for only 4% of the corpus entries.

It is important to note that the number of postmodifiers was dramatically restricted by the fact that the corpus is composed of individual main and side dishes and not their combinations, which would naturally result in a higher proportion of postmodification throughout the corpus.

The fact that 85% of the noun phrases in the corpus is premodified goes against the general tendency of the English *conversation* and *fiction* registers portrayed in 2.6.1, where the majority of noun phrases do not undergo any modification, and could be compared rather to *news* and *academic* registers which contain a higher proportion of premodified phrases, even though the number of noun phrases without any modification still prevails.

4.1.2 *Distribution of premodification by length*

The length of the individual premodifiers in the corpus is shown in the table below. The total number of premodified entries (256) was reached by adding the number of entries containing premodification (250) and both pre- and postmodification (6) in the previous table.

	#	%
1-word premodification	202	79%
2-word premodification	52	20%
3-word premodification	2	1%
Total	256	100%

As the table demonstrates, the most prominent part of the premodified noun phrases in the corpus contains only 1 premodifier. Dish names with 2-word premodification also represent a considerable part of the corpus, whereas the 3-word modification appears in 2 instances only throughout the whole corpus.

These findings roughly correspond to the corpus findings in *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* across the English registers, where the majority of premodified noun phrases also consist of only one premodifier (see 2.6.3).

4.1.3 *Structural types of premodifiers*

The table below illustrates the proportions of use of different parts of speech in premodification of the corpus entries. The percentages are counted from the total number of premodifiers in the corpus, that is, in case of multiple premodification, each modifier is examined separately.

	#	%
Noun	196	63%
Common adjective	45	14%
<i>ed</i>-adjective	63	20%
Genitive	8	3%
Total	312	100%

The results show that the predominant type of premodifier of the noun phrases in the corpus is a noun, used in 63% of instances. Both common and *ed*-adjectives represent a substantial part of the premodifiers, while the use of genitive as a premodifier is relatively rare.

These findings do not correspond to Biber, et al.'s findings discussed in 2.6.2 in which the majority of the noun phrase premodifiers across all registers is represented by common adjectives. However, the extensive use of nouns as nominal premodifiers in the corpus is in agreement with the incline in frequency of their use illustrated by Biber and Gray in 2.4.6.

4.1.4 Structural types of postmodifiers

Despite the fact that there were only 12 instances of postmodification in the whole corpus, the numbers of uses of the different structural types of postmodifiers were illustrated in the table below. The percentages of use of the individual postmodifier categories have been left out for obvious reasons.

	#
Prepositional phrase	9
<i>-ed</i> clause	1
Noun	2
Total	12

The results illustrate that the prevailing type of postmodifier in the corpus is a prepositional phrase. This corresponds to the corpus findings from the *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* according to which the prepositional phrases represent the majority of noun phrase postmodifiers across all registers (see 2.6.4).

4.1.5 Order of multiple premodifiers

Regarding the order of multiple premodifiers, the position of premodifying nouns has been analysed, since they represent the majority of noun phrase premodifiers in the corpus.

50 out of 54 entries with multiple premodification contained premodifying nouns. Besides four exceptions (*Lancashire Hot Pot*, *Potato Oaten Cakes*, *Ulster Irish Stew* and *Woodcock Potted Pie*), all of them had the nouns positioned in the final position, right before the noun phrase head, which corresponds with the general tendency in the English noun phrase construction.

4.1.6 Structural relationships between multiple premodifiers

The majority of the noun phrases with multiple premodification (31) had the embedding relationship as in *Irish [Apple Cake]*, that is, the first modifier modifying the rest of a noun phrase.

11 multiple premodifiers were *and*-coordinated, out of them 10 were noun + noun combinations (e.g. *Clam and Cockle Soup*) and 1 adjective + adjective combination (*Sweet and Sour Pork*). Coordinated premodifiers could be therefore described as quite frequent throughout the corpus, representing one fifth of all the noun phrases with multiple premodification.

There were only two noun phrases in which both modifiers modified the head noun directly without any explicit coordination between them (*Potato Apple Cake* and *Potato Oaten Cakes*), which proved these structures to be unique throughout the English registers, as discussed in 2.4.2.

10 noun phrases with multiple premodifiers included embedded structures with modified modifiers, such as *[Pig's Liver] Soup*.

4.2 Meaning relationships between the noun phrase constituents

4.2.1 1-word premodification

The following table illustrates three most frequent types of meaning relationships between noun phrase premodifier and head in the noun phrases with only one premodifier:

	#	%
Ingredient – Dish type	75	37%
Preparation – Ingredient	44	22%
Origin – Dish type	34	17%
Other	49	24%
Total	202	100%

As the results show, the most frequent relationship between constituents of noun phrases with a single premodifier is *Ingredient – Dish type*, accounting for 37% of these noun phrases. Other very frequent types of relationships are *Preparation – Ingredient* and *Origin – Dish type*, both representing around 20% of occurrences.

4.2.2 2-word premodification

The most frequent meaning relationships between constituents of noun phrases with two premodifiers are portrayed in the following table:

	#	%
Origin – Ingredient – Dish type	16	31%
[Ingredient – Ingredient] – Dish type	10	19%
Ingredient – Ingredient – Dish type	5	10%
Other	21	40%
Total	52	100%

According to the results, the most common relationship between two premodifiers and head of a noun phrase is *Origin – Ingredient – Dish type*, accounting for approximately one third of all the occurrences. The next most frequent meaning relationship is *[Ingredient – Ingredient] – Dish type*, meaning a *Dish type* with two *and*-coordinated *Ingredient* premodifiers.

4.2.3 Noun + noun sequences

The following table illustrates three most frequent meaning relationships expressed by noun + noun sequences in the corpus, specifically premodifier + head sequences in noun phrases with one or more premodifiers:

	#	%
Ingredient – Dish type	114	69%
Origin – Dish type	28	17%
Origin – Ingredient	5	3%
Other	18	11%
Total	165	100%

The most frequent meaning relationship by far is *Ingredient – Dish type*, representing 69% of the noun + noun sequences in the corpus. This relationship corresponds to the *composition* relationship listed among 11 relationships widely spread across the English vocabulary, according to Biber, Conrad and Leech (see 2.4.5).

Another two most frequent meaning relationships, *Origin – Dish type* and *Origin – Ingredient*, accounting together for 20% of the noun + noun sequences then both correspond to the *location* relationship.

4.3 Further findings

The list below sums up further findings regarding the semantic categories of the noun phrase constituents in the corpus and their relations to structural elements of the noun phrase and parts of speech they represent:

- The noun phrase constituents assigned the *Dish type* category appear in head position only throughout the corpus.
- The majority of members of the *Ingredient* category are represented by nouns, with only five exceptions in the whole corpus (4 genitives and 1 adjective).
- *Preparation type* category is represented, almost exclusively, by ed-participial adjectives.
- The semantic category of *Origin* is expressed mostly by nouns (43 instances - e.g. *Yorkshire Pudding*), but also, quite frequently, by adjectives (24 instances - e.g. *Welsh Pudding*).
- All of the genitives in the corpus have the classifying function introduced in 2.4.4. Semantically, the genitives represent the *Ingredient* category (specifically the animals whose part is specified by the following noun phrase constituent, as in

Pig's Liver Soup), *Opaque* category (e.g. *Poacher's Soup*) or, in one instance, *Origin* category (*Richmond's Maids of Honour*).

- Out of 54 entries with multiple premodification, 22 begin with the *Origin* constituent modifying the following noun phrase elements as a whole (e.g. *Irish [Sherry Trifle]*).

5 Conclusion

Before presenting the results of the noun phrase analysis performed in this thesis, it is important to note that the characteristics of the corpus entries – British dish names, with main and side dishes listed separately, left very little room for noun phrase postmodification. As a result, it appeared in only 4% of all the corpus entries.

Regarding structural characteristics of noun phrases in the corpus, the most notable difference, compared to general tendencies among the English registers (as examined by Biber, et al.), was the predominant use of nouns as nominal premodifiers, which represented 63% of all the premodifiers in the corpus.

The distribution of modification among the noun phrases in the corpus also differs from the findings of Biber, et al. According to them, the majority of noun phrases across the English registers do not take any modification. The corpus used in this thesis, however, contained only 11% of noun phrases with no modification whatsoever. The proportion of noun phrases containing only premodification – 85%, was significantly higher than across all English registers.

With regards to other structural characteristics, such as predominant use of prepositional phrases as noun phrase postmodifiers, the noun phrases in the corpus did not show any major differences compared to the general tendencies among the English registers.

As to meaning relationships between the noun phrase constituents, the most frequent relationship between premodifier and head in noun phrases with one premodifier was *Ingredient – Dish type*, with 37% of uses. In noun phrases with 2-word premodification, it was the meaning relationship *Origin – Ingredient – Dish type*, with 31% of instances.

The prevalent meaning relationship expressed by noun + noun sequences was *Ingredient – Dish type*, accounting for 69% of all the noun + noun sequences in the corpus.

6 Resumé

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá analýzou anglických nominálních frází – názvů tradičních britských pokrmů, z hlediska strukturálního uspořádání a významových vztahů mezi jednotlivými složkami těchto frází.

Základem pro tuto práci byl seznam tradičních britských pokrmů *Traditional British Cooking* z knihy Colina Spencera *British Food: An Extraordinary Thousand Years of History*. Ten musel být pro potřeby této práce uzpůsoben tak, aby byla možno jednotlivé položky objektivně porovnat.

Teoretická část se zabývá stavbou anglické nominální fráze. Popsány jsou jednotlivé složky této fráze – determinátory, premodifikátory, řídicí člen a postmodifikátory. Pozornost zde byla věnována především premodifikátorům, které jsou hlavním předmětem výzkumu této práce. Byla také popsána typická frekvence výskytu jednotlivých druhů modifikátorů napříč anglickými nominálními frázemi.

Metodická část práce obsahuje detailní popis kroků, které vedly k vytvoření finální podoby korpusu použitého pro tuto práci. Korpus má formu tabulky, která každou položku – název britského pokrmu, popisuje z hlediska počtu modifikátorů, slovních druhů jednotlivých modifikátorů, a přiřazuje každý člen nominální fráze k jedné z osmi významových kategorií vytvořených pro potřeby této práce.

Struktura nominálních frází je pak analyzována z hlediska druhu modifikace, nejčastějších slovních druhů premodifikátorů a postmodifikátorů, počtu položek v premodifikaci, zmíněno je také strukturální uspořádání premodifikace.

Nejčastější byly v korpusu nominální fráze premodifikované (85%), a pouze 11% nominálních frází neobsahovalo žádnou modifikaci. Tímto se zkoumaný korpus liší od běžných tendencí anglických nominálních frází (podle *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*), kdy naprostá většina neobsahuje žádnou modifikaci.

Z hlediska typu premodifikátorů převažovala premodifikující substantiva, tvořící 63% všech premodifikátorů ve zkoumaném korpusu. Podle korpusových dat z *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* je však u anglických nominálních frází obecně nejčastější použití premodifikujících adjektiv.

Další strukturální vlastnosti zkoumaných nominálních frází, např. druhy postmodifikátorů, se již od obecných tendencí anglického jazyka nijak zdatelně nelišily.

Z hlediska významových vztahů jednotlivých složek nominálních frází byla u nominálních frází s jedním premodifikátorem nejčastější kombinace *Ingredience – Druh pokrmu*, u frází s dvěma premodifikátory pak kombinace *Původ – Ingredience – Druh pokrmu*.

Nejčastějším významovým vztahem mezi dvěma substantivy pak byl vztah *Ingredience – Druh pokrmu*.

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Appendix

APPENDIX II

Traditional British Cooking

This list is far from being comprehensive and some of the inclusions will make no sense unless the book and its conclusions have been read. I have tended to choose the dishes that have had longevity, but then there are also distinctly national dishes like fish and chips or tomatoes which have merely had 120 years. Pasta, of course, has been with us since 1100 and curry mixtures for flavouring for more than 300 years. For various reasons, some of these dishes are no longer cooked, and have therefore become obscure; but all are worth making, seeking out and certainly eating. See the Bibliography for recipe books which deal only with traditional British food. Lastly, the greatness or not of dishes in the following collection is wholly determined on the culinary skill employed in their making. British cooking, in its inherent simplicity, can be destroyed very easily, another aspect of its vulnerability to abuse.

England

Soups: Pea Soup, made from dried peas, or beans or lentils flavoured with wild herbs and a ham or bacon bone. White Soup, made from almonds, onion and flavoured with lemon. Hare Soup, the carcass and vegetables, butter, wine and peppercorns. Oxtail Soup, oxtail, vegetables, herbs and spices, (mace, cloves, peppercorns) and sherry. Clear Pheasant Soup.

Fish: Poached Cod with Parsley Sauce. Jellied Eels with Green Sauce. Fried Plaice in egg and breadcrumbs. Fried Whitebait. Fish Pie. Dressed Crab. Poached Salmon with Cucumber. Grilled Mackerel with Gooseberry Sauce. Grilled Dover Sole. Buttered Lobster. Potted Shrimps. BLOATER Paste. Fish and Chips. Bass in white wine herb sauce. Baked Pike with Ginger Sauce. Soused Herrings.

Meat: Roast Beef and Yorkshire Pudding with horseradish and mustard. Steak and Kidney Pudding. Boiled silverside of salt beef with carrots. Roast Saddle of Mutton with Rowan Jelly. Boiled Mutton and Onion Sauce. Shepherd's Pie. Roast Pork with Crackling and Apple Sauce. Calves' liver and bacon. Tripe and onions. Mixed Grill. Pork Pie. Ham. Bath chaps. Beef or Mutton Curry. Sweet and Sour Pork. Pasta.

Poultry and Game: Roast Duck with green peas. Roast Goose with sage and onion stuffing and apple sauce. Roast Pheasant with bread sauce and watercress. Roast Partridge. Game Pie. Jugged Hare. Rabbit Pie.

Vegetables: Asparagus, globe artichokes (these were popular and grown in England), cabbage, savoy and red cabbage, celery, broad beans, peas, lentils, runner beans, tomatoes, kale, spinach, broccoli, sea kale, leeks, beetroots, parsnips, potatoes.

Puddings: Roly-Poly. Spotted Dick. Sussex Pond. Bread and Butter Pudding. Cabinet Pudding. Plum Pudding. College Pudding. Caramel Pudding. Ginger

Pudding. Treacle Pudding.

Other Desserts: Apple Pie. Bakewell Tart. Treacle Tart. Trifle. Mince Pies. Blancmange. Stewed Fruit. Gooseberry Fool. Summer Pudding. Lemon Curd. Strawberry Shortcake.

Savouries: Angels on Horseback, Scotch Woodcock. Smoked cod's roe on toast. Ham Croutes. Soft Roes on Toast. Anchovy Toasts. Devilled Sardines. Kippers on Toast. Macaroni Cheese. Buck Rabbit. Cheese Soufflé. Smoked Haddock Soufflé.

Tea: Plum Cake, Pound Cake. Jam Roll. Gingerbread. Parkin. Banbury Cakes. Bath Buns. Muffins. Crumpets. Sally Lunn.

Regional Specialities: Cornish Pasties, Squab Pie, Leek and Pilchard Pie from Cornwall. Cumberland Rum Butter and Currant Cake. Devonshire Potato Cake and Boiled Apple Dumplings. Lancashire Eccles Cakes, their Hot Pot and Oldham Parkin. Melton Mowbray Pork Pies and Whetstone Cakes from Leicestershire. Norfolk Dumplings and Yarmouth Bloaters. Pickled Salmon from Northumberland. Banbury Apple Pie from Oxfordshire and Oxford Pudding. Buckwheat Cakes from Shropshire. Oliver Biscuits and Somerset Frumenty from Bath. Lemon Syllabubs from Staffordshire. Almond Pudding and Aldeburgh Sprats from Suffolk. Richmond's Maids of Honour from Surrey. Lardy Johns from Sussex. Derwentwater Cakes from Westmorland and Devizes Pie from Wiltshire.

Scotland

Soups: Scotch Broth. Cock-a-leekie. Powsowdie. Nettle Soup. Fat Brose. Kail Brose. Feather Fowlie. Friar's Chicken. Lorraine Soup. Hotch Potch. Poacher's Soup. Grouse Soup. Cullen Skink. Partan Bree. Mussel Soup.

Fish: Cabbie Claw. Crappit Heids. Partan Pie. Herring in Oatmeal. Pickled Herring. Poached Salmon with Anchovy Sauce. Pickled Salmon. Arbroath Smokies. Smoked Haddock. Cropadeu. Stewed Oysters. Limpet Stovies. Fried Trout. Grilled Lobster.

Meat: Haggis. Minced Collops. Scots Kidney Collops. Highland Beef Balls. Forfar Bridies. Veal Flory. Boiled Gigot with Turnip Purry. Small Mutton Pies. Spiced Bacon.

Poultry and Game: Roast Red Deer. Venison Collops. Venison Pasty. Roast Grouse. Kingdom of Fife Pie. Chicken Stovies. A Stoved Howtowdie with Drappit Eggs. Scots Rabbit Curry.

Vegetables: Buttered Peas. Colcannon. Kailkenny. Rumbledethumps. Neep Purry. Clapshot. Stovies. Scots Potato Pies. Scots Potato Fritters.

Puddings: Holyrood Pudding. Scots Marmalade Pudding. Cloutie Dumpling. Almond Flory. Greengage Frushie.

Desserts: Scots Trifle. Cranachan. Atholl Brosie. Caledonian Cream. Whim-Wham. Scots Flummery. Whipt Syllabubs.

Savouries: A Scots Rabbit. Scots Woodcock. Scots Eggs. Nuns Beads. Green Dumplings. Kipper Creams.

Cakes and Shortbreads: Dundee Cake. Montrose Cake. Oatcakes. Scots

Shortbread. Ayrshire Shortbread. Petticoat Tails. Black Bun. Edinburgh Gingerbread. Broonie. Parlies Abernethy Biscuits. Edinburgh Gingerbread.²

Wales

Soups: Broths and Cawl (Welsh for soup) based on mutton, beef or wood pigeon, with added root vegetables, leeks and broad beans, the recipes vary and so do the names. But they are distinctively Welsh and provide one pot meals. There is also a buttermilk soup, for buttermilk is a major ingredient in bread, cakes, pikelets, flummery and also added to potatoes. Oyster Soup. Pig's Liver Soup (Cawl haslet).

Fish: Poached Salmon with Laver Sauce. Salmon Steaks with onions and Butter Sauce. Teifi Salmon Sauce. Pickled Mackerel. Grilled Herrings with Mustard Sauce. Fried Oysters. Oyster Loaves. Cockles Penclawdd. Welsh Cockle Pie. Cockles and Eggs.

Meat: Mutton stuffed with Oysters. Welsh Mutton Hams. Spiced Mutton. Welsh Venison. Mutton Pies. Thick Bacon Slices and Potatoes (Cig moch). Haslet. Granny Morgan's Brawn. Scruggins Cake. Black Pudding. Pembrokeshire Faggots. Liver, Bacon and Onions. Savoury Pies. Goose-Blood Pudding. Chicken and Leek Pie. Welsh Salt Duck. Lobsgows. Bidding Pie. Welsh Lamb Pie.

Vegetables: Leeks. Potatoes. Anglesey Eggs. Laver. Cabbage. Marrow. Pease Pudding.

Puddings: Apple Cakes. Cranberry Tarts. Spiced Rhubarb Crumble. Rhubarb Shortcake. Gooseberry Pudding. Quince Fool. Apple and Ginger Fool. Violet Pudding. Welsh Cheesecake. Welsh Curd Cakes. Monmouth Pudding. Snowdon Pudding. Welsh Pudding. Blackberry Bread Pudding. Dowset. Whitepot. Pancakes.

Cakes and Breads: Pembrokeshire Buns. Souly Cakes. Welsh Cakes. Moist Cake. Welsh Cinnamon Cake. Ginger Bread. Anglesey Cake. Threshing Cake. Bara Brith. Pikelets. Bakestone Bread. Barley Bread. Sour Oatmeal Bread.³

Northern Ireland

Soups: Irish Farm Broth. Brotham Roy. Clam and Cockle Soup. Mutton Broth. Nettle Soup. Watercress Soup. Pea Soup. Bairneach (Limpets) Soup. Wild Mushroom Soup.

Fish: Soused Herring or Mackerel. Lobster with Butter Sauce. Potted Smoked Mackerel. Poached Salmon. Pickled Salmon. Salt Cod with White Sauce. Cockles with Melted Butter. Scallops with Cream. Potted Shrimps. Fish Cakes with Garlic Butter.

Meat: Ulster Irish Stew. Boiled Mutton. Beef and Guinness Stew. Corned Beef with Cabbage. Spiced Beef. Spiced Ox Tongue. Pig's Head with Cabbage. Pig's Tails with Swede. Brawn Crubeens. Black Puddings. Goose Pudding. Stuffed Heart. Drisheen from Cork.

Poultry and Game: Pigeon Pie. Woodcock Potted Pie. Rabbit and Hare Pie. Roast Venison. Venison Stew. Poached Chicken with Parsley Sauce.

Vegetables: Champ. Colcannon. Boxyty. Stampy. Potato Oaten Cakes. Buttered Cabbage. Carrot and Parsnip Mash. Leeks. Celery. Curly Kale. Seakale. Beetroot. Sorrel Pie.

Puddings: Apple Dumplings. Apple Fritters. Irish Apple Cake. Burnt Cream. Jam Pudding. Irish Sherry Trifle. Bread and Butter Pudding. Pancakes. Carragheen Moss Blancmange.

Breads and Grains: Soda Bread, white and brown. Bocale. Rye Bread Oatcakes. Potato pancakes. Dulse Soda Scones. Porridge. Barmbrack. Simnel Cake. Potato Apple Cake.⁴

Anotace

Příjmení a jméno autora	David Dorotík
Název katedry a fakulty	Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky, FF UP
Název bakalářské práce	Tradiční britská kuchyně - Analýza nominální fráze
Vedoucí práce	Prof. PhDr. Jaroslav Macháček, CSc.
Počet stran	55
Přílohy	1 CD, seznam <i>Traditional British Cooking</i>
Rok obhajoby	2014
Klíčová slova	nominální fráze, britská kuchyně, premodifikace, postmodifikace, analýza významu
Jazyk práce	angličtina
Charakteristika	<p>Práce se zabývá analýzou anglických nominálních frází - názvů tradičních britských pokrmů, z hlediska strukturální a významové stavby. Základem pro tuto práci je korpus názvů britských pokrmů "Traditional British Cooking" z knihy Colina Spencera "British Food: An Extraordinary Thousand Years of History".</p> <p>Teoretická část zahrnuje popis jednotlivých složek anglické nominální fráze, dále také údaje o četnosti použití jednotlivých druhů modifikátorů napříč anglickými nominálními frázemi.</p> <p>V praktické části je pak provedena analýza korpusu z hlediska struktury modifikace nominálních frází a významových vztahů mezi jednotlivými členy nominálních frází.</p>
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Department	Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky, FF UP
Title	Traditional British Cooking - Noun Phrase Analysis
Supervisor	Prof. PhDr. Jaroslav Macháček, CSc.
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Appendices	1 CD, list <i>Traditional British Cooking</i>
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Key words	noun phrase, british cooking, premodification, postmodification, meaning analysis
Language	English
Charakteristika	<p>The thesis describes the English noun phrases - names of traditional British dishes, in terms of their structure and meaning relationships between their individual constituents. The theoretical part introduces the structure of the English noun phrase and describes the individual noun phrase constituents in more detail. One section is dedicated to the distribution of the individual modifier types across English registers.</p> <p>The structural analysis investigates the distribution of modification throughout the corpus entries. Meaning relationships between individual noun phrase constituents are analyzed as well.</p>